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THURSDAY FEBRUARY 25 1982

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S Africans split on race policy

The ruling Nationalist Party in South Africa has split over racial policies. Extreme right-wingers oppose constitutional policies of Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, which would involve some sharing of power with Coloured (mixed race) and Indian South Africans. A party caucus meeting yesterday ended with 22 MPs voting against a motion of confidence in Mr Botha Page 6

Hoover losses rise to £30.97m

Hoover, the domestic appliance manufacturers, yesterday reported a record £30.97m loss for 1981 and partly blamed redundancy and closure costs of £17.24m. Recession and imports of cheap appliances from Italy and Eastern Europe were also blamed Page 13

Broadway comes to London



Costume designs and rehearsal pictures from the National Theatre's production of "Guys and Dolls"—the theatre's first Broadway musical are featured in tomorrow's *Preview*. The 16-page guide will also contain the second part of a survey of London's best fringe theatres.

Union rejects 'Times' notices

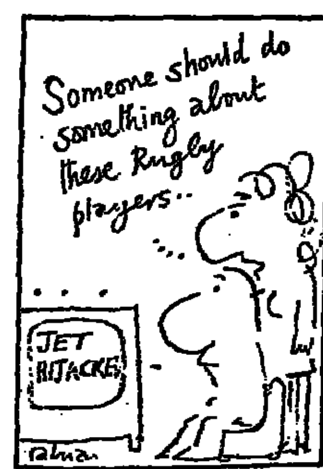
A mass meeting of Times Newspapers clerical workers voted to ignore the dismissal notices sent to 210 members and rejected the company's reopened offer of voluntary redundancy terms Page 2

Applause for Jaruzelski

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader, defended economic reforms, attacked Western sanctions and sought to justify martial law at the opening of the first full meeting of the 200-member central committee, in Warsaw. His 68-page speech received prolonged applause Page 6

Unions unite to fight Tebbit

Union leaders formally adopted yesterday the Labour movement's eight-point plan of opposition to Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Bill with a warning that any organization accepting state aid for secret ballots risks expulsion from the TUC Page 3

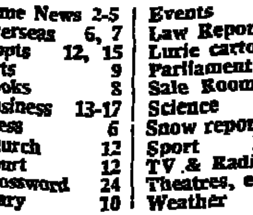


Muslims hijack jet at Beirut

Shia Muslim gunmen hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner on the tarmac at Beirut airport yesterday and last night were holding 105 passengers at gunpoint, demanding that the aircraft fly to Tehran Back page

Yorkshire wrath

Arthur Connell, acting chairman of Yorkshire County Cricket Club's general committee, said that the leakage of a confidential recommendation to end Geoffrey Boycott's contract could only create further problems Page 18



Russians scour world for grain to avert catastrophe

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Feb 24

The announcement today by the United States Agricultural Department that the Russians have bought an additional 450,000 tonnes of maize reinforces the belief by Western analysts that, following this year's disastrous harvest, Soviet grain imports will be the largest since the Soviet state was founded.

American officials now expect the Russians to buy some 42 *million* tonnes of grain to try to overcome the catastrophic effect on Soviet food production of the third poor harvest in a row. For the first time, the Russians have not given any figure for this year's total, suggesting that it is below the Western estimate of 170 million tonnes, and may be some 70 million tonnes short of the planned target of 236 million.

The total cost of Soviet grain sales is put at around $7,000m (about £3,900m), which will put a severe strain on the country's hard currency reserves.

Western firms report that dozens of contracts for consumer goods, machinery and technology are being cancelled, Soviet food aid to its allies in Indo-China has been cut back, the Russians are finding it hard to spare any money to bail Poland out of its difficulties, and Moscow has been selling huge quantities of oil and gold on world markets even at a time of slump in both commodities.

Nevertheless, the Russians are clearly determined not to allow the bad harvest to worsen an already poor food situation within the country.

The Russians are trying not to rely on the United States for their grain purchases, although President Reagan has allowed them to buy up to 23 million tonnes. So far they have bought only 11,500,000 tonnes, and are instead actively negotiating to buy from other sources, principally Canada, Australia, the European Community and Argentina.

About half their total purchases are expected to be coarse grains for animal feed and half will be wheat. Soviet grain reserves are a strict secret, but Western experts believe they must now be near depletion.

The Russians will also have to spend about $2,000m to buy large amounts of sugar on the world market, as this year's sugar harvest was the worst for 18 years, and even Cuba cannot make up the shortfall if the Russians are to maintain adequate supplies at home.

All this has led to a vigorous campaign to boost farm production and cut down on waste, which more than anything else is repsonsible for the dismal Soviet agricultural performance.

Pravda recently announced stiff penalties for peasants who feed bread to their livestock as this is often cheaper than fodder. Private farmers who do so now risk imprisonment, large fines and having their animals confiscated.

Soviet officials have admitted that waste, poor packing and distribution means that at least 50 per cent of all fruit and vegetables grown cannot be used as they are spoiled by the time they get to shops. A new ministry has been created to improve the situation here, and a thorough shake-up of the agricultural bureaucracy is one result of the emergency food programme.

Since the food programme was launched, measures have been taken to improve output in the long run, though the effects are not yet visible.

A closer bureaucratic check is being kept on agriculture and the party is to hold a special plenum in a few months to see what progress has been made.

For the moment the policy seems to be to muddle through. Soviet ports are strained to the limit coping with the vast grain purchases, and transport and storage facilities are overloaded, but money has been poured into improving these.

The coming harvest looks at last like being a good one: the winter was mild, the moisture was right, and more seeding than usual was carried out last autumn.

The food situation in the snowy north of the country is always poor in winter, but so far this year there has been no drastic worsening—contrary to expectations. And amid all the gloom about poor industrial output and low productivity there is cautious optimism that the food situation, though still falling behind over ambitious targets, may slowly improve.



Armed civilians helping the Army in Sa icente, El Salvador. President Reagan argues that, without more military aid, the ill be incapable of defeating the guerrillas.

US to increase military aid in Centra America

From Nicholas Hirst, 'ashington, Feb 24

President Reagan, proposing a $350m (£192m) aid package, with extensive trade and investment incentives for Caribbean and Central American countries, said today that the United States would do whatever was prudent and necessary to ensure peace in the area.

The President attacked Cuba as a subversive influence trying to impose Marxist-Leninist dictatorships in the region. He emphasized, nevertheless, that the United States would not follow Cuba's lead in attempting to solve human problems with brute force.

Instead, in a speech at the headquarters of the Organization of American States here, the President said he intended to send a package to Congress which would bolster the fight against subversion by improving the hard-pressed economies of the Caribbean Basin states, and strengthening their armed forces with increased military aid.

The President said that the centrepiece of his programme was to allow free access to the American market, without import restrictions, for almost all exports from the area for a period of 12 years. Textiles would be excepted because they were covered by other international agreements.

Tax incentives :re proposed to strengthen prite American investment, at Congress would be askedto approve $350m in aid to the countries with serious debtnd balance of payments diffilties.

Of this total, 00m is expected to go to l Salvador, and a similar amot to Costa Rica. There wille a large slice for Jamaic with the rest divided beeen other countries.

"We seek toxclude no one", the Presidt said. But it was clear fromis remarks that Nicaragua, wich was cut off from Amerin aid last year, would have change its policies before befiting from either the aid or tde package. President Reaganft no doubt that the packagas a whole was intended toard off any attempt to push t region into the sphere of infence of the Soviet Union: "would not propose it if I re not convinced that it isital to the security intere of this nation and this misphere."

The President submitting a request to Coress for an additional $60m military aid this year for t Caribbean and Central Amea, on top of the emergency d of $55m already given to l Salvador.

A propaganda mpaign had sought to misleamany of the true nature of the struggle in El Salvador, he said. "Very simply, guerrillas armed and supported by and through Cuba are attempting to impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship on the people of El Salvador as part of a larger imperialistic plan. If we do not act promptly and decisively in defence of freedom, new Cubas will arise from the ruins of today's conflicts."

☐ The Pentagon admitted on Tuesday that an American destroyer with advanced electronic equipment has been gathering intelligence off the shores of El Salvador and Nicaragua. A Pentagon spokesman said the destroyer had returned to the United States after an eight-week mission.

The President has said there are no plans to use American combat troops anywhere in the world. But he did mention the Rio Treaty of 1947, which links countries in the Americas in a pact to defend their democracies.

President Reagan made no mention of the initiative made at the weekend by President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico, aimed at easing tension between the United States and Cuba, and promoting negotiations with the guerrillas in El Salvador.

Whitelaw admits 'mistakes' at Scrubs

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said yesterday that mistakes were made during and after the quelling by prison officers of a protest at Wormwood Scrubs Prison, which resulted in injuries to 74 people.

He assured MPs: "The Director General (Mr Dennis Trevelyan) has taken action to ensure that the lessons which have been learnt are applied at Wormwood Scrubs and throughout the prison service".

The clash, on August 31, 1979, involved officers trained and equipped for so-called Mufti tactics (minimum use of force tactical intervention).

The report of an official inquiry into the incident published yesterday strongly criticizes management in the prison, the Board of Visitors (appointed as a public watchdog) and the Prison Officers' Association.

In a statement published with the report, the Home Office says that after the clash, there was a "punitive attitude towards prisoners on the part of the local branch of the Prison Officers' Association".

Though a police investigation found no evidence to prove that any report was deliberately misleading and prepared with the intention of perverting the course of justice, "incorrect statements were made and were not subsequently corrected".

"This is wholly unacceptable both as a matter of public accountability and management responsibility."

The report by Mr Keith Gibson, South-east regional director of prisons, says some prisoners had apparently armed themselves with improvised weapons either from cell furniture or landing railings.

There has recently been intermittent tension at the prison, described as a penal dustbin by the present governor, Mr John McCarthy, culminating in five prisoners barricading themselves into a cell for a siege which ended last night. On Monday 90 prisoners demonstrated in support of them in the exercise yard. The prison was said to be calm last night.

The report tells how tension at the prison increased before the clash in 1979 as a result of a power struggle between four groups—London gangsters, IRA men, black prisoners and sex offenders who, with other prisoners, banded together for protection.

Incidents involving the gangsters, including an attack on a black prisoner, resulted in some being moved out. A power vacuum resulted which the IRA, black prisoners and the rest of the gangsters sought to fill.

Mr Sidney Powell, secretary of the governors' branch of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said the 60 injuries to prisoners in seven minutes had resulted from the wing lay-out which prevented the Mufti teams operating in the way they were trained to.

"Minimum force is what you judge it to be at the time. It is a difficult judgment when you are facing nearly 200 murderers armed with iron bars. I had every sympathy with the staff that night."

Scandal of a Soviet hat

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 24

Three youths are about to go on trial near Moscow for a crime that has horrified Russians: they skinned alive a stolen St Bernard dog and sold the fur to make hats for the black market.

Their cruelty has provoked an outcry among Russians, who are sentimental about animals and particularly about dogs. One of the Soviet Union's most distinguished artists, Sergei Obraztsov, the 80-year-old founder and director of the famous Moscow Puppet Theatre, today wrote to a newspaper denouncing this "crime against human conscience" and calling for tough measures against what has apparently become a common practice.

He said more and more people were buying stolen dogs, illegally sold at pet markets for as little as 10 roubles (£7.70), skinning them alive in the mistaken belief that the fur was better preserved when taken from a live animal, and selling the hides for up to 150 roubles each. When asked by prospective buyers what kind of fur it is, they joke that it comes from Rover.

Dogskin hats have become quite fashionable in recent years. The reason is that the Soviet Union, one of the world's largest producers of fur, now sells so much abroad, especially for hard currency to the West, that it is increasingly difficult to find fox, musquash, beaver and other good furs in Russian shops.

Cashing in on the unsatisfied demand, the state has raised prices so much that a fur hat is now beyond the means of most people. In Russia, where winter temperatures fall to —20°c or below, such a hat is not a luxury.

A fur hat could easily be obtained in Stalin's day but now women wear woollen or artificial fibre hats and men have to make do with felt, rabbit or leather caps. The black market in furs is thriving.

The case of the three youths, one a member of the Komsomol, the Communist youth organization, has aroused particular concern because of their callous cruelty, which the authorities fear is becoming increasingly prevalent among cynical and materialistic youth. The press has reported disturbing instances of cruelty to animals, including the case of drunken youths who stabbed two kangaroos to death in the Moscow zoo and poachers who indiscriminately shoot and barbecue protected species in nature reserves.

Dogs are an especially emotive subject as more and more Russians, especially pensioners now keep them.

For the past year the press has run an anti-dog campaign, pointing to the cost of the meat they eat, and an attempt was made last summer to introduce a prohibitive annual dog tax, to take effect from January, of up to 200 roubles to discourage people from keeping dogs. So great was the outcry, however, that a powerful lobby managed to find legal loopholes in the draft Bill and it has now been abandoned.

14 pc mortgage rate likely next month

By Lorna Burke

Building society borrowers should see a 1 percentage point reduction in the cost of home loans after the announcement yesterday of a ½ point cut in bank base rates.

All the High Street banks reduced their base rates from 14 per cent to 13.5 per cent. National Westminster also cut its home loan rate by a ½ point to 14.5 per cent, making it the cheapest in the market.

But, on the Stock Exchange, investors were more concerned with Mrs Thatcher's warning against Budget optimism, so the *Financial Times* index closed 6.4 points down at 552.6.

The Building Societies Association refused to speculate on whether the mortgage rate might also fall. But the chairman, Mr Alan Cummings, made his views plain some weeks ago when he spoke of a 1 percentage point reduction in the near future.

Building society rates are now well out of line with others and there is plenty of room for a cut without damaging the societies' competitive position. The BSA council meets again on Friday March 12, two days after the Budget, and it seems a near certainty that a reduction will be announced.

The mortgage rate is likely to come down from 15 per cent to 14 per cent though it is not clear where the investment rate, currently 9.75 per cent, will settle. Some societies would like to see it at 9.0 per cent, but others argue that since most societies are now paying one point over the recommended share rate on "extra interest" short notice accounts, the basic rate should be cut to around 8.5 per cent.

The High Street banks are now paying only 11 per cent for money on 7-day deposit. If the societies reduced their ordinary share rate to 8.5 per cent, paying 9.5 per cent on extra interest accounts, the before-tax equivalent on building society investments of 13.5 per cent is 2.5 points more than the 11 per cent offered by the banks.

Competition for personal savers' cash is likely to remain fierce, with Leicester Building Society announcing yesterday the first major link-up with a bank, Citibank Savings, to offer building society customers current account and loan facilities.

Leicester customers who keep a minimum of £100 in their account will be eligible for a "Leicestercard" which entitles them to discounts on a range of consumer goods.

Other societies, notably Abbey National, are known to be working on similar schemes. Halifax already has an arrangement with Barclays Bank.

Business News, page 13

Satellite tevision

BBC may get both space' channels

By Julian Havilandolitical Editor

Plans for a British satellite which would provide two extra television channels for British viewers within five years are expected to be announced next week by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority suspects that Mr Whitelaw has decided to allot both channels to the BBC.

A campaign to persuade him to change his mind was begun with a letter published in *The Times* yesterday from Lord Aylestone, a former chairman of the IBA, who said the allocation of the channels required further public debate.

Ministers were surprised yesterday by the eleventh-hour challenge to their plans. Both BBC and IB have taken part in discussio begun last May, by the Hoe Office on the feasibility f irect broadcasting by satelli (known as DBS).

The BBC mdeclear from the start its ker interest in taking part. It woid want one channel for rpeat programmes, and a scond for a subscription srvie which it believes wold generate enough reveue from the viewing publi t cover the costs of both cinels.

It also presd the Government to bringh arly legislation, as did sera electronics companies eag t put up the money to devop and launch a British satete.

By contrast BA's representatives gave Home Office officials the impression that, while interested in principle, they were for the present preoccupied with plans for the introduction of the fourth television channel in November, and of breakfast television in May, 1983.

Senior figures within independent television admitted yesterday they may have been slow off the mark.

The IBA said yesterday it had put forward three proposals. There could be a pan-European programme service—with a number of member countries of the European Broadcasting Union contributing and receiving—a subscription service or a "best of

Continued on back page, col 3

Lady Simey accuses police of vengeance

By Richard Evans

The chairman of Merseyside police authority told MPs yesterday she was satisfied that the police exacted vengeance on people who made official complaints.

Lady Simey, aged 76, gave her own recent experience of the police complaints procedure to the Home Affairs select committee to support her allegations.

"About a year ago I put in a complaint myself. I hasten to say not on Merseyside, but elsewhere. The officer involved took vengeance on a member of my household, which I could tell you about in private but would not want to detail in public".

Lady Simey, a member of the board of governors at Bramshill Police College, told the committee chairman, Sir John Eden, Conservative MP for Bournemouth, West, that from her experience as a councillor in Toxteth, she could "produce lists from solicitors of cases of this kind".

Afterwards Lady Simey would not disclose the name of the force or the officer involved in her complaint.

Last night Police Federation Merseyside chairman, P-c Fred Jones, said he was very upset over the claims. "We know that the North Wales police tried on at least two occasions to get Lady Simey to a disciplinary hearing but she did not turn up.

"If she had evidence that will show police impropriety then it is her duty to place it before the proper authority and call for an investigation.

He added: "I personally met the police committee and Lady



Lady Simey: "I put in a complaint a year ago".

Simey only a few months ago and I asked her to produce hard evidence. But they could not produce a single thing—just general allegations

The select committee, which is inquiring into the police complaints predure, was told by Lady Sey that her authority beled it was the absence of y effective redress againsthe police that provoked thexteth riots last July.

Lady Simewas giving evidence on belf of the Labour-controlled Aciation of Metropolitan Aurties which is advocating te establishment of a local obusman and a central body examine serious complaints.

The associatis evidence was in stark corast to that presented by the nservative-controlled Assation of County rouncils.

Mr Harry Purct, chairman of the police comtee of the Association of Cnty Councils said most poe authorities covered areas ere there was no outcry ainst the police.

Dia, page 10

Ulster to change law on homosexuals

By Nicholas Timmins

The law on homosexuailty in Northern Ireland is to be brought into line with that of the rest of the United Kingdom, allowing homosexual acts in private between two consenting males aged over 21.

The proposed change, announced yesterday by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, has been forced on the Government by a decision of the European Court of Human Rights. It ruled that the present law was in breach of Article 8 of the European Convention, which provides for respect for private and family life.

The decision has come in the wake of the homosexual vice scandal at the Kincora Boys' Home, and at other boys' homes in Belfast.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Veteran of Aslef gets new post

Mr Bill Ronksley, a former president and veteran Communist member of the executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is leaving to become the union's full-time regional organizer of the North-east. (Our Labour Staff writes).

Mr Ronksley was president for seven years until he was voted out by the executive in the annual election at the start of the Aslef campaign of one-day strikes. He was replaced by Mr Derrick Fullick, a left-winger who represents Southern Region workers.

Mr Ronksley joined the executive in 1961 when Mr Raymond Buckton, the present general secretary, left to become a full-time official.

There are now two vacancies on the executive, for Mr Ross Goff, who won the district secretary's job for Wales and the South-west, has not been replaced. Elections are expected shortly.

GLC move on Round House

London's troubled Round House arts venue is likely to receive an urgent advance on next year's local authority grants to enable it to keep open, Mr Tony Banks, the chairman of the Greater London Council's arts committee, said yesterday. (David Hewson writes.)

Mr Banks said that the GLC, which gave the Round House £20,000 last year, is talking to the Arts Council about a grants advance. "It was not until a representative of the Round House came here last week that we realized the seriousness of the problem", he added.

Sabotage fears over court power

The Magistrates' Association expressed concern y esterday that the Government might "sabotage" a new power granted to juvenile courts under the Criminal Justice Bill to deal with peristent offenders using the excuse of lack of funds.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the association, said: "There is concern that there is a faction in the Home Office and the Department of Health and Social Security which is against the provision."

The new power would enable courts to make a residential care order without being overruled by the local authority or a parent.

Hotels act after Laker collapse

Spanish hotels are to tighten terms of payment for British package tour operators after the collapse of Laker Airways (Ronald Pullen writes). The Spanish Hotels Association is urging its members to cut to a minimum the time British groups have had in the past to pay their bills.

When the two Laker tour companies, Laker Air Travel and Arrowsmith, were put into the hands of the receiver, Spanish hotels found themselves with £1.3m of unpaid bills, which have now been paid.

Looting picture caught burglar

A black looter photographed carrying off a stolen television set in last summer's Brixton riots was arrested two days after the picture appeared in a national newspaper, Inner London Crown Court was told yesterday. A police officer recognized the youth he was arresting for a burglary as George Grey from the photograph.

Grey, aged 19, of King's Avenue, Clapham, admitted charges of theft and burglary. He was put on probation for two years.

Heathrow strike rebuff

British Airways baggage handlers working in terminal three at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday refused to join their colleagues at the other two main terminals who have been on strike for two weeks. (David Felton, Labour Reporter, writes.)

Erna Low offer

People booked with Erna Low Travel, the skiing tour operator which went into voluntary liquidation on Tuesday, will receive identical holidays to those booked at the same price under an agreement reached with Travel Point Ltd by the Association of British Travel Agents. "Other clients will receive a full refund or the offer of an alternative holiday", the association said.

Labour looks at policy on renationalization

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The foundation of Labour Party policy on renationalization and compensation should be thrashed out at four important meetings next month, it was decided yesterday.

A public clash over the policy between Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Michael Foot last November led to the removal of Mr Benn from the Shadow Cabinet after he had defied the shadow cabinet line that compensation would be limited to ensure that no private speculative gain was made at the public expense.

But Labour's national executive yesterday witnessed Mr Foot seconding a Benn proposal that the executive's home policy committee, which Mr Benn chairs, should examine the options at its next meeting.

It was pointed out that the TUC Labour Liaison committee decided on Tuesday to receive a paper, drawn up jointly by the research departments of both the TUC and the Labour Party, on the policy alternatives. And the Labour research department will present a separate paper to the home policy committee.

What was not stated was the TUC's economic committee is considering yet another paper, from the TUC's research department, and that the TUC-Labour liaison committee will "knock it all together" before Labour's executive meets again at the end of next month.

Meanwhile, unions votes yesterday mustered behind Mr Foot on the national executive to ensure that Mr Benjamin Ford, the MP for Bradford, North, receives a second chance to be reselected as party candidate for the next election.

The national executive's organization committee had recommended that Mr Wall should be endorsed.

An executive inquiry had agreed that the party in Bradford, North, had failed to follow the rules; inadequate notice was given of the selection meeting, the meeting hall, with a discotheque playing above and speeches interrupted by a club steward tapping beer barrels, was unsuitable, and that there were doubts over the credentials of some delegates.

Mr Foot, speaking in a "testy" debate on the matter, said that it would be silly to reject the executive's own inquiry report.

But Mr Benn argued that it was a "highly-prized right" of constituency parties to pick candidates, and that no objections had been made at the time of the meeting either to the timing or the place.

Mr Ford, commenting on the executive's decision on Mr Wall's selection, said last night: "I feel no sense of elation or triumph; I am merely sorry that the Labour Party has come to this pass".

☐ The Transport and General Workers' Union is set to elect as its chairman a key supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn in the Labour Party's internal strife (Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, writes).

The TGWU lay executive is expected next week to select Mr Walter Greendale, a Hull docker, in succession to Mr Stanley Pemberton, who is retiring. His election will be seen as a snub to the moderate candidate, Mr Brian Nicholson, leader of London's dock workers.

☐ Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Leader, yesterday emphasized the importance he attaches to drawing up a regional policy, including Scottish devolution, by strengthening his front bench regional affairs team. (Philip Webster, Political Reporter writes.)

Mr Tom Pendry, Under Secretary for Northern Ireland in the previous Labour administration, and MP for Stalybridge and Hyde, has been appointed to assist Mr John Prescott, the chief regional affairs spokesman.

Jay seeks winter breakfast TV start

By Kenneth Gosling and Torin Douglas

Mr Peter Jay, chairman of TV-AM, the company appointed to run commercial television's breakfast service, said last night that he was still hopeful that his company would be on the air by next winter, several months earlier than the date of May, 1983, set by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

But he was not optimistic that there would be a successful outcome to the negotiations with Independent Television News over supplying a news service to TV-AM.

Mr Jay has always wanted to start the service as early as possible. Far from being detrimental to existing independent television it would, he has argued, be to its advantage, beating the drum for the evening schedules.

That consideration becomes more important with the launch of Channel Four in November; but the BBC's decision, expected to be announced by the board of governors today, on its own breakfast television plans, and the recent boom in television advertising revenue makes an early start even more urgent.

The IBA decided on a launch date for TV-AM of May next year to give Channel Four a chance to take a share of scarce advertising funds. In the event, last year was the best ever in revenue terms: up by over 15 per cent to £611m net. Takings this year are already well up on the comparable period of 1981.

Mr Jay now feels there is no reason to delay further and he is continuing to press for an earlier start, although the earliest practical date gets later and cannot now be set before next winter. Of his talks with the IBA, Mr Jay said: "I am always optimistic that sensible arguments get sensible responses."

Advertisers would welcome an early start and have expressed concern at an earlier launch by the BBC of its morning broadcasting. Mr Jay's revenue forecast for the first year is £15m but most advertising industry estimates put the likely figure well below that.

Agencies forecast that in the early years between 3 and 5 per cent of households would watch breakfast television.

'Times' clerical staff reject dismissals

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Clerical workers at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* voted yesterday to reject both the company's reopened offer to them of voluntary redundancy terms and the dismissal notices to 210 of their members.

A meeting attended by more than 600 of the 671 TNL clerical staff members of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel endorsed, after two hours of debate, a resolution which also, in effect called on the management to resume negotiations with their representatives.

The decision came after a public offer on Tuesday by Mr Rupert Murdoch, the newspapers' proprietor, to withdraw the dismissal notices received by the 210 employees yesterday if enough volunteers came forward to replace them, on the more generous terms of voluntary redundancy.

The Natsopa chapel resolution rejected what it called "continued management attempts to resolve the current situation by rotating threats of dismissal with meaningless calls for voluntary redundancy". It said that efforts by management to "by-pass our elected officials will not be tolerated".

The chapel was "determined to resolve this matter by negotiation" but would not accept the dismissal of any of the chapel's 671 members. It also called on the management to honour its January offer of talks on a new house agreement to be concluded by the end of July.

The management reaffirmed last night that its offer of voluntary redundancy remained open. The company also repeated Mr Murdoch's assurance made on Tuesday that Natsopa, at national officer level, had made it clear that people applying for voluntary redundancy would not have their union cards cancelled.

There was still confusion in the union on that point, however, after a circular was issued, with a little covering explanation, by Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of Natsopa, setting out all seven clauses of the union's rule 44, which governs voluntary redundancy.

Chapel officers argued last night that the circular helped to confirm the insistence expressed on the platform of yesterday's mass meeting that, under union rules, employees would forfeit their union membership if they took voluntary redundancy. The company has suggested that more would have applied if the threat of losing union cards were lifted.

Mr Arthur Brittenden, corporate relations director of News International, last night reiterated that the company had been given "the most solemn assurances" that applicants for voluntary redundancy "in a mandatory situation" could apply without losing union membership.

Mr O'Brien was last night unavailable for comment on the issue. Some chapel officers had suggested earlier in the day that it would be up to the union's national executive to decide whether the rule could be waived. It does not have a scheduled meeting until next Wednesday.

The Natsopa chapel also voted for a two-week levy of chapel members to fund a dispute if the dismissed notices took effect. The first are due to run out in two weeks, although some run up to 12 weeks, depending on length of service. Senior members will pay a levy of £20 per week and juniors £10.

On the clerical chapels' reference to resuming negotiations, Mr Brittenden said last night: "The door is always open if the chaels come in with genuinely useful proposals."

Scrubs clash charges ruled out

By [ ]er Evans
Home Aff[ ] Correspondent

Sixty pri[ ]ers and 14 prison officers we[ ] injured in seven minutes [ ]n the officers stormed D [ ]g in Wormwood Scrubs to [ ]ll a protest, an official re[ ]t of an inquiry into the c[ ] said yesterday.

The in[ ]y, by Mr Keith Gibson, s[ ]h-east regional director [ ] prisons, found prima facie [ ]idence of criminal assault [ ] prisoners. But after a poli[ ] investigation no prison offic[ ] have been disciplined, [ ]ne has been charged an[ ] further inquiry by the pri[ ] department is planned.

An initia[ ]report that no prisoners ha[ ]een injured was later amen[ ] to the effect that five ha[ ]een admitted to the prison [ ]pital. It was not until Septe[ ]er 25, nearly a month after [ ]e clash, that any mention w[ ] made of the other priso[ ]s, at that time said to nu[ ]er 53, who had been injure[ ]

"This tar[ ]ess", Mr Gibson says, "mad[ ]more believable the allegati[ ] of brutality and a deliberate[ ]ver-up which by then were [ ]pearing in the press."

The Hom[ ]ffice, in a statement publis[ ] with his report, said there [ ]s little prospect that a furt[ ] inquiry would lead to any[ ]ore definite conclusions th[ ] the "full and extensive po[ ]e investigations"

The inte[ ]tion was by officers tra[ ]d in the techniques of M[ ]i (minimum use of force tac[ ]al intervention).

"No disci[ ]ary proceedings can be brou[ ] where it is not possible to a[ ]gn responsibility for a discipl[ ]ry offence to an individual o[ ]cer", the report said.

Sir Thom[ ] Hetherington, the Director[ ] Public Prosecutions, has r[ ]d that "because of the diffic[ ]ies of identification and [ ]e absence of independent[ ] corroboration, there is in[ ]ficient evidence to bring a[ ]prosecution for assault on a[ ]rison inmate by any prison o[ ]cer".

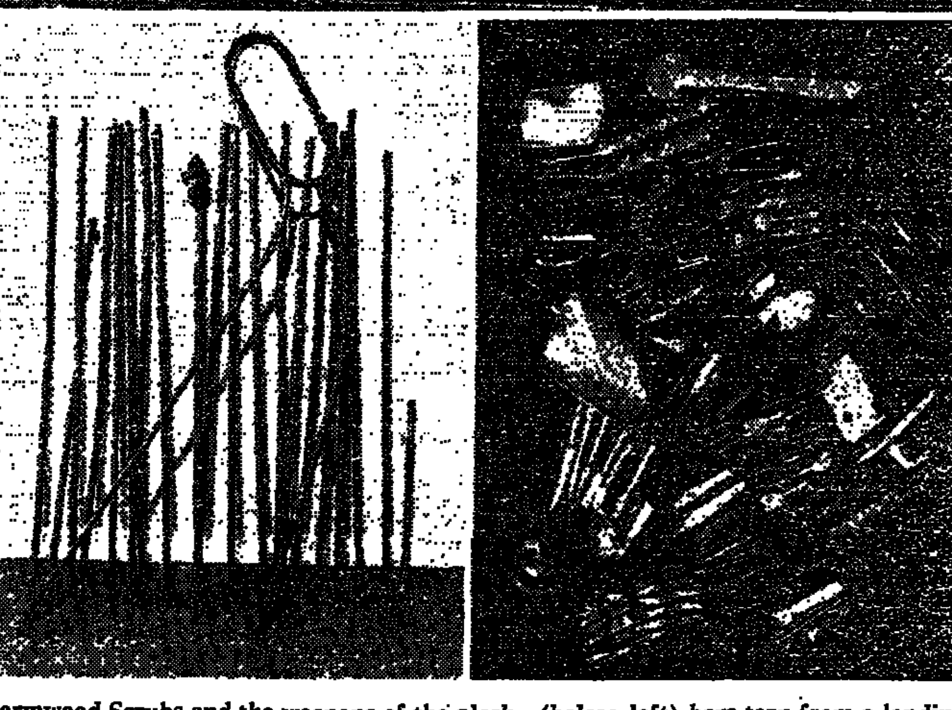
But the H[ ] Office said: "Incorrect [ ]aements were made and [ ]re not subsequently co[ ]cted. This is wholly unacc[ ]able both as a matter of pu[ ] accountability and manag[ ]ent responsibility".

The Home[ ]ffice criticized Mr Norman [ ]oney, then the prison gover[ ], for allowing staff to go [ ]e immediately after the cla[ ] and before any debriefing c[ ]d take place. As a result, he [ ] unable to give a complete [ ]ccurate account.

His initia[ ] report to the department's[ ]regional office, headquarters[ ]public relations branch and [ ]e Board of Visitors (which[ ] appointed as a public watc[ ]g) were incomplete and m[ ]eading, the statement said.

Mr Gibs[ ] in his report, said the bo[ ] had become so closely ide[ ]fied with the





Wormwood Scrubs and the weapons of the clash: (below, left) bars torn from a landing and (right) items found in the cells.

management and staff of the prison that its critical faculties had been blunted. Not until October did it searchingly review what had happened.

Until then, no attempt had been made to visit the injured prisoners, nor had any protest been made about either the exclusion from the wing of specialist officers or the subsequent restrictions in D wing.

The Home Office said that after the clash the staff imposed an unnecessarily restrictive regime under which all normal activities were seriously cancelled or curtailed. Prisoners in D wing were refused visits and chaplains, probation officers, and specialist staff, including psychologists, were refused access to them.

The extreme measures "reinforced the suspicion that the intention was to prevent the prisoners communicating complaints about the handling of the incident and the treatment they had received at the hands of staff".

A senior psychologist, at a meeting of heads of departments chaired by the governor on September 12, asked about the apparent discrepancy between the number of injured prisoners initially reported by the media and the much higher figure to be found in the "reporting sick register".

In the psychologist's words, "there was a bit of an uproar".

The next day the psychology department was told that the relaxation governing the entry of specialists into D wing did not apply to them, and the local branch of the Prison Officers' Association began industrial action against the duties."

psychologists. Mr Gibson said: "This took the form of total non-cooperation with the psychologists throughout the establishment with the result that psychologists had such limited contacts with prisoners that they were unable to perform their normal, established

In D wing 162 prisoners had been sentenced for murder or some other act of homicide and a further 35 for other crimes of violence. The protest in the wing began when prisoners refused to return to their cells after their evening meal.

The Home Office said the weaknesses shown in the action to regain control of D wing were largely the result of lack of preparation by local management and lack of training by prison officers in Mufti techniques. They had refused to accept training as part of an earlier industrial dispute.

The Home Office said the governor, Mr Honey, must bear a large share of personal responsibility for loss of authority and control on the part of local management. But he had governed Wormwood Scrubs, arguably the most difficult establishment in the service, for seven years. "Too much may have been asked of him in carrying that demanding and stressful post for as long as he had."

He is now working in Prison Department headquarters.

☐ The Howard League for Penal Reform yesterday renewed its demand for a public inquiry into the incident, "to implement a fairer and more humane system, which will be to the benefit of all" (the Press Association reports).

Home Office Statement on the Background, Circumstances and Action Subsequently Taken relative to the Disturbance in D Wing at HM Prison Wormwood Scrubs on 31st August 1979; Together with the Report of an Inquiry by the Regional Director of South East Region of the Prison Department. (House of Commons Paper 199, Stationery Office, £5.45).

A bronze a[ ]d ivory figure of the young Princess Elizabeth which is [ ]ong the art nouveau, art deco and studio ceramics [ ]n sale at Christie's on Tuesday, March 16.

Trial of the Pyx–700 years on

By Tony Samstag

The Trial of the Pyx, one of those archaic and arcane rituals like swan-upping that come round again each year to the astonishment of almost everybody, celebrates its 700th anniversary today.

The ceremony at Goldsmith's Hall in the City of London is special on several counts. Not only does it observe the 700th anniversary of issuing of the earliest known writ for the trial, by Edward I in 1282; the presence of the Queen will also mark the first attendance at the trial by a reigning monarch since James I in 1611.

Miss Susan Hare, the immensely erudite librarian to the Goldsmith's Company, feels the nearest thing to a royal visit in all those centuries was the Prince Consort's in 1845 and, before that, of the Duke of Clarence and St Andrews in 1827.

The trial is the occasion at which a jury drawn from freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company passes judgment on the previous year's work of the Royal Mint, testing the size, weight and purity of a sampling of British coins to ensure that they fall within the "remedies", or tolerances, prescribed by law. The Pyx is, the box in which the samples repose.

Today the jury is to test gold sovereigns, silver Maundy Money and cupro-nickel coins.

Diary, page 10

Haughey faces challenge

From Richard Ford, Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Irish Republic's Fianna Fail Party, will be fighting for his political survival today at the first meeting of the parliamentary party since last week's inconclusive general election.

His leadership has been under threat since the results were known, with manoeuvres by his many enemies, to oust him even though he is widely favoured as leader of the largest party in the Dail, to return to power as head of the minority government next month.

Mr Desmond O'Malley, aged 43, a former cabinet minister is expected to challenge Mr Haughey for the leadership when the 81 Fianna Fail MPs meet at Leinster House.

Leading backbench opponents of Mr Haughey, leader of the party since a backbench revolt led to Mr Jack Lynch retiring in 1979, are understood to have approached the three main contenders for the leadership, urging them to put forward a single candidate. Mr George Colley the present deputy leader, who has twice been defeated for the leadership, and Dr Martin O'Donoghue, the partys economic spokesman, have apparently agreed to stand aside in favour of Mr O'Malley, a former Minister of Industry

Organizers of the move to oust Mr Haughey believe they have a majority in favour of Mr O'Malley, who topped the poll in the general election in his Limerick East, constituency.

But Mr Haughey is a tough fighter and perhaps more importantly a survivor. After the election he was supremely confident that he would be the next Prime Minister. He described today's meeting as a pure formality, and said that reports that he was considering resigning the leadership were "absolute nonsense".

He has been busy attempting to beat any possible threat by holding meetings at Leinster House with key supporters and meeting new deputies, whose backing he will need if he is to retain the leadership.

☐ A warning that a new murder campaign is being planned by the Provisional IRA and Irish National Liberation Army terrorist groups was given by the RUC in Belfast yesterday (our Belfast Correspondent writes).

☐ The Northern Ireland World Cup soccer squad is to take up the anti-smoking cause—following the example of Scotland (our Health Services Correspondent writes). The 22 players, none of whom smoke, will be paid £12,000 by four health organizations and charities to appear on posters in all Northern Ireland schools with the slogan "Join Our World Cup Squad—Don't Smoke".

A WORKING WIFE IS A LUXURY

By Franc[ ] Williams

The notion that married women work [ ] provide the luxuries of lif[ ]is given some backing by fi[ ]res published yesterday in [ ] Department of Employment *Gazette*.

The figures which cover two-parent [ ]milies with children, show that in 1980 households with working wives spent on avera[ ] 15 per cent more, £139.20 [ ] week, compared with £12[ ]50.

But they sp[ ]t only 6 per cent extra on [ ]using, fuel and food, and [ ]ousehold goods. The biggest [ ]reases went on alcohol and [ ]bacco (19 per cent) and [ ]res (72 per cent).

Services [ ]clude entertainment, ha[ ]dressing and holidays, a[ ] well as more prosaic ite[ ] as postage and telephones.

The surv[ ] also shows that households [ ]whose head was unemployed[ ] spent two-thirds as much a[ ] other households. The chie[ ] sacrifices were transport [ ]d services.

Tebbitt tells young to bargain for jobs

By Richard Evans

Unemployed school leavers should bargain with employers to get work, armed with new government wage subsidies, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said last night.

Employers taking on 16- and 17-year-olds on pay of less than £40 a week can now claim a subsidy of £25.

Mr Tebbitt told the Commons Select Committee on Employment yesterday: "I hope there will be youngsters who pick up the idea and go to employers and say, 'You can employ me for £25 a week, and I can get £40 a week which is a good bargain for both of us—can I work for you?"

Challenged by Mr James Craigen, Labour MP for Glasgow, Maryhill, that the scheme was aimed at establishing lower wage rates, Mr Tebbitt said many young people priced themselves out of work.

"It is not always easy these days for a youngster of 16, perhaps not of the highest academic attainments and without specific training, to be able to earn from his employer the sort of wages which are currently very often being asked".

Mr Tebbit criticized a suggestion by Mr John Golding, Labour MP for Newcastle under Lyme, that the proposed £15 allowance for school leavers in his youth training package could increase muggings.

Mr Golding, committee chairman, said that young people in Birmingham had told him muggings were increasing due to young peoples' low incomes and debts.

He said people were antagonistic to the idea of benefits for young people being cut from £25 to £15 a week.

The Labour Party and union leaders have denounced Mr Tebbitt's plan to cut the allowance from next year and withhold supplementary benefit from young people refusing to take a place on the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Science report

Plotting speed of Moon's retreat

By the Staff of "Nature"

Did the birth of large areas of land mass about two billion years ago cause the Moon to move relatively rapidly away from the Earth?

Dr Alan Binder, from the University of Munster in West Germany, believes so. He has plotted a graph of estimates of the distance between Earth and Moon against time and found that the Moon speeded up its retreat from Earth at about the time when continents were beginning to form.

When the Earth and Moon were created, about 4.5 billion years ago, they were much closer than today. Since then the Earth has lost angular momentum because of the dissipation of tidal energy by friction in the oceans. As angular momentum within the Earth-Moon system is conserved, the Moon has compensated by gradually moving its orbit further away from Earth. The two bodies are still separating by 3.8 cm a year.

The speed of separation, however, may not always have been the same, for it is in part determined by tidal friction. In a young Earth largely covered by deep ocean that would have been much less than today, when most tidal energy is dissipated in the shallow waters around continents. So the emergence of continents would seem to have led to an increase in tidal friction, which would have caused the Moon to move more rapidly away from the Earth.

The Earth-Moon distance today can be accurately measured by laser-ranging experiments. But for estimates of the distance over the past few thousand years Dr Binder had to rely on historical data on eclipses.

And for estimates going back three billion years he has used evidence from rings in fossils. He has assumed that four and a half billion years ago, the Moon was as close to the Earth as theory will allow, about a twentieth of its present distance.

Dr Binder has deduced one of the key points on the curve from the Moon's shape. The Moon's slight bulge towards the Earth is thought to be frozen evidence of the Earth's gravitational pull at the time when the Moon solidified.

Dr Binder has estimated that time to be about three billion years ago.

The curve through all those points quite clearly gets steeper at 2-2.5 billion years ago, just when the continental land-mass increased from 12 per cent to 53 per cent of its current area. The new continents provided extensive shallow water environments in which primitive life could begin to evolve. So the Moon's retreat seems to have coincided with the burst of biological activity on Earth.

Some scientists will question that conclusion. At issue, for example, could be the accuracy of the points on the curve and whether the Moon's bulge is a fossilized tide or the result of heat convection from the Moon's core.

Source: *Geophysics Research* (1982).
Letters, Volume 9, pages 33-37

JENKINS ON SCHOOL 'FREEDOM'

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Roy Jenkins, social democrat candidate in the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election, said last night that the right to opt out of the state education system was a legitimate human freedom.

In a speech at Glasgow University on education, a subject that deeply divides the SDP, Mr Jenkins said: "Independent schools exist because a sufficient number of citizens freely choose to spend their money in this way."

On parental choice, he said rigid catchment areas should not invariably take precedence over preferences.

He described as "near madness" the Government's decision to cut higher education while the population of 18-year-olds was at its maximum and job opportunities at the minimum.

He supported the Government's goal of ensuring that every young person was engaged in education or training or a combination of those with employment, but he attacked the Conservatives for promoting the virtual abandonment of educationally determined staffing standards in primary and secondary schools.

☐ Mr Norman St John-Stevas, former Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday called for an independent inquiry into the provision and quality of religious education in schools (our Education Correspondent writes).

Overseas selling prices.
Austria Sch 22; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ... 0.600; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.428; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta ...; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland Frs 3.00; Syria L$6.50; Tunisia Dir ... 600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.50; Yugoslavia Din 50.

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TUC expulsion warning on Tebbit Bill

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Union leaders yesterday formally adopted the Labour movement's counter to the Government's employment Bill with a warning that any organization accepting state aid for secret ballots risks expulsion from the TUC.

An eight-point plan of opposition, agreed unanimously by the TUC General Council, will commit the 112 affiliated unions to boycott the legislative provisions being steered through Parliament by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

For the first time, the TUC General Council will be empowered to organize industry-wide strikes in support of a union "attacked" by an employer using the employment Act, which is due on the statute book in mid-summer.

Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC, coupled his presentation of the anti-Tebbit law compaign with a warning that action under congress rule 13 could lead to "suspension and even expulsion" of unions that defied the movement's policy and took public money for ballots

A very few unions, but including important ones such as the engineering workers and the electricians, have been tempted by the offer of government cash for ballots they already carry out for union office, but Mr Murray said: "We have delivered them from their evil, and ours is the kingdom".

The eight key recommendations being put to a special TUC conference of union executives in Wembley on April 5 are:

1—Campaign: Afiliated unions to "highlight the dangers" to their members of the forthcoming legislation, and to seek support for opposition.

2—100 per cent trade union membership: Affiliated unions to refuse to hold or take part in secret ballots on the closed shop, under conditions laid down by Mr Tebbit's Bill.

3—Public funds for union ballots: Unions not to seek or accept state cash for union ballots under the 1980 Employment Act funding scheme.

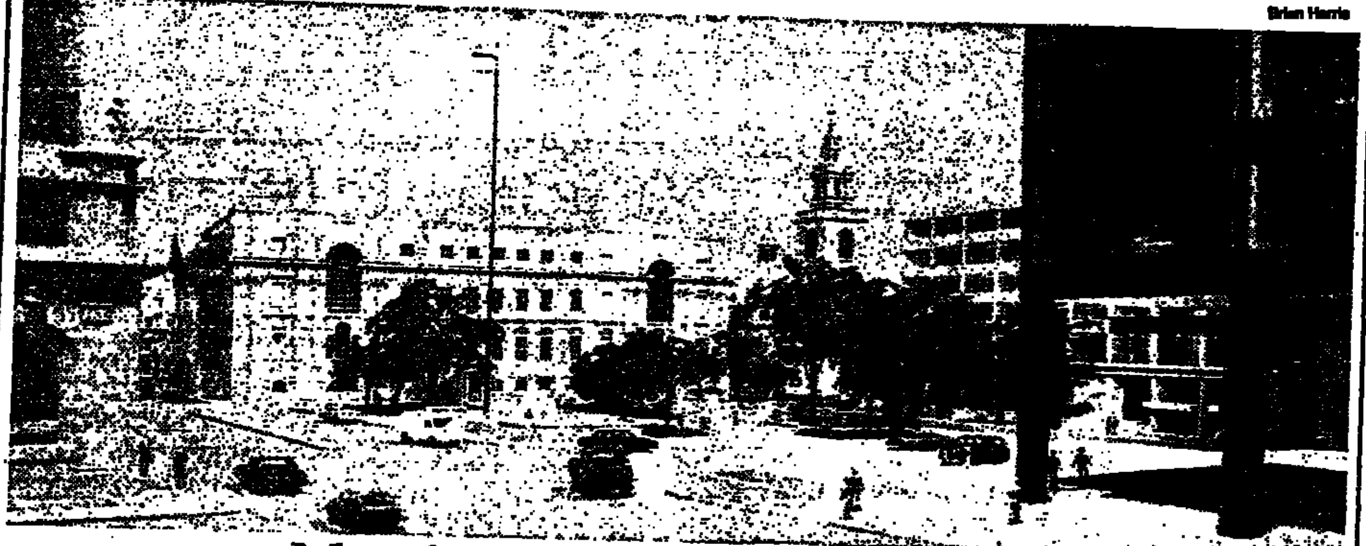
4—Closer working between unions: Affiliated organizations involved in a dispute with an employer to consult closely with other unions "whose support may be necessary to make industrial action effective, or whose interests will be affected by the actions".

5—Support from the movement: Where the TUC General Council is asked to help a union facing legal action by an employer, it is empowered, first, to coordinate action by other affiliated unions in support of the union in difficulties, including, if necessary, calling for industrial action against the employer concerned, or more widely; second, to give money to a union which experiences severe financial problems.

6 — Disputes procedures: After investigating the circumstances of a dispute, the general council will be prepared to assist unions to meet the costs of defending a legal action and consequent compensation awards that may arise.

7 — Industrial tribunals: No trade union member of an industrial tribunal or employment appeal tribunal should serve on cases arising from the application of the closed shop

8 — levy: The General council will impose on all affiliated unions a levy of 10p per member to establish a campaign and defence fund to meet financial commitments arising from the proposed legislation.


Brian Harris

Mansion House project attacked

The final plan for a new square in the crowded heart of the City of London has aroused bitter controversy among architects and conservationists (Hugh Clayton writes).

A 290ft block, the base of which appears at the right of the model pictured above showing the square stretching eastwards to the Mansion House and St Stephen Walbrook, was dismissed yesterday as "achitecturally old hat" by Mr John Harris, president of the International Confederation of Architectural Museums.

Mr Marcus Binney, chairman of the Save Britain's Heritage Group, said: "The design will be 30 years old by the time it is actually built".

The plan to create the new square was initiated almost 25 years ago by Mr Peter Palumbo, who claims the designs are of the highest quality possible. The tower block, which would dominate the square, was designed by Mies van der Rohe, the exceptionally influential designer of the Seagram building in New York, who died in 1969.

The scheme would involve the demolition of a group of minor listed buildings to create a square which would become "an oasis, a staging post and a forum", according to Mr Palumbo, the head of a family development group. Hehas spent more than 20 years buying property in the area and is now in a position to apply for planning permission.

Interferon discoverer was paid £5 a week

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

One of the discoveries of interferon, Dr Jean Lindenmann, was paid £5 a week in 1957 when he and the late Dr Alick Isaacs identified the substance on which tens of millions of pounds are now being spent on research.

Dr Lindenmann received the grant from the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences to enable him to work at the National Institute for Medical Research in Mill Hill, north London.

He recalled that grant yesterday, which he described as generous for the time, when he opened a meeting at the Royal Society attended by academic and industrial research scientists directing work in the field. The gathering marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the discovery that when cells in the body are infected by an organism like an influenza virus, the cells manufacture a substance to neutralize the virus.

The word interferon was coined simply as a laboratory term for the composition of the agent.

After a quarter of a century, the questions being asked about interferon become increasingly profound. There is not one substance but a complicated family.

Furthermore, the biological properties of the interferons differ considerably and, hence, so does the medical usefulness of any particular substance.

Therefore the first of the formal sessions of the two-day Royal Society meeting was devoted to a review of the present state of the science and the further work that needed to be done.

In some of the informal groups discussion turned to medical applications, although the main papers on treatment of tumours will be presented today. But in one informal group details were given of a small trial at the Royal Free Hospital, London, of treating hepatitis — B virus. Results have been encouraging enough for the method to be considered for a wider trial.

Although the use of interferon in medicine seems to be on the brink of a big advance in several areas, the fact remains that the more scientists explore the substance, the more questions they provoke.

One of the world's foremost authorites on genetic engineering of interferon, Professor Charles Weissmann, of the Institute of Molecular Biology, Zurich, a founder member of the research company Biogen, described how there were 18 different genes in a human cell which could be switched on to manufacture its own particular member of the strain of alpha-interferons. There is also a beta and a gamma strain.

The gamma type is the least understood, but many scientists believe it may prove the most effective when it is ready for trials as a therapy for cancer.

The Pope's Canterbury visit

Complex compromise stills church storm

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The inter-church storm which seemed to be going to break over the Pope's visit to Canterbury Cathederal in May has been averted by the Archbishop of Canterbury's announcement of details of the ceremonies and meetings, although there are still clouds on the horizon. At one point there was private talk of a boycott of the Canterbury events, in protest at the arrangements.

A complicated compromise has emerged. Dr Robert Runcie, who as leader of the Anglian Communion is official host for the entire Canterbury programme, is to invite all the members of the Free Church Federal Council, but not the members of the General Assembly of the British Council of Churches. He is also inviting several primates of the Anglian Church from overseas, and the whole General Synod of the Church of England.

Behind this pattern of invitations lies much negotiation with interested parties, but some tension still exists. The British Council of Churches has excused itself from the event by indicating that its attendance would have been "inappropriate."

It is being said that some of the Anglican primates, disapproving of the occasion, did not want to be invited, while others felt more should be made of the Anglican Communion aspect, and less of the Church of England's particular role. On the Free Church side, there are apparently two views, one favouring a full turn-out and one inclined to be cooler. It is significant that Cardinal Hume has been invited to address the congress of the Free Church Federal Council in Newcastle next month by its moderator-elect, Dr Kenneth Greet, secretary of the Methodist Conference.

Dr Greet says he intends to be at Canterbury, and knows what he will say to the Pope during the planned "informal discussion". Dr Runcie had made room on the programme of that day for such encounters, thereby reassuring some of the Free churchmen who had previously been expressing their misgivings. The secretary of the British Council of Churches, the Rev Philip Morgan, has already had discussions with Cardinal Hume, Dr Runcie, and Archbishop Cascante Torrella, vice-president of the Secretariat for Christian Unity in Rome. Mr Morgan expressed himself "well satisfied" with the arrangements.

Meanwhile, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is understood to have replied to the letter of criticism he received from Free Church leaders over the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the Holy See. The text was not released by the Foreign Office, but he is understood to have explained that diplomatic relations were a political matter rather than religious, and full relations with the Holy See were in Britain's diplomatic interests. Dr Greet, one of the signatories of the letter, said he would not take the matter further.

Two bishops of the Church of England have responded to misgivings in their church over the papal visit, with messages in their diocesan newsletters.

The Bishop of Guildford, the Rt Rev David Brown, stated that the "sincere and wholehearted welcome" he expected the Church of England to give the Pope should not be misinterpreted as acceptance of Roman Catholic teaching.

The Bishop of Chichester, the Rt Rev Eric Kemp, says in his diocesan newsletter that the papacy of today is quite different from that of the sixteenth and seventeenth century.

Prejudices from the past should be set aside.

Riot school 'leader' defended

From our Correspondent
Liverpool

The mother of the girl allegedly behind the terror at St Saviour's Church of Englandprimary school in Liverpool spoke out yesteday.

She defended her daughter aged 10 against claims from fellow pupils and parents, and added: "Whenever there is trouble at the school, she gets the blame."

Yesterday the girl, who was said to have run protection rackets, was at home with her family in Toxteth.

Clinging to her mother, she claimed that she was not involved in the classroom beatings and vandalism, which have forced the school to close for a cooling off period.

The girl's mother said "It is not fair that she should get all the blame. People say it is her fault because she is the biggest.

"She gets into mischief like all kids, but I would be shocked if she was doing what the others say".

One girl at the school claims she was burnt with a cigarette by the girl and younger boys say they were threatened with violence if they refused to pay protection money.

Mr Mike Storey chairman of Liverpool education committee confirmed yesterday that a relief headmaster would be drafted into St Saviour's on Monday.

Mr Arthur Cowman, former head of Toxteth primary school, will be among four new teachers when the school reopens.

Mr Storey said Mr Cowman had been chosen for his wide experience of work in Liverpool's troubled inner city. He added that it was unlikely that the present head would return on Monday.

Staff reinforcements will mean two teachers each for third and fourth year classes, Mr Storey said.

He went on: "An inquiry will begin on Monday and this could be followed by expulsions. We cannot tolerate children who terrorize others."

Mr Storey said that if there was a repeat of the riots at St Saviour's, the pupils would be ordered to stay off the premises.

Mr Cyril Kami, the caretaker of the school received a threatening telephone call yesterday warning him that he would receive a wreath. Minutes later, a large bouquet was delivered with the message: "Peace. Where there is bad there is twice as much good."

☐ Community leaders were trying to rebuild the image of Toxteth yesterday after the outbreak of violence at St Saviour's School (A Correspondent writes).

At the Rialto Neighbourhood Council Centre, 100 teenagers were setting up a youth group aimed at quelling the disturbances. Mrs Cora Newell, aged 44, the administrator at the Rialto, said its purpose was to give young people a feeling of community pride.

Children sleep on the floor in strike

By David Hewson

Eight children in the care of Islington council in London spent last night in sleeping bags on the floor of a former old people's day centre after their homes were closed by striking members of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo).

Senior council officers who are not among the 2,000 workers on strike prepared the makeshift accommodation for the children, who are aged between 11 and 15. All are sleeping on mattresses on the floor of the building, which has not been used for a year.

A rota of volunteer officials of the council, the only SDP-controlled authority in Britain, and local people has been prepared to look after the children. They were moved, with a police escort and, in one case, through a picket line, on Tuesday night.

Mr Hugh Dewing, the council's chief executive, said the strike by the staff of two homes, in Highbury New Park and Sheringham Road, left the children unattended on Monday night. "They have not got beds now but they are at least safe and secure, warm, fed and cared for, which, after all, is our statutory duty."

Mr John Rea Price, the council's director of social services, who worked with colleagues and members of the public to make the day centre, in Corsica Street, habitable yesterday, said: "I am very sad that the children have to be pawns in this game because our job is to care for them.

"The children are totally torn by this. For the union to do this to some of the most vulnerable kids we have is something I find rather difficult to understand".

Mr William Hendley, the council's principal officer for children's homes, said the position had been explained to the children. The homes would remain closed during the dispute.

Sheena Burgess, pubicity officer for Nalgo's Islington branch, said the children concerned had been at risk before because of the council's understaffing of its children's homes.

"It could not be easier to settle this dispute; it is over one man's contract. The pickets have been aware of the unsettling effect of this and have tried to explain their point of view to the children."

The strike started in the council's housing department when a temporary staff member who was told that a permanent job he had been offered was no longer available. Last Friday it spread to the council's other departments.

The Nalgo branch is due to meet today to decide whether to continue the dispute. The council's disciplinary body met last night and discussed the future of the housing department worker whose grievance started the strike.

'EVIL' MAN LED BOYS INTO CRIME

A professional criminal who "exercised his evil influence" over young men of low intelligence to lead them into crime, was jailed for five years at Inner London Crown Court yesterday for burglary and handling stolen documents.

Michael Heston-Francois, aged 47, who took part in the world's biggest art theft, of Rembrandt and Rubens paintings, in 1967, was told by Judge Shindler, QC, "Your surrounded yourself by young men between 16 and 18 years of age, of low intelligence, while you are a man of very high intellect and cunning. You corrupted and led them into a life of crime."

Heston-Francois appeared to be the "poacher turned gamekeeper" after completing a seven-year jail sentence in 1974 for handling the £1.5m art treasures some of which were stolen from the Dulwich Gallery, London.

He joined the Clerkenwell Workshops Project, London, as a caretaker, and worked his way up to security officer. It was in this position that he stole jewelry or precious metals valued at thousands of pounds.

Colin Gayton, aged 19, of Bowling Green Estate, Clapham, was put on probation for two years on two charges of burglary.

SHOOTING PLEA BY CORONER

A coroner yesterday recommended stiffer controls when live ammunition is used during army exercises.

His suggestion, to the Ministry of Defence, comes after the death in December 1980 of Paul Nicholas Pendry, aged 22, a lieutenant in the 32nd Guided Weapons Regiment, Royal Artillery. He died four days after receiving a head wound during an exercise at Sennybridge, near Brecon.

Recording a verdict of accidental death on Lieutenant Pendry, of Bridge, near Canterbury, Kent, Mr William Adams, South Glamorgan coroner, said four men were taking part in the exercise in pairs. They were armed with pistols and semi-automatic rifles. A machine gun on high ground, was used for effect. Lieutenant Pendry wore only a cap comforter on his head.

Professor Bernard Knight, who carried out a post-mortem examination, gave the cause of death as a gunshot wound.

The coroner said it was not possible to decide from which rifle the bullet was fired, and a search failed to reveal any rocks or large stones from which the bullet might have ricocheted. There was no evidence to suggest the wound had been caused deliberately.

PARLIAMENT February 24 1982

Minister rules out big subsidy for London fares

TRANSPORT

Any return to the sort of increase in rate-borne subsidy for public transport which the Greater London Council was apparently intending to inflict on London, and for which it had been campaigning, was ruled out by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport.

He was moving the second reading of the Travel Concessions (London) Bill which he said gave the GLC the same powers as other authorities to pay for travel concessions for elderly and disabled people.

This Bill did all that was necessary by way of legislation to sort out the position for the rest of this year, he said. He was looking at the overall travel position further ahead and had asked Mr Ken Livingstone, the Labour Leader of the GLC, and Sir Peter Masefield, Chairman of London Transport, to come and meet him.

Mr Howell said the Transport Act 1968 gave these powers to counties and districts. These were extended to London Boroughs by the London Transport Act 1969, but not to the GLC. In 1974, the arrangements made for the London boroughs were superseded by a London-wide scheme instituted by the GLC.

Following the House of Lords decision in the Bromley Council case, the GLC now told him it had been advised it could not use a power to subsidize London Transport to pay for concessionary travel.

There had been alarmist, irresponsible statements which had caused anxiety to London old people. On January 14, he wrote to Mr Livingstone that the Government believed the tangle should be cleared up. He had said it was willing to introduce legislation to bring the GLC's powers to provide for concessionary fares into line with those of other authorities.

He was introducing the Bill so that the GLC could continue to pay travel concessions. It would be for them to decide how to use the powers which the Bill conferred.

There was no questions of large additional grants to the GLC for this purpose, as had been erroneously reported.

The Government supported the payment of a reasonable level of subsidy to maintain essential public service services. Nationally, £1,200m in bus and rail subsidies this year was being provided. He was concerned to ensure that they had a stable and reasonable financial base for public transport in London.

It could not be argued that London Transport had been without heavy public support. When it was handed over to the GLC originally, the Government wrote off debt of £270m to start with a clean sheet.

The GLC had pursued a policy of providing capital funds free so LT had not had to meet interest charges on borrowing for capital investment. This represented a further considerable subsidy.

In its recent publicity campaign, the GLC had totally misrepresented the extent to which LT had been subsidized in the past. Mr Livingstone had said he would be happy if LT could be subsidized to the same extent as British Rail London and South Eastern commuter services.

In fact the proportion of subsidy had been comparable. All was not well before the Labour Party took office last May with falling traffic and costs increasing far more than the movement in prices generally.

Between 1970 and 1980, passengers declined by 20 per cent, but the number of staff remained about the same. After the appointment of Sir Peter Masefield in August 1980 there was a start to improve performance, but then came the 25 per cent fares cut which actually represented 32 per cent.

The findings of the courts demonstrated how that decision was taken on a purely political basis without consideration for the consequences.

The damage it did was not just to transfer a major share of the cost from travellers to ratepayers, but, even worse, it reversed progress towards improved efficiency and reduced costs made under Sir Peter.

Indiscriminate subsidies did little to deal with the underlying problems. On the contrary, the knowledge that somebody else would pick up the bill reduced pressure to be efficient and cost-effective. The GLC wanted more bus miles to be run, more employees to be taken on, and to provide bigger wage settlements.

The first consideration must be to provide services as efficiently and economically as possible which were able to meet the real demand.

London Transport was beginning to make progress here until the new regime appeared on the scene. There were three sources — the customer, the ratepayer and the taxpayer. In London, they had got hopelessly out of balance.

Excluding any loss of block grant, it would have cost them £1,200m over the next four years over and above the grants LT normally got. The additional annual support would have risen from about £250m next year to more than £400m in 1985-86.

If the low fares policy had continued next year, the transport element in the typical householder's rate bill would have risen tenfold over what it was before Labour took over. There would be little point in passing the Bill to allow pensioners to enjoy free travel on London Transport if pensioners had to pay for other people's cheap travel as well — many of whom did not even live in London.

The first task following the difficulties of recent months and the morass into which London's transport had been led had been for the GLC to settle a budget for London Transport which faced financial realities and gave it the essential basis for its operations this year. This had now been done.

He offered to widen London Transport's borrowing powers to give the GLC the option of spreading the burden of last year's deficit over several years. The GLC chose not to take it and had increased the rates to pay for the whole sum next year. He hoped ratepayers would demand a corresponding reduction in the rates the year after.

He hoped that once the GLC leaders had let off steam through their protest about the difficulties they had put themselves in they would turn their minds to the future and settle to the task of getting London Transport back on to a sound footing.

He was prepared to consider changes in the present system, but did not think that the balanced consideration needed was helped one iota by conducting a senseless publicity campaign at ratepayers' expense and encouraging pointless action by the staff which would only make matters worse.

A better, more efficient and cheaper transport service for London would be achieved only by looking at both sides of the question: who paid as well as what was spent. It would not be achieved by the sort of half policy tried out in London in recent months with such disastrous consequences.

Mr Robert Hughes, an Opposition spokesman on transport (Aberdeen, North, Lab), said that in implementing the manifesto commitment to Fares Fair the Labour members of the GLC acted honourably. They thought they were acting within the law and tried to act within the law.

It was not a policy of seeking conflict with the Government but a well thought out policy designed for the benefit of the travelling public of London and clearly discussed at the hustings during the GLC elections. The concept of cheap fares was not unique in London.

As a result of the law lords' decision there would be increases in fares of 100 per cent and reductions in services.

Nothing frustrated the travelling public more than the gap between the published schedules and the actual buses which were running. Failure to meet schedules was devastating to people's morale.

Increasing fares led to a drop in passengers and loss of revenue. Loss of revenue compelled a reduction of services and passengers turning to alternative private transport.

London Transport (he said) is now locked into a vicious downward spiral which no one apparently knows how to end. All this is a direct result of the law lords' decision.

The Fares Fair policy had been a rational part of an integrated transport scheme. The GLC had always believed it had been acting within the law in implementing the mandate from the electorate and there now remained some confusion about the legal situation.

The right course was to remedy the deficiency in the law exposed by the law lords and the Opposition would seek to do that.

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne, C) ratepayers had not anticipated the massive increase in the rates which followed the Fares Fair scheme.

One of the most unfair aspects of the policy had been its effect on the elderly. As holders of concessionary passes they had not benefited from the low fares but as ratepayers had been severely hit by the supplementary rate.

The scheme had destroyed the balance between ratepayers and fare payers, bringing the scales down firmly in favour of the traveller.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea North, Lab) said the Government seemed unable to treat this serious issue as anything more than a petty party political and almost juvenile squabble.

There was no doubt, whatever the law lords judgement, that at present London was being treated in a different and worse way from the rest of the country. Nobody knew what the law was so in these circumstances it was Mr Howell's duty to legislate instead of simply not carrying out his duty.

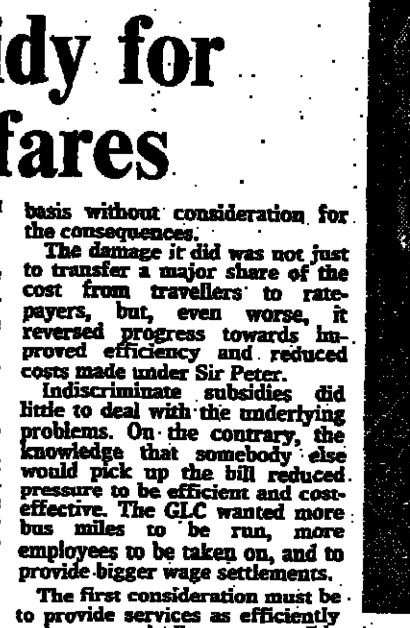
Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C) said it was time they looked at the question of concessionary bus fares otherwise people in London and pensioners were put in a privileged position compared to other areas with a high percentage of elderly people. There was a growing feeling that the GLC was an unnecessary cost and that the duties it performed could be delegated to local authorities below it or transferred to central government.

Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham, South, Lab) said he did not think the fares increases were going to be sustainable. MPs were going to have to search for new solutions because on top of the swingeing increases there were going to be cuts in services. It would not be so easy to get a bus or a train.

There was an alternative to the package which the courts had imposed upon the GLC and now the Government realized that there had to be another answer. He hoped that Mr Howell would produce it whether by legislation or some other means before March 21, because the package would be to the detriment and disaster of the capital city.

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich West, C) said the GLC tried to put up a Concorde development in public transport. The cost over four years had been estimated at £1,200m. Wherever the present GLC found a problem it threw money at it without stopping to count the cost.

More investment in public transport facilities was essential.


Howell: No large grants


Hughes: Downward spiral

Gas threat in Solent

MP's BILL

A Bill to give control over moored tankers and other floating structures used as reservoirs close to the coast was introduced under the 10-minute rule and read a first time.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C), seeking leave to introduce the Floatig Structures (Control) Bill, said he raised the issue because of a project to moor a 60,000 tonne floating distribution centre in The Solent. But the issue did have national significance.

The centre would be used to store propane and butane gas brought from the Middle East once a month by a large tanker for off-loading three or four times a week to smaller tankers for distribution throughout northern Europe.

The gas was highly inflammable and the proposal had raised a storm of protest in the area because of the possibility of an horrendous disaster which could result if there was a collision with an oil tanker.

Reservoir gas tankers were in use around the world and light petroleum gas tankers were already used in The Solent. He made no criticism of The Solent project, which had taken into account safety factors and environmental and social questions.

But no minister and no government department had any power to prevent the mooring of a vessel to be used as a floating reservoir. Although the British Transport Docks Board had some influence, if the structure had been sited four or five miles further from the port of Southampton no authority would have been capable of preventing the project from proceeding.

There was no proper overall control, other than that which might be exercised by the port authority. The port authority had a statutory duty to take account of environmental factors. In fact there was no general planning control over shipping and floating structures near land.

The Bill would require that moored tanker ships and other floating structures near land would be subject to the sort of planning requirements for a power station on land and be open to a public inquiry.

Heseltine to hold talks on rural problems

HOUSING

The lack of new development and the provision of new services in villages was leading to tragic consequences, **Lord Hylton** (C) said when opening a debate on rural housing.

He said that planning controls were more restrictive in the country than in towns, leading to a scarcity of sites and of houses. Private renting had declined dramatically and the supply of tied houses in the country had decreased with lost jobs in agriculture.

There were fewer council houses and the high cost of providing small houses in small batches had made it more difficult for local authorities and housing associations to provide extra housing for rent. The consequences could be serious, and even tragic.

Central government should recognise the needs of villages and ensure they had proper priority.

Lord Beaumont of Whitley (L) said the financial policy of the Government had led to the undesirable situation where almost all housing in the countryside, and elsewhere, had been frozen.

Local government should be given a great deal more power. It had responsibility to its electorate and should not be shackled in the way it was.

It was monstrous that local government, which could provide housing for people living locally at prices they could afford, were being forced to sell housed to sitting occupants at often low, not to mention ridiculous, prices.

Lord Swinfen (C) said that rapid changes in modern communications would mean that vast numbers of people who had worked in the cities would be able to live and work in the country. That would increase demand for houses and services and would put up the price of houses in the country.

The Bishop of Hereford, the Rt Rev John Eastaugh, said that one of the greatest concerns in rural areas was the departure of young married couples. Most villages had large properties, including parsonage houses, which were too large and could be converted to sheltered housing or to flats for the single homeless.

Lord Walston (SDP) said that council housing should be stepped up in rural areas. There was a crying shortage of houses for rent in rural areas which young people could afford. More could be provided if their were more old people's homes for the elderly to move to, but the problem could only be solved by an increase in housing.

Lord Bishopston, for the Opposition, said that present policies based on cash criteria were most destructive to rural life. They did not pay enough attention to social and human need.

Young people who should keep village traditions continuing were moving away and local bus services and village schools were facing closure. Good housing was essential for the foundation of family life.

The Earl of Avon, for the Government, said the Secretary of State for the Environment would shortly be discussing problems facing rural areas with representatives of the organization Rural Voice, an umbrella group set up 18 months ago covering bodies concerned with rural affairs.

The Government attached great importance to the preservation of the countryside, areas of outstanding beauty and national parks. Green belts must be preserved and loss of agricultural land kept to a minimum. New housing developments in rural areas should be in or near existing towns in most cases rather than on green field sites.

Economic activity could do a great deal to preserve local communities. Planning authorities had been asked to be sensible and sympathetic and not impose their taste by demanding special building materials unless there was good reason.

The shorthold tenancies provided by the Government in the 1980 Housing Act were designed to increase private rented accommodation in rural and urban areas. But the Labour Party's commitment to repeal the Act served to undermine confidence in these short-term tenancies.

The gross provision for the housing corporation for 1982-83 of £556m should be the same in real terms as this year. That meant that the Government would have maintained the corporation's programme at the same level for three consecutive years despite the pressures on public expenditure.

That also indicated the importance which the Government attached to the work of housing associations. Of that gross provision less would be requirrd in the current year to meet demand on existing projects, so it would be possible to make some significant increases in other parts of the programme.

Although the corporattion had concentrated on funding associations working to relieve housing stres in urban area, it was trying to maintain a programme of support for rural schemes.

Girls' home dearer than most expensive school

WELFARE

The cost of keeping each girl at the new Spurstowe Terrace Regional Assessment Centre in the London Borough of Hackney — a home for disturbed adolescents — was likely to be in the region of £875 a week, **Lord Elton**, Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security said during question time.

Lord Gisborough (C) said it worked out at 10 times the cost of sending a girl to the most expensive girls' school.

Lord Elton said it was not unreasonable to spend a little more on girls who had reached such extremities of misfortune, and if the home either saved their lives or kept them out of prison or Borstal the money had been well spent.

He told **Lady Platt of Writtle** (C), who asked whether less expensive methods such as intermediate treatment or fostering could be used, that some girls were in such a desperate plight that they must be in special accommodation.

The newer property carried a heavier debt charge than an older building, but under the London children regional planning committee pooling system, the local authority would be charged only £400 a week because the costs were averaged out over a whole range of provision.

The Earl of Onslow (C): It does seem rather odd that £120 a week is spent on the looking after of these children, excluding staff. It does seem very high. The care is right and absolutely correct, but is the administration as sound as the care?

Lord Elton: My impression from a visit there, reading papers connected with the case, seeing some of the children in the classroom and talking to the staff, is that the work there is invaluable and is not merely assessment by also treatment, and will benefit society.

The local authority is well aware of the shortage of resources and the need to administer its functions as efficiently and cheaply as possible.

Lord Gisborough: Last year, 51 places were taken up and 97 places were available.

Lord Elton: If these places were to operate at 100 per cent capacity, there would be no accommodation, for emergency cases.

Elitism is defended by president of Nobel foundation

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

A strong defence of elitism was made by Mr Stig Ramel, Swedish president of the Nobel Prize Foundation, in London yesterday.

Delivering the fourth Israel Sieff lecture at the Royal Institution, Mr Ramel said that for many people elitism was the equivalent of a four-letter word. Consciously or unconsciously they suppressed the fact that we could not survive without an elite.

"Anti-elitism has become a powerful force in our societies. It has had a strong impact on our educational system, which unfortunately has led to a decline in the quality of education in schools and universities, a decline which in the long run will not only have a devastating effect on our material well-being but will also undermine the social safety net of the welfare state.

He said in his own country "the dangerous drift to level out the peaks of brilliance into the flat-land of mediocrity" had already had serious consequences for the development of science and technology.

Young people were not getting the education society needed to keep its competitive strength. In consequence, Sweden had been forced to slow or stop social reforms.

The Nobel Prize, representing the crowning of an elite, had, of course, become a marvellous target for the crusaders of anti-elitism, he said. As the "best and the brightest", the Nobel prizewinners stood as symbols for the pursuit of excellence.

He believed the glamour of the Nobel prizes stimulated young people's interest in science and encouraged them to strive for excellence, to the benefit of the whole of society, including the so-called "losers".

Turning to the marked tendency of Nobel Prize-winners in recent years to be immigrants or refugees from other countries, Mr Ramel said he believed that people who broke away from their home environment to start a new life often became more creative.

Five out of 10 of last year's prize winners, for example, had got their education in a different country from that in which they were now resident. "This gives a thin silver lining to the dark clouds of tragedy and suffering now towering over the streams of refugees which flood the world", he said.

In the United States they cheered the fact that so many Nobel prizewinners were United States citizens. "What they should celebrate is the fact that American universities offer the most stimulating intellectual environment in the world and that these universities have become havens for people hounded by political persecution elsewhere."

Rugby star 'gave away' £25,000

J. R. P. Williams, the Welsh rugby player, gave away £25,000 of the money from his autobiography because two national newspaper stories branded him a "shamateur", it was alleged in the High Court in London, yesterday.

John Reason, former rugby correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, told Mr Justice Russell and a jury it was only by unloading the money that Mr Williams could sue him over the articles.

Cross-examining Mr Reason, Mr Richard Hartley, QC, for the player, in his libel action, said: "It is an expensive way of conducting a libel action — giving away £25,000". Mr Reason replied: "Yes".

In his closing speech for the defence, Mr Charles Gray said amateurism was a "sacred" ideal in rugby, and Mr Reason attached "very considerable importance to it".

In his closing submissions for Mr Williams, Mr Hartley said the articles were "plainly defamatory" and had seriously affected the player's reputation.

Mr Williams, an orthopaedic surgeon, of Llansannor, South Glamorgan, is claiming damages against *The Daily Telegraph*, its editor, Mr William Deedes, and Mr Reason over two articles published in February and March, 1979, which alleged he infringed his amateur status by accepting money from his book.

Barriers to food exports

By George Clark

British firms wishing to export processed food to European Community countries are being deterred by constant challenges from member states, particularly the French, to the use of additives, Mr T. V. N. Fortescue, director-general of the British Food and Drink Industries Council, told a Lords select committee yesterday.

He said that some of the additives had been used safely and officially in the United Kingdom for more than 50 years, yet they were the subject of continental objections.

"The French position now", he told the committee on the European Communities, "is that because the additives have never been tested on the Continent, they should be prohibited until they have been tested and approved by the Scientific Committee for Food, which advises the EEC commission.

"To test one additive to the standard required costs £400,000 and takes three years. We claim that this is nonsense. It is a protectionist position which is being adopted, especially by the French".

Lord Greenhill of Harrow, chairman of the committee, said the impression was given that any British firm wanting to expand into the EEC had to recognize that other countries were "up to all sorts of tricks".

Thatcher's speech under attack

SCOTLAND

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, defended Tuesday night's speech on the economy by the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, during questions on the Scottish economy, when the speech was called "depressing drivel"

Mr Younger: Against a background of considerable national and international economic difficulty, the Scottish economy has experienced a fall in activity and employment which has been slightly less severe than for the United Kingdom as a whole. The trend in most of the major economic indicators is now more encouraging than for some time.

Mr Dennis Canaven (West Stirlingshire, Lab): What hope is there for the Scottish economy and the 350,000 unemployed Scots after that depressing drivel by the Prime Minister last night when she tried to put the blame for mass enemployment on the unemployed themselves? Even some Tory MPs are demanding a £6 billion reflation of the economy in the budget to alleviate unemployment.

Will Mr Younger, in Cabinet, back even that modest proposal or will he continue for ever his dumb subservience to that demented woman who is wrecking the Scottish economy?

Mr Younger: I detected no such remark or implication in the Prime Minister's excellent speech which was extremely well received. (Labour cries of "Where?") On the major problem, not even Mr Canavan can alter the fact that this country has been going through one of the worst recessions in his lifetime. He also refuses to acknowledge the vast amount of help, at great expense, which the Government has put in to save jobs, notably in the steel industry and British Leyland, for instance.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C): The best permanent export Scotland can make would be Mr Canavan. (Laughter.)

Mr Younger: I agree. But I cannot agree that there is a great probability of our being able to export him as I do not detect a great deal of demand for the product. (Laughter.)

Even at a time of great difficulty there are many firms in Scotland which are successfully exporting. Many people in jobs there can look forward to secure employment.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craighton, Lab): Far from Mrs Thatcher's speech being well received it would be very badly received by 325,000 unemployed in Scotland.

In the budget we need a massive boost to the economy. As previous Tory budgets have been disastrous for Scotland, if Mr Younger has any influence in the Cabinet he should use it for once to produce a budget which would be good for Scotland.

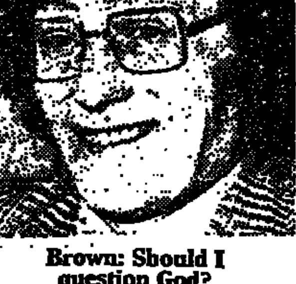
Mr Younger: He should read the whole of Mrs Thatcher's speech. She made clear that the Government's top priority is to enable the people of this county who have lost their jobs to have at least some chance of getting new ones. The only way to do that is by stopping people pricing themselves out of jobs with many of the disastrous policies which Mr Millan and his party have followed for so many years.

Weather-hit householders to get EEC aid

The cost to Glasgow council of the damage done to its housing stick during the recent severe weather was substantially less than had originally been suggested, **Mr Malcolm Rifkind**, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, said at question time when asked if he had received any assessment from Glasgow District Council of extra expenditure for that purpose.

Mr Rifkind: While it is still not possible to give a firm figure for the expenditure involved, I understand that the council now estimates the cost at about £13m. This includes both the estimated cost of repairing damaged property and other additional expenditure incurred by the council as a result of the weather emergency.

Mr John Maxton (Glasgow, Cathcart, Lab): Thousands of my constituents and other people in Glasgow are living in appalling conditions because of burst pipes. Will he provide extra money for Glasgow to ensure that repairs are carried out as expeditiously as possible so that the human misery can be alleviated?


Brown: Should I question God?

Mr Rifkind: The cost involved to Glasgow is substantially less than had originally been suggested. As for the effects on individuals who have lost property or had property damaged, the European Community is providing certain funds to the United Kingdom and Scotland will be getting its full share.

Mr Donald Dewar, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab): While the sum may be less than at one time had been feared, it is a substantial sum which would have an horrific impact on Glasgow District Council's budget. The money from the Eurpean Community is likely to be inadequate when measured against the need.

He should not stand on the niceties of what is insurable or uninsurable but should take a sympathetic view.

Mr Rifkind: Help from the European Community is available to individual householders and not to the local councils. My officials have been discussing what proportion of that expenditure would have been insurable had the council followed the advice of the last Labour Government.

A significant proportion of their expenditure might not have been insurable in the normal course of events. If that is confirmed, then that sum will be eligible for grants in the normal way.

Religion, drink and football

In 1981 there were 231 offences in Scotland of trying to enter sports grounds while drunk, 12 alcohol offences while travelling to and from sporting events, and 186 offences of possessing alcohol containers while attempting to enter sports grounds, **Mr Malcolm Rifkind**, Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, said at question time.

Mr Ronald Brown (Edinburgh, Leith, Lab) had asked how many people were arrested at football matches during 1981.

Mr Rifkind: Information on the total number of people arrested at football matches is not collected by my department.

Mr Brown: Many of those arrested have religious differences and do not go specifically to watch football. Is it not a disgrace that Rangers FC do not employ any Catholics? (Labour shouts of "Answer").

Mr John Maxton (Glasgow, Cathcart, Lab): The Government introduced legislation concerning drink at football grounds and it would be much more responsible if, in order to monitor the working of that Act, it kept statistics about the number of arrests.

Mr Rifkind: We do not have information on the number arrested. That covers a whole series of different circumstances. We do have information on the number of new offences under the Criminal Justice Act.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Northern Ireland: Prime Minister. Debate on Welsh affairs. Lords (3): Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, report, second day.

Scottish councils hit back on spending curbs

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

Scottish local authorities yesterday began a counter attack on government policies to curb council spending.

The president of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, Mr William K. Fitzgerald, of Tayside Regional Council, told a press conference in Edinburgh that council spending in Scotland was now 16.1 per cent less in real terms than it was in 1975-76. Central government had made nothing like the same cutback.

Mr Fitzgerald was speaking on the publication of a detailed convention report on the relationship between local and central government in Scotland. The report, *A Time to Listen — A Time to Speak Out*, says the public sector is not a parasite on the private sector, but complimentary to it. "Thoughtless attacks" on the public sector were far more likely to damage the private sector than restore it to health, and in its determination to cut local government spending, the Government had ignored "fundamental constitutional questions".

Mr Ronald G. Young of Strathclyde Regional Council, said that the present strategy of Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was "dangerous, counter productive, ill-conceived, slipshod and, frankly, dishonest".

Mr Younger, he said, was trying to alter the whole basis of local government by making his financial guidelines mandatory rather than indicative. The convention had at first welcomed the idea of overall spending guidelines, but those were now being used to control the details of each council's budget and to impose sanctions on those local authorities who fell out of line. The group was so concerned at that trend that it had seriously considered calling the report *Towards 1984*.

Mr Young said that the Goverment was deliberately shifting the burden of council spending from the taxpayer to the ratepayer. The Secretary of States policy was leading to higher rates for the very people he had wished to protect, the small businessmen of Scotland.

Mr John Sewell, of Aberdeen District Council, agreed, and said that Scottish councils would have to put up their rates by 18 per cent this year on average just to maintain the present level of services. The centralized control of council finance over the past year represented a big shift of power, he said, and that had "very worrying implications".

Walker will act over Spanish fish armada

By Craig Seton

New controls to stop Spanish fishing boats re-registering in Britain to gain access to EEC waters are being urgently considered by the Government.

Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced yesterday that the Government was seeking to tighten the enforcement of rules to check registration abuses.

The Minister was reacting to strong protests from the South-west, where a so-called Spanish armada of more than 55 fishing vessels has exploited a loophole to re-register under British ownership and adopt home ports in Devon and Cornwall, although most of their catches in EEC waters are sent to Spain.

The issue had been raised by Mr David Harris, European MP for Cornwall and Plymouth, who said that many of the Spanish vessels were now owned by front companies which had been set up in Britain over the past 18 months.

In a letter to Mr Harris, Mr Walker said yesterday that the Department of Trade had been investigating several British companies used for the re-registration of Spanish vessels. Inspectors had found, however, that one of the companies the MP had named, although it operated from the address of an antique dealer in west London, still satisfied the criteria of the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boat) Registry Order, 1981.



Miss Soo Tasker, supervisor of the Temperate House at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, looking over the newly-modernized building yesterday. The house, closed for safety reasons in 1972, has been extensively rebuilt and more than 3,000 varieties of plants have been put in. It will be reopened by the Queen on May 13.

Perfume fraud case detective praised

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The detective who tracked down and caught Siegmund Sperber, the international confidence trickster wanted throughout Europe, was commended yesterday by a judge at the Central Criminal Court for his "industry, skill and dedication".

The commendation was given to Detective Sergeant John Mullally of Scotland Yard's Fraud Squad at the end of a £271,000 perfume fraud trial. On Tuesday Sperber, known in Britain as Georg Pratten, was jailed for five years for his part in the fraud and yesterday *The Times* disclosed details of his career as the master of a cheque fraud system across Europe.

Sgt Mullally spent months pursuing Sperber and eventually gave evidence for 14 days during the trial. He suffered a heart attack during his investigations and is retiring. Yesterday was the completion of his last case.

Judge Neil McKinnon, QC, told him: "I have rarely known a case more complex or where the outcome was so dependent on the industry, skill and dedication of one man, a police officer. You are that man and I direct you be highly commended for your effort and this be placed on your record".

The commendation was made after the judge had sentenced two men for their part in the perfume swindle which involved defrauding the National Union Bank which unwittingly advanced money to a perfume company on the basis of false invoices.

Sentencing George Dennis Scott, aged 58, of Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Berkshire, to two years in prison the judge told him: "I accept you were enticed to take part in this by the machinations of the man who called himself Pratten". Ian George Charles Scott, aged 30, his son, of the same address, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, suspended for twelve months.

In mitigation for George Dennis Scott, Mr John Lloyd-Eley, QC, told the court that until Sperber appeared Scott had been running an honest perfume business. He said: "the man Prattan has obviously preyed on society for many years and made a fortune from it. Your lordship may have seen something in *The Times* today on the life of Pratten... this was something that could not be adduced in evidence before the jury".

Counsel said that previous cases involving international tricksters showed that such men tend to corrupt otherwise good members of society.

TV hearing rules 'unfair'

By Kenneth Gosling

Another protest about the way the Broadcasting Complaints Commission handles evidence is made today after an adjudication on a programme made by Southern Television.

Southern, which formerly held the commercial franchise now operated by TV South, is the third organization to complain about the commission's hearing of complaints. The others were London Weekend Television and the BBC.

The commission upholds a complaint by Mr Nigel Nicolson over a regional documentary shown last August, entitled *All Passion Spent*, which dealt with the unconventional marital relations of his parents, Sir Harold Nicolson and Vita Sackville-West.

Southern, the commission says, took insufficient steps to ensure that Mr Nicolson fully appreciated the treatment it intended to give the subject before he agreed to participate and relinquish his copyright.

In a statement, Southern says: "The producing company is in the position of a defendant but without the opportunity of confronting its accuser and with no chance of challenging his or her allegations in front of the commission."

Scotland advised to abolish the tawse

By Lucy Hodges

Scottish authorities have been advised to abolish the beating of boys in schools hours before the European court of Human Rights gives judgment in a case brought by two Scottish women.

The European judges in Strasbourg will deliver their decision today. If they rule against Britain, as the European Commission of Human Rights did last year, the judgment could have far-reaching effects.

The United Kingdom, alone in Europe, continues to allow the beating of schoolchildren. The Irish Republic banned the practice on the first of this month. Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, has issued advice that it should be phased out in Scotland by July 1984.

The complaints brought by Mrs Grace Campbell, of Glasgow, and Mrs Jane Cosans, of Fife, about the use of the Scottish tawse, a leather strap applied to the palm of the hand, hinge on a technicality because their children were not "belted."

But the commission said that because the parents could not have their children taught "in conformity with their own religious and philosophical conviction" that was a breach of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The commission did not find a breach of article 3 of the Convention on Human Rights which protects people from "degrading treatment or punishment". However, there are more cases lodged in Strasbourg by parents from England and Scotland whose children were beaten and which allege breaches of article 3. It is these cases which are likely to force the Government to change the law.

Even if Mrs Campbell and Mrs Cosans win today, the Government might not necessarily be forced to abolish corporal punishment. The Department of Education and Science seems to be in no mood to do so. Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State, has said that the campaign to abolish the cane "threatens school discipline and the safety of pupils and staff".

Mrs Campbell's case was based on the refusal of Strathclyde regional education authority to promise that her son, then aged 11, would not be belted.

Mrs Cosans's son was told to report for the belt after he had broken a school rule. He refused and was suspended from school. Fife regional education authority refused to guarantee that he would not be belted.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Insurance group broke race Act

A Lloyds syndicate of insurance underwriters has admitted to breaking the Race Relations Act by refusing to give car insurance to Mrs Erica Mainprize, a Canadian-born woman who lives in Britain (Lucy Hodges writes). It has also agreed to pay her damages of £150 and her legal costs.

Mrs Mainprize, of Gilberdyke, Humberside, who is married to an Englishman, applied through brokers to Safeguard Motor Policies for car insurance in her own name. But she was told the company had rejected her because she was not born in the United Kingdom.

She complained to the Commission for Racial Equality and legal proceedings began.

Doctor returns to Soviet Union

Dr Vladimir Marmalyov, aged 34, who jumped ship in Liverpool on February 9 and sought political asylum in the United Kingdom returned to the Soviet Union on Wednesday February 17, it was confirmed yesterday.

The Home Office gave Dr Marmalyor permission to stay for six months. After that, his application to stay permanently would be reviewed. Yesterday, Mrs Jeanne Townsend, information officer for the British Refugee Council, said: "The Soviet consul has confirmed that Dr Marmalyov left London on February 17".

Police win pools

Five detectives in Reading, Berkshire, have won £23,388.65 for a £3 stake on Littlewoods pools. They are Detective Sergeant Robert Longland, aged 39, Detective Constables Simon Johnson, aged 25, David Gill, aged 25, Glenn Henham, aged 27, and Fred Coleman, aged 34.

'Legion' suspect

A Derbyshire woman, aged 46, was seriously ill in Chesterfield Royal Hospital yesterday with suspected legionnaire's disease. The woman works in the Chesterfield packaging factory of Robinson and Sons

First-time chick

An albatross chick has been hatched for the first time in captivity at Birdland Sanctuary, Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire.

22 MPs rebel against Botha in race vote

From Gerald Shaw, Cape Town, Feb 24

The National Party split today when 22 MPs voted at a caucus meeting against a motion of confidence in Mr P.W Botha, the Prime Minister, throwing white South African politics into turmoil.

If the split worsens it could result in a far-reaching political realignment. The vote came after several days of intense speculation about differences said to be developing in the party over constitutional policy. Dr Andries Treurnight, Minister of State Administration, a right-wing intellectual and leader of the powerful Transvaal National Party, is opposed to any form of power-sharing between white, coloured (mixed race) and Indian South Africans in constitutional proposals expected to be unveiled later this session.

At today's caucus meeting Mr Botha gave the 22 dissidents until next Wednesday to reconsider. If the number of dissidents grows it will mean a powerful new political force on Mr Botha's right flank which might displace the official Progressive Federal Party opposition.

Mr Botha could conceivably be forced into a reformist coalition with the Progressive Federal Party, which is led by Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert.

Mr Botha would like to keep the split to a minimum; getting rid of some trouble-some right wingers but maintaining his comfortable majority in Parliament. He is still firmly in control, having gained 100 votes in his favour with 22 against and 19 MPs said to have been absent.

What happens will depend on Dr Treurnicht. He is said to have avoided casing his vote today by walking out of the meeting. But it will be difficult for him to avoid taking a public stand. He met a group of the dissident MPs in his Parliamentary office this afternoon.

If Dr Treurnicht, a former chairman of the Broederbond and influential in Dutch Reformed Church circles, decides to lead the breakaway movement it could mean very serious difficulties for Mr Botha. A key question would then be whether Dr Treurnicht could get a vote of confidence from the Transvaal congress of the National Party.

The provincial party machines are organized on a strictly federal basis. If Dr Treurnicht were able to take the Transvaal with him, he would be in a position to challenge Mr Botha for the national leadership and to reunite Afrikanerdom under his own ultra conservative banner.

When Dr Treurnicht met parliamentary correspondents tonight he said that he would not back down from his opposition to power-sharing in any circumstances. There could be no reconciliation in the party if Mr Botha did not give way. Power-sharing had never been Nationalist policy. On the contrary, it was the policy of the Progressive Federal Party and could never enjoy his support.

He has called a meeting of the Transvaal head commitee of the National Party for this weekend. The committee includes all the Transvaal MPS and senior Cabinet ministers, including Mr R. F. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education, Mr F. W. de Klerk, Minister of Mines, and Dr Pieter Koornhof, the minister in charge of Black Affairs. These ministers are likely to mount a campaign to restore party unity.

□ Johannesburg: Miss Linda Bernhardt, well-known here for organizing shows for blacks, was arrested last night as she arrived from New York (AFP reports).

Police told her parents, who had waited in vain for her to emerge from customs at the Jan Smuts International Airport, that she had been held under article 22 of the General Laws Act, which allows a renewable 14 days' detention without trial. Miss Bernhardt specializes in bringing black entertainers from abroad to perform before black audiences.



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Giscard refuses to lie down

Paris — M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former French President (above), who has stolen a march on everyone by announcing that he will be a candidate in the local elections on March 14, in the district of Chamalières, where the family seat is located (Charles Haragrove writes).

This means that at the still relatively young age of 56, he has decided to return to active politics, starting again on the same course as he did 24 years ago, when he was first elected a member of the local assembly of the *Puy de Dôme* in 1958.

Breaking the news to a local paper he makes it clear that he is not resigned o playing the role of the occasional oracle on national affairs — to which some leaders of the Opposition would like to confine him. He wants to make a fres start and acquire a new political legitimacy.

Squatter snag for Mugabe

Salisbury. — The Zimbabwe Government is being urged by the lawyers of a white farmer to take action against about 400 squatters defying a High Court order to move from land owned by him (Stephen Taylor writes). The police have so far not moved.

Land hungry blacks, disappointed by the slow progress in redistributing farm land, are also closely watching what the response of the Salisbury authorities will be.

More quit on Polisario

Addis Ababa — Three more states, making a total of 11, walked out of the meeting here of the Organization of African Unity's Council of Ministers in protest at the presence of the Polisario Front's Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

The departure of Djibouti, Niger and Tunisia was prompted by a formal welcome to the SADR delegation by Mr Archie Mogwe, the Foreign Minister of Botswana, who is the new council Chairman.

Mastel takes chess lead

Jonathan Mastel is in the sole lead in the Western European zonal tournament at Marbella after beating Michael Stean in the third round (Harry Golombek writes). This was a brilliant and crushing game by Mastel in which he disposed ot Stean's Sicilian defence by an attack on the enemy King involving the sacrifice of a Bishop.

John Nunn came up to second place with an easy win over van der Wiel, this being the Dutch master's first loss in the competition.

Scores are: Mastel 2½, Nunn 2; Ligterink and Stean 1½, Rivas 1 and 2 adjourned, Short 1, van der Wiel ½ and 1 adjourned and Hebden 0 and 1 adjourned.

White rift grows in Salisbury

From Michael Hornsby Salisbury, Feb 24

A rift is developing within the Republican (formerly Rhodesian Front Party of Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister of white-ruled Rhodesia, who now sits on the Opposition benches in the black-dominated Parliament of Zimbabwe.

Mr Smith and his fellow MPs occupy the 20 seats in the 100-seat Assembly which are reserved for whites until 1987 under the terms of the Lancaster House constitution signed in London in December, 1979.

At a meeting of the party caucus next week, between five and 12 dissident Republican Front MPs are expected to announce their intention to defect and sit as independents. Although they do not as yet form an identifiable group, they may eventually establish a loose alliance.

A leading member of the dissidents is Mr Chris Andersen, who represents Salisbury's Mount Pleasant constituency. He is a former Minister of Justice in the pre-independence Government of Bishop Muzorewa. "A number of us feel that the Republican Front, because of the unchanged attitudes of its leaders, is no longer able to reflect the full range of the views and interests of the white electorate".

Mr Andersen said "We believe we must adopt a more constructive approach if we are to make the best use if the years that remain before the reserved seats expire."

Last week, at an unusual meeting in Parliament with 70 white businessmen at which he sought to reassure them about the future, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, dropped a public hint that he would find it easier to appoint whites to Cabinet posts if they were not members of the Republican Front.

At present, there is only one white member of the Cabinet, Mr Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, who was previously president of the predominantly white Commercial Farmers' Union.

The suggestion that his party did not fully reflect white views was challenged today by Mr Smith. "All the whites I meet make it clear that we represent them.

Mr Smith admitted that he might not be able to prevent a breakaway but attributed the discontent in his party to the sort of backbiting that was to be expected when the whites were facing difficult times.

Carrington visit, page 10

US delays missile programme

From Nicholas Ashford Washington, Feb 24

The Pentagon has announced a two-year delay in its programme to produce a new generation of the controversial Maverick air-to-ground missiles.

The decision, which comes after an investigation by *The Washington Post* into the missile's long record of expensive troubles, will provide useful ammunition to the growing number of Congressmen from both parties who want cuts in the $215,000m (£113,000m) 1983 defence budget.

There have already been protests at the Administration's decision to increase defence spending by 18 per cent while cutting domestic programmes. Many congressmen fear this increase will merely encourage the Pentagon to spend more money on weapons systems which are deficient.

The first generation of Maverick missiles. of which 20,000 are stockpiled in Europe and elsewhere, provide the Air Force with its primary anti-tank weapon. It is an 8ft non-nuclear guided missile and it has been ordered by six foreign countries and is being considered by another three.

Short comings have been seen in the first generation of Mavericks. It will not work in fog or heavy rain and there are often problems in finding and identifying targets. General John Vogt, who commanded air operations in Vietnam where the Maverick failed and later headed the Air Force in Europe, said in *The Washington Post*: "To have to rely on it as the main anti-tank weapon makes no sense."

The new generation of Mavericks is designed for greater accuracy with the inclusion of an advance in sensor design — it can detect and home on heat produced by tanks.

However, although $173m has already been spent on developing the new missiles, the weapon has performed badly during testing. Of five live missile firings scheduled in the past four months, one aborted, two failed and two were postponed.

A decision to go ahead with the purchase of 61,000 missiles at a cost of $5,000m was scheduled to be made this summer. However, the Pentagon has now announced that the decision is being put off until early 1984.

Mr Martin Chen, the Deputy Assistant Air Force Secretary, said: "We are certainly not abandoning Maverick. We hve a missile we feel very strongly about

Poland: Party at odds

Jaruzelski defends reform

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 24

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, today opened the first full meeting of the policy-making Central Committee with a 68-page speech that bitterly criticized Western sanctions, defended martial law and asked for an end to factional struggles in the Communist Party.

The speech, received with prolonged applause, comes at a time of growing pressure from the hardliners in the party and even some soft-spoken criticism from liberal reformers.

He made it clear that he was sticking to his line of tightly controlled economic reform — "Socialism can be reformed", he said in a reference to the hard-liners — coupled with the reconstruction of the role of the Communist Party, Paraphrasing the slogan of underground Solidarity activitists ("The winter is yours, the spring is ours), he said: "the spring will not be yours or ours, it will simply be Polish and socialist".

The international situation, General Jaruzelski said, was deteriorating with the United States trying to make Poland a hotbed of tension and thus undermining the stability of peace in Europe. The Polish economy was suffering from the disastrous effects of sanctions, he said, praising Soviet assistance.

Martial law, the "state of war" (as it is called in Polish) could thus rather be seen as a state of anti-war, he said, the only way to maintain stability and peace at a time of growing world tension.

The speech had three main themes. First, there was a continuing need for martial law though some restrictions would be phased out. This was to keep control of the economy and endure social stability. Second, the economy would recover in two to three years if the country remained calm.The zloty would regain its value and Poland's international standing would be restored.

Third, the party must solve its own problems and re-assert itself. That could be best achieved. the general indicated, by dialogue with other "social forces". Ways of building public consensus and restoring confidence in the party included committes of national salvation — regional forums in which non-party members consult the Communist party on local decisions — cooperation with Catholic and other non-Communist parties on the national level and the recreation of an independent union, though it would have to adhere to socialist principles and acknowledge the leading role of the party.

The 200-member Central Committee is a relatively inexperienced body, having been elected, more or less democratically, before the ninth emergency party congress last summer. Then the committee members were chosen as a way of defending the party against the political challenge of Solidarity, the independent trade union.

The majority of the members were from working backgrounds, with a sprinkling of private farmers, teachers, Army officers, and they were bound by a commitment to economic reform, a personal respect for General Jaruzelski and a detestation of party *Apparat*, the medium-ranking bureaucracy that appeared to be blocking change.

Out of impatience at the slow pace of reform, they voted out Mr Stanislaw Kania as party First Secretary and replaced him with General Jaruzelski, who now combines the job with that of Prime Minister, head of the Military Council and Defence Minister. The question now is whether the Central Committee will retain General Jaruzelski as First Secretary.

Letters, page 11



Marathon man: General Jaruzelski presenting his 68-page speech to the policy makers in Warsaw

PAPER AND INK SEIZED ON BORDER

Warsaw, Feb 24. — Polish customs have confiscated paper and printing ink sent in aid parcels from the West, the PAP news agency reported today.

Officials found 16,500 sheets of printing paper and 21 tins of printing ink concealed in parcels of food and clothing sent by two Swedish firms.

The Polish Catholic lay organization, Pax, has suspended its former chairman, Mr Ryszard Reiff from membership, the Pax newspaper *Slowo Powszechne* reported. — Reuter.

Soviet Union accused of pummelling Helsinki act

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, Feb 24

In one of the sharpest exchanges yet at the European Security Conference, a United States delegate replied today to a Soviet accusation that the United States is leading a western attempt to sabotage the meeting by claiming that the USSR of "sheer hypocrisy", adding: "The Helsinki Final Act has been pummelled to near death by the Soviet Union".

Mr Max Kampelman, the chief United States delegate, named about 20 dissenters who, he said, had either been sent to mental hospitals or sentenced to labour camps for denouncing the misuse of psychiatry.

He said: "Men and women, sane and exercising their rights as human beings under the Helsinki Final Act, have been, usually without trial, brutally condemned to the grotesque world of politically controlled psychiatric institutions".

The flare-up came at a closed-door plenary session of delegates of the 35 Helsinki Pact countries (all Europe except Albania, plus the United States and Canada), 15 days after the Madrid meeting was resumed after a winter recess.

With the work ofthe conference at a standstill because of the East-West confrontation over the Polish issue, representatives of neutral and non-aligned nations are to present a proposal possibly within a few days, to adjourn the conference until next October.

Allegations that Britain is violating the Helsinki Final Act in Northern Ireland, similar to those made by a Polish delegate last week, were brought up by the Czechoslovakian delegation today. The British did not reply.

Argentina to 'advise' Salvador

From Paul Ellman San Salvador, Feb 24

The spectre of an intervention in El Salvador by right-wing Latin American Governments fearful of a guerrilla victory here has been raised again by Salvadorean military officers.

General José Guillermo Garcia, the powerful Salvadorean Defence Minister, flatly refused to rule out the possibility of "advisers" being sent to El Salvador by Argentina and other Latin American countries when he was questioned on this point yesterday. "At this moment we have no Argentines in El Salvador", General Garcia said. Pressed on this point, he replied: "For the future I can't say. The future is the future."

His remarks came during the first visit to Argentina by El Salvador's Chief of Staff, Colonel Rafael Flores Lima.

Colonel Flores' visit to Argentina is at the invitation of military figures there who, according to official sources, have offered to provide "advisers" and military equipment to El Salvador.

According to General Garcia, Salvadorean officers and cadets are presently being trained in two other Latin American countries with repressive regimes — Chile and Paraguay.

Right-wing military figures in Latin America have become increasingly alarmed at the trend of events in Central America since the victory of the Sandinista guerrillas in Micaragua in 1979. They are also showing signs of growing unease at the mounting opposition in the United States Congress to President Reagan's policies towards El Salvador.

"We let Jimmy Carter hand Nicaragua to the communists. We're not going to let Reagan do the same with El Salvador", an Argentine official said recently. He was referring to former President Carter's decision to cut off military supplies to the dictatorship of the late President Anastasio Somoza.

The source said that Argentina had already held discussions with military leaders in Chile and Brazil about the apparent success of the guerrilla campaign

□ The International Red Cross has been shaken by what is regarded as a flagrant breach of the neutrality code by Señor Enrique de la Mata, of Spain, president of the League of Red Cross Societies, during a visit to El Salvador (Alan McGregor writes).

At a news conference in San Salvador earlier this month, he said that President José Napoleón Duarte was a "genuine democrat", dedicated to his country's welfare and deserving of support. He also criticized Western media for painting what he regarded as an excessively dramatic and negative picture of events there. Señor de la Mata had gone to El Salvador to offer the Red Cross's good offices in bringing the conflict there to an end.

The International Committee of the Red Cross immediately issued, through its San Salvador delegation, a statement emphasizing that the Red Cross could not take sides.

Time for coffee in Lebanese limbo

From Robert Fisk Tripoli, Lebanon, Feb 24

Just 30 feet separates the Syrian paratroopers from the Muslim Lebanese militia men of Tripoli and today they faced each other with heavily armed nonchalance across a dusty highway which bears the appropriate name of Syria Street.

The Syrians dressed in the crimson and green camouflage dress of Colonel Rifaat Assad's Special Forces, stood on the eastern side of the thoroughfare beneath the little hill where many of Tripoli's Alawite community have their homes.

The militia men lounged against their wood-and-sandbag emplacements on the other side of the road, beneath green flags which proclaimed that there was onlyone God and his prophet was muhammad. In Tripoli these days, it is a point worth bearing in mind.

The city's fifth ceasfire, a truce of Byzantine complexity for which the militia men of the Popular Resistance Movement held out little hope, had just taken effect: an old man with a portable drinks stand had set up business beneath the bullet-scarred portrait of a local martyr, dispensing thick Arabic coffee from small, painted china cups. The gunmen wore minature *Korans* as pendants round their necks, a theological precaution which had failed to save the lives of 12 of their people.

As usual, the fighters wore fatigues, the intellectuals blue jeans. Hamze, balding but mustchioed, supposed himself an intellectual although he would not disclose he second name for fear that the syrians might arrest him once the ceasefire was consolidated.

Division between Muslims

Why were his men fighting the Syrians? And why had the fighting started in Tripoli just as the Syrian Army was trying to crush the uprising in the Syrian city Hama 100 miles away to the north east? His answers were cautious and somehow unsatisfactory. "The people of Hama and the people of Tripoli are one people," he said, "because they are part of the Arab world and the Muslim world, but there is no coordination between what is happening in the two cities." Yet he seemed to hold more than sympathy for the rebels of Hama.

In reality, however, it is the division between Muslims that seems to matter in Tripoli where the minority Alawite sect — to which the Syrian leadership belongs — accounts for only 10 per cent of the city's population. Hamze himself is an Alawite but there is a powerful majority Sunni Muslim influence among th Islamic militiamen which identifies the Alawite citizens with the Syrian Army, an animosity that sometimes betrays itself in ugly, sectarian form.

Syrian motives suspected

It would indeed be a mistake to believe that the conflict in Tripoli was not also a popular and probably spontaneous resistance to the presence of the Syrian Army, whose duties in Lebanon have come to be regarded by many thousands of Muslims as well as Christians, as occupation rather than peace-keeping.

In the offices of the local Arab Democratic Party, the pro-Syrian movement that is both supported and armed by the Syrians, a portrait of Colonel Rifaat Assad — "Dr Assad", in the legend beneath — stares down at visitors. In a heavily-carpeted room beside a lacquered Chinese cupboard, Mr Rashed Mukhaddam, the ADP's secretary general expained that the fighting in Tripoli was all part of "the plot".

The Lebanese are familiar with "the plot", a conspiracy of mind-numbing proportions which allegedly includes the United States, Israel and — usually — all of Syria's Arab enemies. Mr Mukhaddam blamed the Tripoli conflict on America, Israel and Iraq, all of whom had supposedly conspired to divert Syria's attention from the struggle going on in southern Lebanon.

It was true, Mr Mukhaddam said, that the Alawites were a minority and the Sunni Muslims a majority but it was coincidental that President Assad was an Alawite. The Alawites, he maintained, were at the very heart of the Arab struggle against Israel. The Syrians were only in Lebanon to keep the peace.

If what he said was true, then there must be a very large number of misguided Sunni Muslims in Tripoli.

Mr Mukhaddam was forced to break off his interview by the arrival of a visitor who had come to assist in the ceasefire talks: and across the carpet towards him, pistol at his hip, stepped the familiar figure of Mr Yassir Arafat.

The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation did not look all that happy: he was, after all, rather a long way from the borders of what once Palestine.

EEC defies tobacco lobby

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 24

As an Ash Wednesday present to the European Economic Community, the European Commission today put forward its ideas for harmonizing the methods for taxing tobacco in the Community.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Budget Commissioner, charged with the task of explaining the details of the 163-page report, complained that it had been prepared in the face of an unprecedented lobbying campaign by cigarette manufacturers. They were already claiming, he said, that the proposals were no more than "harmonizing for harmonizing's sake".

The ideas themselves, according to Mr Tugendhat, had been decried as politically unbalanced, and as a recipe for disaster for private sector producers by distorting competition. In fact, he said, all they would do was change the price range in different markets in the Community.

The attitudes of leading manufacturers, he went on, "seem to me not far removed from those which lead British Leyland to sell their cars on the British Market at prices far above those they charge abroad. This is not, in my view, what the Common Market is about".

The report estimates that only about 2 per cent of prices would be affected by its proposals at this stage, although looks forward to tax increases being used as a way of controlling the smoking habit.

At the moment, taxes on cigarettes amount to 70 per cent of the retail price and 350 per cent of the production costs, but there is little evidence that these levels act as a deterrent. Tables published with the report show that smoking in Britain has risen by almost 50 per cent in the past decade. This is presumably due in part to the fact that prices in real terms have actually gone down. The idea behind the proposals is to work towards a mix of the two methods used for taxation One, preferred in Britain, is to charge the same tax on every packet of cigarettes. The other, preferred in France, is to vary the tax according to the cost of the product.

The Commission report is itself a piece of history, since it is the first time such a document has been prepared for direct reference to the European Parliament. This, Mr Tugendhat said, was a precedent of some importance, and "an important step towards bringing Parliament into the Community's legislative process to as great a degree as possible."

If approved Parliament and council, the proposals would come into effect at the start of next year.

Defence spins out Spanish trial

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 24

The delaying tactics of the defence were intensified when the court marital confirmed here today of 32 Spanish officers accused of involvement in last year's failed plot to overthrow democracy in Spain.

The Government want to finish the trial — fraught with danger for Spanish democracy — as quickly as possible. The defence obviously feel it is in their interests to delay matters as much as possible.

Yesterday the accused refused to appear in court at all until its president, Lieutenant-General Luis Alvarez, head of the Supreme Council of Military Justice, expelled Señor Pedro Ramirez, editor of *Diario 16* from thecourt and suspendedthe newspaper's accreditation. The newspaper had published an article on last year's events.

Today, defence lawyers demanded an adjournment until next Monday. "This is out of proportion and not possible," General Alvarez said, granting an adjournment of half an hour.

When the court resumed, Colonel Salvador Escandell, counsel for Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch, moved to have the entire service record of his 66-year-old client read out.

For over an hour the court clerks, taking turns, read out the history in action of the young lieutenant who volunteered on Franco's side on the Civil War against "the Reds", his bravery in the famous defence at Toledo, and in other exploits earning him Spain's equivalent of the Military Cross. This was followed by General Milans' service with the Blue Division on Hitler's side against Russia in the Second World War.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

Time for coffee in Lebanese limbo

From Robert Fisk Tripoli, Lebanon, Feb 24

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Hanoi stays silent on missing GIs

Bangkok—A high-level United States delegation left Hanoi with no new information about 2,500 American servicemen still missing from the Vietnam war and an awareness of how hostile the Vietnamese feel towards the United States on the issue. (Neil Kelly writes)

Mr Richard Armitage, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence who led the mission, claimed on his return to Bangkok that he had found "a new spirit of cooperation" but the Vietnamese could not have been more brutally frank in the discussions, according to well-informed officials.

The Vietnamese threatened no more cooperation at all unless the Americans stopped using the issue as a political weapon against them. Some of the missing men, buried hurriedly in unmasked graves, took a long time to find and yet the Vietnamese were being accused of "holding back".

Female watch on Gaddafi

Tunis — Accompanied by 10 female uniformed bodyguards, some of them teen agers, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya began talks in Calthage with President Bourguiba, their first encounter since the aborted merger of the two countries in 1974.

His guards carried pistols and were in battle dress. Colonel Gaddafi had spent the night in President Bourguiba's home town of Monastir.

Strike at 'New York Times'

New York. — Peace talks were continuing at *The New York Times* to try to prevent a recurrence of a drivers' strike that had prevented distribution of most copies of the newspaper in the New York area, (Christopher Thomas writes). Only about 80,000 copies of the normal 875,000 run were printed on Tuesday night.

Fighting talk in Peking

Peking. — Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping who met Mr Kheiu Samphan, leader of the Marxist Khmer Rouge, here for talks on the fight against the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

Mr Deng who last week met Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, has asked anti-Vietnamese resistance groups to forget their differences and set up a coalition, Government.

Recompense for peace fighter

Oslo — Alva Myrdal, who is 80 and the former Swedish Minister of Disarmament, was awarded an honorary "Norwegian People's Peace Prize" here. She said the 375,000 kroner (£35,000) prize money would go to a fund for disarmament and peace.

Nineteen Norwegian political and pacifist organizations launched a nationwide collection of money for Mrs Myrdal after the Norwegian Nobel Committee failed to award the Peace Prize to her.

Fit Kissinger

Boston — Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, who underwent open-heart surgery two weeks ago, was discharged from hospital and said he felt "in fine shape and in great spirits". He added: "I'm told I'll be more vital than ever".

Test tube girl

Paris. — France's first test tube baby, a girl weighing 7½lb, was born in Clamart, near Paris, delivered by Professor René Frydman in a normal birth. Britain, Australia and the United States are the only other countries with test tube babies.

Steamroller death

Invercargill. — Andrew Tom Remick, aged 20, an Englishman who came to New Zealand three weeks ago, died on his first day at work when a steamroller he was driving slid off a road, overturned down a bank and crushed him, police reported. His parents live in St Columb, Cornwall.

Aid for Aborigines

Perth. — Emergency food supplies are being air-dropped to 450 aborigines cut off by monsoon rains in the isolated far north of Western Australia.

Narrow win in referendum



Joy in Godthab: Anti-Marketeers celebrate their victory with torches in Greenland's capital.

Greenland decides to quit EEC

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen, Feb 24

The streets of Godthab, the tiny capital of Greenland, resounded to the sound of fireworks and cheering early this morning as anti-Marketeers celebrated their narrow victory in yesterday's referendum on continued membership of the European Economic Community.

The poll, in which a record 75 per cent of Greenland's 32,000 electorate participated, resulted in a 52 per cent vote for leaving the EEC to a 46 per cent pro-Market vote.

Although the referendum was consultative, the result will almost certainly lead to the icebound north Atlantic territory, which gained home rule under the Danish crown in 1979, leaving the Common Market by 1985 at the latest. Despite a 70 per cent anti-EEC vote in a previous referendum, Greenland, then only a province of Denmark, reluctantly joined the Market along with the mother country in 1973.

Mr Jonathen Motzfeldt, chairman of the local Greenland parliament in Godthaab and leader of the ruling left wing anti-EEC Siumut Party, flew today to Copenhagen for talks on Greenland's future with the Danish government. With its 13 of the 21 seats in the Greenland Assembly, Siumut will have no difficulty gaining local parliamentary assent, at a special session next month, for legislation empowering Denmark to start negotiations with Brussels.

Mr Anker Joergensen, the Danish Prime Minister, said today that Denmark would respect any decision by Greenland to leave the EEC, but gave a warning that it would not compensate the territory for lost EEC subsidies.

"The Danish government would have preferred Greenland to stay inside the Community," Mr Joergensen told Ritzau, the Danish news agency. "But we are prepared to help the island in negotiations for a withdrawal from the EEC if that is the final decision the Greenland local parliament reaches."

In a radio interview, Mr Poul Dalsager, Denmark's Agricultural Commissioner, said that he regretted the referendum result. He also said that expected efforts by the territory to acquire associate status with the Common Market, such as some French, British and Dutch overseas territories enjoy, might receive a cool receptiion in Brussels.

"The island's economic importance within the EEC is so mimimal, that its withdrawal will have no effect on the Common Market," Mr Dalsager said.

Anti-EEC sentiment in Greenland is rooted more in nationalist feeling than in economic issues, although the EEC fisheries policy was bitterly resented as outside interference in the island's most vital industry. The result of the poll reflects the sense of estrangement from distant Europe of a largely eskimo people, its desire for closer ties with north American Inuit (Eskimo) communities and not least its growing sense of national awareness and identity just three years after devolution.

In the past 30 years, Greenland, a Danish colony for about 200 years until 1953, has developed from a primitive trapping and fishing society to a modern state with lead, zinc, and cryolite mining rivalling fishing as a source of export revenue. Greenland's rapid increase in living standards has brought with it serious problems, such as high rates of venereal disease and alcoholism.

Economically Greenland will lose from leaving the Common Market. Combined EEC regional, social and agricultural aid to the island is currently running at about 185m kroner (£12.5m), and the European Investment Bank has granted Greenland 383m kroner in loans since 1973.

Siumut and Opposition politicians agree that the referendum decision will not affect Greenland's defence commitments (there is an important United Sates air base at Thule in the north of the island), or its home rule status under Denmark, which provides it with 1,800m kroner in aid per year.

☐ Brussels: The European Commission noted "with regret" today that Greenland had voted to leave (Ian Murray writes). At the same time there was no clear idea of the new relationships with the EEC. Greenland would try to obtain at the same time as withdrawal.

The main case for leaving the Community is to be able to charge the Community for fishing rights, at the same time retaining as many as possible of the financial and trading benefits that EEC membership has endowed.

The negotiations for withdrawal will therefore be a very hard trade off. Greenland will be seeking to sell its fishing rights as dearly as possible, while trying to keep open the market for its own produce and qualifying for development aid.

At the moment Greenland is by far the largest beneficiary of EEC help. With about £140 being spent annually on each inhabitant, a figure three times larger than that spent in southern Italy.

Denmark expects to find itself in the extraordinary position of negotiating on both sides of the table on withdrawal. It will be put into an even more difficult position if, as is likely, the negotiations go on at the end of this year, when Denmark will be President of the Council of Ministers, thus occupying three of the key seats, round the negotiating table. It could well be that the long negotiations will mean that Greenland will remain a member of the Community until January, 1984.

The European Commission is not to make any further statement on the issue until after consultations with the Danish and Greenland authorities. It is unlikely, however, that fishing rights for this year or next will in any way be affected.

Greenland's position within Denmark is somewhat analagous to that of the Isle of Man in the United Kingdom.

Obote men hunt guerrillas after raid

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, Feb 24

Ugandan security forces today continued to sweep the Kampala area in search of an estimated 300 anti-government guerrillas who attacked the Malire barracks in Kampala yesterday.

Part of the search was concentrated near the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Rubaga Hill, where some of the mortars used in yesterday's attack were positioned. Defence Ministry officials say they found a cache of 60mm mortar shells next to the statue of Christ the King in front of the cathedral.

Reports from Kampala say that armed soldiers entered the cathedral and took away the men they found there, but did not molest women worshippers. Although the cente of Kampala was nearly back to normal today. Army road blocks were operating throughout the city.

A Government statement said that the attack, for which the Uganda Freedom Movement (one of several underground groups) has claimed responsibility, was not a hit-and-run affair, but was aimed at capturing the barracks and overthrowing the Government. This view was based on the interrogation of captured guerrillas.

The attempt failed. The remaining attackers fled in disarray, abandoning large quantities of arms, according to the Defence Ministry. No complete casualty figures have been given, but the ministry says that at least 67 bodies of "terrorists" have been counted, and that two Ugandan soldiers were killed. Ten of the attackers are said to be wounded.

The official statement makes no mention of civilian casualties but reports from Kampala say an unknown number died either in the fighting or in the subsequent action of the Uganda Army.

A businessman in Kampala today said that army patrols were picking up young men who could not give a satisfactory explanation of their movements and were taking them away, presumably for interrogation. Although no curfew was imposed in Kampala last night most people stayed at home.

The UFM is one of three underground groups that recently merged under the name of the Uganda Patriotic Front. The merger was announced in London by two former Ugandan presidents, Mr Yusufu Lule and Mr Godfrey Binaisa.

Last-ditch effort to alter sea law text

By David Cross

British Industry has launched a last minute attempt to persuade the Government to join America in seeking modifications to a draft text of the United Nations Law of the Sea conference.

At a London press conference yesterday, Professor Donald Denman, former head of the department of land economy at Cambridge University, said that the draft document tilts unfairly in favour of the developing countries and the Soviet Union and its allies at the expense of the industrialized nations. Moreover, it would set up a giant United Nations quango which would have an absolute monopoly over at least one half of the deep seabed resources of the world.

Professor Denman, who recently had talks in the United States with American officials involved in the Law of the Sea conference, has written a paper for the British organization, Aims of Industry, entitled "The Law of the Sea Conference — need to Think Again Before We Sign". The next and probably final round of the talks are due to open in New York on March 8.

The Americans have been having second thoughts about approving the draft convention, mainly because of its alleged discrimination against industrialized Western nations on access to mineral resources on the deep seabed although it is reasonably happy with other aspects of the draft convention dealing with navigation right on the high seas.

According to Professor Denman, the United States feels very conscious of being regarded a s spoil-sport in the international community because of its isolated stand on the draft convention. "Britain and its Western allies should not leave America to stand alone on this issue", Mr Michael Ivens, director of Aims of Industry, said yesterday. "It would be disastrous if the outcome of the United Nations conference became America versus the rest of the world. This would be a propaganda gift to the Soviet Union".

Professor Denman and British industrialists feel that the Government and possibly other EEC states may be about to rally to the American cause. They have written to Mrs Thatcher, the Foreign Office and the Department of Energy outlining their concerns and asking for meetings before the conference restarts.

Asked how the draft convention had got so far before the American Administration had paused for reflexion, Professor Denman said that he believed the industrialized countries had been so pleased at getting their way over navigation rights that they had turned a blind eye to deficiences on parts of the treaty dealing with mineral rights on the deep seabed.

The international commitments into which Britain was entering were so important that even entry into the Common Market paled into insignificance beside them, Professor Denman said.

Williams argues with judge

From Neil Sutherland Atlanta, Feb 24

Wayne Williams ended testimony in his own defence in a series of angry arguments with the prosecution and judge.

The attitude of the 23-year-old black — facing charges on two of 28 killings of young blacks — was in complete contrast to his coolness in the witness box yesterday. He was rebuked by Judge Clarence Cooper for arguing and snapped back: "I'm trying to answer the Question."

He accused the prosecution of programming witnesses to lie so they could build a "two-bit" case without evidence.

Astray in the wilds of America

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 24

Mr James Watt, the controversial Secretary of the Interior, has been plunged into a new controversy, in which the environmentalists are up in arms. There is likely to be a fierce battle in Congress.

At the weekend Mr Watt, whose style, dress and bookish square rimmed glasses give him more the appearance of an evangelical preacher than a politician, appeared to reverse his earlier policy of pushing for oil and gas mineral exploration in wilderness areas.

"This week I will ask the Congress. . . . to quickly adopt new legislation that would prohibit the drilling or mining in the wilderness to the end of the century," he said on television. But with a draft copy of the Bill he intends to put before Congress in its hands, the Wilderness Society, an environmentalist group, is accusing Mr Watt of duplicity. As the law stands, exploration companies had until December 31 next year to search in wilderness areas which are intended to be closed to all except hikers and other hardy nature lovers. A wilderness area is one where man is a visitor, but does not remain and does not take his car.

Mr Watt, whose solution to the American oil shortage is to "produce, produce, produce," wanted last year to extend the time companies could apply for mineral drilling until 2003. At the weekend he appeared to reverse this position. Environmentalists, however, believe that the effect of what Mr Watt intends is not at all in their interests.

"This Bill is a duplicitous hoax and we will oppose it", Mr William Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society, said yesterday. "It is not a wilderness protection Bill as Mr Watt described it on television, but a wilderness sunset Bill, that would end wilderness protection".

Mr Larry Williams, also of the Wilderness Society, explained that the environmentalist movement was losing more than it would gain. Congress had not, in fact, granted any applications for drilling in wilderness areas and was not about to do so. Instead of wilderness areas being closed off next year, the whole debate could be reopened in 18 years.

There were other provisions opposed by the Wilderness Society. The draft legislation would prohibit the establishment of "buffer zones" around wilderness areas with restrictions on use and, worse, would release lands presently being considered for designation as wilderness for mineral development.

Members of Congress have said they want to look at the legislation in detail before agreeing to it and Mr Harmon Kallman, a spokesman for the Interior Department, said that the final version of the Bill had not been drafted.

Mr Watt, however, has yet another fight on his hands, to add to the problems he has already encountered. The House energy committee, chaired by Representative John D. Dingell (Democrat, Michigan) is to take up on Thursday one of its subcommittee's recommendations that Mr Watt should be cited for contempt of Congress by refusing to answer questions and supply subpoeaned documents containing Administration views on Canada's national energy policy.

Paris and Bonn in tune again

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 24

The thirty-ninth Franco-German Summit meeting, which opened in Paris today, marks the revival of the "privileged relations" between the two countries.

These went through a period of uncertainty after the Socialist victory in France last summer, and the end of the personal friendship between heads of state. Substantial differences of approach to the Polish crisis and the revival of East-West tension added to the difficulties.

There was also a time when the Socialist Government of France toyed with the possibility of "replacing" West Germany with Britain as its special partner in Europe. But, in spite of chaged domestic and foreign priorities, the Government has moved back to the traditional Gaullist line, after disappointment with the British approach to Europe. This disenchantment has been increased more recently, by the crisis brewing over the Community budget and agriculture.

The Paris-Bonn axis — though the word is, of course, never used — has now come to be regarded in the French capital as the only solid basis for the future development of the Community, and for the defence of European interests, in relation to both the United States and the Soviet Union.

This is why the summit has been described by the Elysée Palace spokesman as very important for the security and future of the European Community. The brief coolness in the relationship betweed President Mitterand and Herr Schmidt is now over.

The Chancellor, in an interview with *Le Monde* yesterday, implied as much when he said that they would "cooperate as harmoniously and with as much mutual understanding as in the seventies" — that is, when Mr Giscard d'Estang was in office.

Both Governments are now convinced of the need to adopt the same approach both towards the Soviet Union on Poland and the revival of East-West tension, and towards the United States on high interest rates.

Herr Schmidt has made it clear that, in his view, the economic crisis is as great a danger to Europe as the Polish one.

Wellington warned off trade deal

From W. P. Reeves Wellington, Feb 24

Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, today advised against a trade treaty between New Zealand and the EEC arguing that it was not in New Zealand's interest at present. The New Zealand Government had discussed the idea with him in talks over the past two days.

Mr Thorn said it would be counterproductive to raise the question now when the Community was reviewing its common agricultural policy and its budget and discussing other problems including New Zealand's butter quotas for next year.

"To introduce at this stage the idea of a long-term trade agreement could complicate matters in a way which would not, we think, be in your own interests", Mr Thorn told a press conference.

For the foreseeable future a long-term agreement would carry the risk of far lower quotas for New Zealand exports to the EEC than would be gained by discussions every two or three years.

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, has for several years promoted the idea of a treaty with European leaders in the expectation that such an arrangement guaranteeing access would avoid the need for the constant renegotiation of quotas.

Mr Thorn did not rule out a treaty in the future. The EEC wanted trade with New Zealand over a long period and it was in the Community's interests as well as New Zealand's to know what the terms of trade would be in the future.

He would not be drawn on New Zealand's likely butter quota for next year. This year the total is 92,000 tonnes

Third World chases ideas

Delhi, Feb 24.—The three-day meeting of 44 developing countries ended here today with a resolve to cooperate to find money and technology for joint ventures and commercial projects (Kuldip Nayar writes).

According to the final document, India will convene a meeting of experts to work on the details of its proposal for seting up a financing organization. The scheme will be placed before the Group of 77, expected to meet in Jamaica.

Washing machine war breaks out in China

From David Bonavia, Peking, Feb 24

The *People's Daily* today painted a picture of mounting chaos in the Chinese economy, as provinces and districts, cities and communes vie with each other to produce more and more consumer goods.

In a front-page editorial, it demanded a return to stricter economic planning, saying that China must be managed like a chessboard to prevent waste of resources. The paper disclosed that some regions had set up protective barriers against each other's products, and said that this must cease.

"Any product made in the Chinese People's Republic can be sold in any other part of the country, and no district, department or leader may prevent it. Proper competition must be permitted and backwardness may not be protected", it said.

The craze for consumer goods production is a result of the policy of industrial readjustment to reduce steel and other heavy industrial products in favour of more consumer goods, a policy promoted by Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, whose political role is now controversial.

Mr Deng, who is 77, and several other elderly leaders are expected to retire from active guidance of the Communist Party and Government at the party's twelfth congress in the second half of this year.

"There is one Province" the newspaper said, "which has set up more than 40 domestic washing machine factories, creating pressure of stocks, wasting raw materials and consuming too much energy. Meanwhile, the famous brand-name products which the peoople like cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities. Radios, television sets, watches Bicycles and electric fans are all affected

It calls for a policy of closure, termination, merger and conversion of unnecessary light industries, a policy which only last year was being applied to heavy industries. It further attacks excessive production of non-grain crops by the peasants, especially tobacco and rapeseed. Mr Deng's name is also closely linked with the policy of letting the peasants grow whatever crops are most profitable.

☐ Hongkong: China has begin to exploit its workers, as contract labourers, to non-communist and anti-communist countries in a programme which, according to the middlemen involved, will create a foreign workforce of more than 2,000,000 Chinese within the decade (Peter Humphrey writes).

This year almost 20,000 Chinese workers are already overseas acquiring foreign currency and training that will assist in China's modernization drive under the economic policies of Mr Deng. The labour trade will, at present wage levels, be earning more than $10,300m (£5,500m) for China's treasury when it reaches its expected height in the late 1980s.



Facing the music: A jester's head on a carnival float greets the large crowd in New Orleans celebrating Mardi Gras. Hundreds of thousands enjoyed the jazz and jive in temperatures reaching the high seventies.

Developer may put Manhattan back on top

From Christopher Thomas, New York, Feb 24

Many New Yorkers have long been incensed at losing the tallest building in the world; but they are now nurturing faint hopes that the city will finally top the 1,454ft of the Sears Tower in Chicago.

Architects hired by Mr Harold Helmsley, a real estate baron with assets reputed to be worth $5,000m, have completed initial plans of a 120-story monster that would put at least 100ft on the Sears building.

"The plan has been around for a month or more", the architects said. "We have not heard any more so we cannot say if it stands any chance of getting off the ground. Maybe Mr Helmsly is still looking for a site."

He was unavailable for comment today but there are many who doubt his supposed desire to build the world's largest office block. They see it as little more than a gimmick to attract investors into the enterprise. Nevertheless, many New Yorkers are keeping their fingers crossed.

In 1846 New York had the tallest building in the United States — the Trinity Church, standing a mere 284ft. The city reinforced the record with ever-growing blocks like the Singer Building (1905), the Chrysler Building (1929), the Empire State Building (1930) and the World Trade Centre (1971).

Then came the blow. In 1974 the Sears Tower topped the world trade centre by 104ft, and has held the record ever since. New York has never really lost its jealousy.

Mr Helmsley's architects claim to know nothing about the possible site of the new building, although they understand it to be in the middle of Manhattan. "If it were in the middle it could sit on rock and might need only one cellar", a spokesman said.

"It is an exciting prospect; but such a building has many headaches, particularly the wind problem. Elevators are another problem. A building of that size requires an enormous number of elevators, which is why the world trade centre is, in fact, three buildings, one over the other, to minimize the amount of space elevators take up."

Exactly where such a building could go is fascinating in itself. One of the last big undeveloped plots in Central Manhattan is owned by the Post Office on Lexington Avenue; but the owners were not prepared to comment today on its possible use.

Not everybody, however, wants the Manhattan skyline to be added to. Conservationists have become a powerful force in the city and they have already thwarted one plan to redevelop the Grand Central area of the city with a massive tower block.

Even if Mr Helmsley is serious about his proposal, the conservationists may well be powerful enough to stop him. Nevertheless, most New Yorkers are intrigued in the prospect however remote, of regaining the tallest building in the world.

JAL suspends suspect crew

Tokyo.—After medical examination of all its 2,243 flight deck crew, Japan Air Lines has grounded five of them for further check-ups, Mr Chikanori Noda, vice-president of flight operations, disclosed. On February 9 a JAL DC8 whose pilot was later found to be suffering from psychological illness crashed killing 24 people.

The puffing business: leafing through the advertisements and billboards

Advertising in Britain
By T. R. Nevett

(Heinemann, £12.50)

Advertising is a subject so crammed with general human interest and so full of meat for social history that one can hardly imagine in advance how a book on it could fail. But I am sorry to say that Dr Nevett has just about brought it off. There are several premonitory grounds for concern. A little lozenge on the spine, and again on the title-page, proclaims that the whole undertaking is subject to the History of Advertising Trust. The foreword by its president, Gordon C. Brunton, speaks in a chilling way of "the most important objective of setting up an Archive, Library and Study Centre" and, listing the benefits of the researches it will promote, includes two of them twice, in slightly different words, in a list of seven.

Dr Nevett says at the end of his preface that "due to circumstances beyond the control of all, publication of the book has been considerably delayed". He certainly looks a bit weary and down in the mouth in the picture on the back flap. He has not been helped by his copy-editor who has let him write of Defoe's *grizzly* picture of quacks' posters in the plague year and of *bonhommie*. In his insistent use of *firstly* at least he has the support of Fowler, although not of the Prayer Book, Dr Johnson or De Quincey.

"A start had to be made some thousands of years ago" he begins, but, disappointingly no-one says "let's run it up the pyramid and see if anyone turns into a sacred ibis". Passing quickly over Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin (surely more of a Public Service Announcement than an ad.) he represents Cicero, by a pleasing inadvertence, as a critic of advertising claims in his reference to "the cock painted on the signboard of Marius the Cimburian". We get to 1660 by page 9. Sixteen pages later, and only one-eighth of the way in, we are already at 1800.

From then on the exposition takes manageable tracts of time and runs rigidly through the growth of expenditure, the media of advertising, the organization of the business (with a particularly fond concern for advertising agents), "criticism and control." There is a good deal of moderately enlightening statistical matter and one or two striking individuals hurtle rapidly across the stage. I could have done with more of Thomas Holloway, the ointment and pill vendor, who was spending £50,000 a year on advertising what the *DNB* calls "an ointment of very hamless properties." He is the founder, to the tune of not much under a million, of that great pseudo-château, Royal Holloway College, and also, the *DNB* again, a sanatorium at Virginia Water "for the mentally afflicted of the lower middle class," an honourable return of his profits to their source. Dr Nevett makes little of this.



Yet he has an eye for good things, as in this excellent array, in the same field as the List of Huntingdonshire Cabmen, of advertising men of the 1920s: Ashley Havinden, C. Maxwell Tregurtha, A. Bede Harrower, Amos Stote, Barrington Bree, Dillon Damen, J. Bede Egerton, Aesop Glim, T. F. Aveling Ginever. But there is only occasional relief from the book's leaden pilgrimage through the obvious. Once advertisers told fearful lies, then they became more professional, newspapers became immensely dependent on them, now they spend a lot on television.

Where in all this is the heady romance of advertising? He says the interwar years were the golden age of the craft, when individual flair was what counted. Yet



he lets Captain Plugge of Radio Normandy slip by with a bare mention. Radio Luxemburg is simply a thing which reached a million listeners with its 150 kilowatt transmissions. Many of them, like me, have warm and easily awakenable memories of Carson Robinson and his Oxydol Pioneers, of the Palmolive Music Hour with the Palmolivers and vocalists Paul Oliver and Olive Palmer.

On a more solemn note the book's narrowness, its inability to relate advertising to the life and culture around it is foreshadowed in the bibliography which contains almost nothing but specialist works, no books of general or social history. The large effect of advertising in people's ideas of how they ought to live and how they could live is gestured at from a great distance but not considered in any sort of detail.

The cultural importance of advertisements, by which I mean the fact that practically everybody enjoys looking at some of them, old and new, Pearl and Dean, on television or at the back of some 19th century book promising a larger bust or a curlier moustache, is wholly passed over. Dr Nevett vaguely alludes to teachers deploring its effect on children but does not seem to have heard of F. R Leavis and Denys Thomson. How could he have given almost twice as much space to advertising on independent radio as he does to advertising on television?

Advertising has succeeded by boldness and colour, energy and extravagance, it can arouse affection (the Bisto Kids) and loathing (Buzby). It needs a more vibrant chronicler than Dr Nevett.

Anthony Quinton

Dismal science predicting the worst

The Irrelevance of Conventional Economics
By Thomas Balogh

(Weidenfeld & Nicholson, £16.50)

Lord Balogh has never sought cheap, or even dear, popularity. His pilgrimage from Budapest to Balliol is littered with the corpses of those who failed to share his bleak truths. Despite, or because, of this angularity of manner and violence of temperament he has held important jobs that normally go to the more bland members of the establishment — economic adviser to the Cabinet, Minister, Vice-Chairman of the British National Oil Corporation.

Economics has harboured some brilliant minds, who have shared three characteristics. They wrote beautifully (Adam Smith, Keynes, Harrod); they lived comfortably (Princess Anne happily lives in Ricardo's house); and their views on public affairs were wrong (usually Keynes). By these criteria Marx was not wholly an economist — and Lord Balogh is not an economist at all because he writes badly and is often, perhaps usually, right about public affairs. He has what he refers to as Fingerspitzengefühl, something possessed by successful businessmen and strikingly lacking in pontificators, who seek to put into words what can only be gathered by intuition.

He regards orthodox, so-called "mainstream" economics as pernicious, because it has false assumptions and systematically misleading conclusions. In its place he would substitute a set of ad hoc judgments, derived from insights into the historical process and based on a set of explicit assumptions derived from reality — that is, not set up so that the system can be self explanatory. There are echoes here from famous controversies in the past and in the present, usually (but not always) between defenders of the status quo and socialists. Since the theory is sometimes elegant it attracts good minds; since the reasoning is almost always circular it offends those who think of economics as being about the untidy reality of history. Most of these rows begin and end in Cambridge; though an Oxford man, Lord Balogh has a Fenland mind — bleak, powerful and one-track.

Economics is (like medicine) a perfectly satisfactory discipline when the system is functioning (and all that is needed is a few kind words); it is no good at moments of crisis, though it comes in handy at the inquest. Since Lord Balogh loves a crisis — and indeed seems cheerfully to anticipate *the* crisis — his attacks on his colleagues have greatest force when times are hard, as at the present. The trouble is that for very long periods times are not hard, and Lord Balogh's warnings sound somewhat forced; and during the crisis his remedies (being based on intuition rather than general reasoning) seem as ad hoc as anybody else's. He has an admirable record of predicting doom — inflation, the consequences of oil — but the remedies (as in medicine) often seem far worse than the disease.

The footnotes are especially jolly: some references to the present Jenkins and the late Crosland could cause what Bowra used to call bad blood, and the English public schools are said to be worse than the Gulag.

John Vaizey

The Master's finest points enjoyed

P. G. Wodehouse
A Centenary Celebration 1881-1981
Edited by James H. Heineman & Donald R. Bensen

(Oxford, £40)

In the bar parlour of the celestial Angler's Rest P. G. Wodehouse should be sipping a rather pleased martini and puffing on a somewhat jaunty pipe as he observes the battle still raging down below. For in the more raucous atmosphere of the Scribblers' Retreat strong silent men are still provoked to passionate outburst as an eccentric dark rum and orange suggests that Ukridge was The Master's finest creation. Fine, yes, but not to be compared with Wooster and Jeeves, a large gin and tonic insists, while a double scotch and splash puts his shirt firmly on Mulliner.

Does this matter, asks a troublemaker, who is instantly condemned to join the ranks of the ungodly. There is never a time when it does not matter. Jeeves said so, after the young master asked the same question as he faced a crisis in his life with an ill-knotted tie.

Such questions will not be resolved in this delightful celebration of Wodehouse's 100th anniversary, which was in fact last year. But that does not matter.

What matters here is that the book contains 25 essays, 23 of them unpublished, on most conceivable and some inconceivable, aspects of Wodehouse's 75 years' output. It was published on the occasion of an exhibition of Wodehouse memorabilia at The Pierpoint Morgan Library, New York (which is coming to the National Theatre next month).

From the cats and dogs appearing in the books, to translating Wodehouse (*Avanti Jeeves* does not sound quite right for *Carry On Jeeves*) to the illustrators, every facet of the man's work comes under scrutiny.

And there is some pretty provocative stuff. Anne E. Wood says she knows where Blandings Castle is, and goes out and says so, not caring a damn. It is Apley Hall, Shropshire. But wait. In a recent volume N. T. P. Murphy rejects Apley Hall and says Blandings is a mixture of Sudeley Castle, Corsham Court and Weston Park. The argument rages on.

Isaac Asimov has some harsh words to say about Wodehouse's morality and he means them to sting.

Let me be frank! The level of morality in the Wodehouse canon would have been looked at askance in the foc's'l of a pirate ship. Hard boiled Wall Street financiers would have pursed their lips in dismay. The average inmate of Sing Sing would have reacted with a sharp intake of breath and a startled 'What Ho'.

Elsewhere Wodehouse is given a better press. Maureen O'Sullivan, famous Jane to Tarzan, writes of her friendship with him when he worked in Hollywood. Her reward was the dedication in *Hot Water*. Who could want more?

Treat him right and he was all sweetness and light, but faced with a bad press cutting, Wodehouse was a man of steel. "An icy look comes into my hard grey eyes, and I mark my displeasure by not pasting it into my scrapbook", he once explained.

This is happily not the case with this super Celebration.

Christopher Warman

Empyrean parallelopipeds

The Skyscraper
By Paul Goldberger

(Allen Lane, £14.95)

Referring, in 1908, to early skyscrapers, an American critic wrote about stark parallelopipeds protruding into the empyrean. Freud would, of course, have put it differently. Whatever the symbolism the type has become the outstanding feature of the expansion, drive, thrust, and overwhelming size of American big business.

Much has been written about skyscrapers; their structure, services, internal circulation, fire hazards, social implications, and so on, but *The Skyscraper* by Paul Goldberger, architectural critic of the *New York Times*, is devoted to aesthetics and the eye of the beholder. Goldberger frankly excuses himself from plans and technology and says nothing of what the commuting termites think.

Here is an architectural writer of distinction, a user of short words, clear sentences, and apt and happy phrases. The book is a commentary moving lightly through the frenzied history of skyscrapers in America. From the last decade of the 19th century to the day after tomorrow, Goldberger spots the major innovations, and trend-setters, and gives well modulated opinions. His praise is sparing and displeasure usually mild.

The 1913 Woolworth building was the tallest in the world for seventeen years, then things sprouted like bolting lettuces. After the thirties the critics, always mumbling away, began to roar, but their voices were drowned in the din of building, commercial axe-grinding, and "progress." Having passed through the drive for height at any price, the slab-on-edge craze, and a mass of more or less banal glass boxes, American architects, unhampered by technological difficulties, are really having a go. Exciting and even frightening sculptured masses of building of curious shape and with finicking mock historical detail are already going up, and many more are on the drawing board. "It is a time of excess" says Paul Goldberger "but it is also a time of promise." I am not so sure about the promise.



In the competition for design of the Chicago Tribune tower in 1922, Eliel Saarinen won second prize with this drawing. Although Saarinen's tower was never built, it had greater influence on skyscrapers than the winning Gothic erection. From Three Centuries of Notable American Architects, edited by Joseph Thorndike (Orbis, £20)

Unfortunately the conglomeration of tall buildings, particularly in Manhattan, defeats one of the building owners' main objects, to be seen, and seen big. Most of the many impressive photographs in the book are taken from the air or the tops of rival buildings, and it is perhaps sad for all those concerned with skyscrapers that they look their very dramatic best from a distance, softened by mist.

Goldberger's 1979 The City Observed: New York now appears as a Penguin (£5.95). It is a first-rate guide to the buildings of Manhattan, even-keeled, and pithy, with a splendid opening essay. The style is the same but he does allow himself greater amplitude in his criticism. In particular when he hates, he hates. The guide is well organized, and is well illustrated with good photographs all by David W. Dunlap, it is easy to follow, and, as a reference it is admirable. It is the best thing of its kind I have ever seen. I was enthused by both books. Only "symptoms of advancing maturity" and lack of the necessary prevent my calling my travel agent.

Gontran Goulden

Grand Old Sam of words and Eng Lit

Johnson's Dictionary
A Modern Selection by E. D. McAdam & George Milne

(Gollancz, £8.95; Papermac, £3.95)

Samuel Johnson, the Big Daddy of Eng Lit, can be seen as the archetypal Englishman, if one believes in such lists. There is a case for making him our patron saint instead of the dim Palestinian soldier George, who comes to life only when painted by Carpaccio. The paradox about Sam is that he is known principally through two books, one written by his Ayrshire groupy, and the other, his *Dictionary*, which nobody has ever read, though of course we know the best jokes: "Wife" ... a woman of low employment."

As a tool of reference the dictionary is obs. and useless today. It is often wrong: "Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance." It is wonderfully quirky. What other lexicographer would salute his birthplace Lichfield, under *lich*, as "Salve, magna parens," or admit fallibility, as under *etch*, "a country word, of which I do not know the meaning." He defined *pension* as pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country, and, with typical cussedness, refused to change it seven years later when he was given the first state pension for literary merit.

His etymologies were wild and wonderful. He thought that English should adhere to its Old English origins, disliked French and Latin imports, and knew no Old Norse. Although he announced his intention of illustrating his words with quotations only from the former masters of English literature, in practice he could not resist quoting extensively from his own works, in one instance at least attributing a couplet of Pope to himself.

So why do we agree that his dictionary is a master work? It set the standards for all subsequent lexicography in such matters as using illustrations from the best writers. To read it is a liberal education. Browning claimed to have educated himself by reading through Johnson's dictionary two or three times. It shows. It is the only dictionary compiled by a writer of genius. It shows. It is funny and good. Network: any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections, is not just hilarious; lexicographically it is a watertight definition, if nets can be watertight. Enthusiast: one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God, is sharp and true. The blurb of this agreeable little selection is quite wrong now to claim Johnson's dictionary has long been out of print. Times Books last year published a full facsimile edition, essential for addicts. This will do for amateurs, and is handier for the bedside table.

Philip Howard

The autocrats of Russia, the land where everything is absolutely different

The Romanovs
By W. Bruce Lincoln

(Weidenfeld & Nicholson, £10.95)

One would rather read this book than be hit over the head with it, but either experience is calculated to boggle the mind. For it is an American blockbuster which weighs two and a half pounds and packs a punch on every page. It assaults you with words and batters you with facts. It lets fly with vicious solecisms ("especially unique"). It lashes out with reckless contradictions: on page 222 Catherine the Great displays "characteristic flashes of candour"; on page 237 "a rare flash of candour". But those who can survive the assault, and can ignore the occasional errors (such as Defoe writing in the mid-seventeenth century and Voltaire living at "Fermy"), will find that Professor Lincoln's book is worth the struggle.

For it is based on much original material in Muscovite archives. And as a composite biography of the Romanovs it is in a different league from the work of rivals like Virginia Cowles and Ian Grey. Not that Professor Lincoln is a historian of absolutely the first rank — the lack of a compelling and informing interpretation testifies to that. But he is an extraordinarily industrious digger-out of facts. The great strength of his book lies in its coherent presentation of what he has unearthed by diligent research. For example, there are two detailed chapters on the development of St Petersburg, Peter the Great's "window on the West". Although only peripherally related to his main theme, they are fascinating and revealing about a city whose hidden slums gave it the highest mortality rate in Europe.

But what emerges most strongly from *The Romanovs*, which traces the fortunes of the dynasty from its rise in 1613 to its fall in 1917, is the continuity of Russian history. Despite the convulsions and disjunctions caused by the likes of Peter the Great, Napoleon, Lenin and Stalin, the traditional autocracy remains intact — and goes on protesting that it is not to be equated with tyranny. The apparatus of absolutism is almost as old as the Romanovs themselves, though today's secret police are somehow helping the state to wither away. Stalin's junketings bore a sinister resemblance to Peter's ceremonial orgies at The Vastly Extravagant, Supremely Absurd, Omni-intoxicated Synod. Even the quaint habit of bamboozling foreigners about the condition of the country is the same. Now they are shown model factories; in the seventeenth century peasants along their route were made to turn out in their Sunday best to impress visitors with their happiness and prosperity.

Vast as well as secretive, Russia bewildered Westerners who were apt to regard its inhabitants as savages. Of a well-mannered Russian Diderot said, "tear open his shirt and you will find his hairy skin." Diderot chose not to remember (and Professor Lincoln seems to have forgotten) that the tortures of Damiens were infinitely more "refined" than those of Pugachev. Yet Russians themselves were puzzled by the pervasive violence of their society. One twentieth-century writer went so far as to attribute it to "a mysterious curse" afflicting the house of Romanov. "The block, the rope, and poison — these are the emblems of Russian autocracy. God's unction on the brows of the Tsars has become the brand of Cain."

One can agree, at least, that the history of the Romanovs is as intriguing as it is spectacular. Despite even Professor Lincoln's heroic labours it bristles with unsolved riddles. For example, what inspired Peter the Great's momentous policy of westernization? Such questions are not beyond all conjecture, but Professor Lincoln is probably right in concluding that the best answer is a tautology. Russia is simply Russia, "a whole world, self-sufficient, independent and absolute," a land where "everything is different."

Piers Brendon

Fiction

The Man Who Wanted to be Guilty
By Henrik Stangerup

(Marion Boyars, £6.95)

A Loss of Heart
By Robert McCrum

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

The Man Who Wanted to be Guilty is set in a Denmark of the near future where there is no place for the lover of literature, the philosopher and the dreamer. The society described in this short, masterly novel is Orwellian, not in its concept, which is genuinely to raise the common good above the individual, but in its effect. Patrolled by psychiatrists rather than Thought Police, it is an open-prison world overdosed with socialism. Those who want children have forced tests before receiving "mum and dad" cards. The only outlets for anything heroic are Sunday competitions in superblocks for the prettiest bonsai trees.

When the novelist, Torben, kills his wife in a whisky-rage, he is deemed unbalanced, not guilty. No responsibility can be given to the individual, not even for his mistakes. "It's always the circumstances that dictate the action." Torben is left as denuded as the prose which, with a clarity of focus, works against — but only just — "the blurred vistas of iron and concrete." His demands to be judged and his persistent questions meet with such little response they become expressions of self-doubt. Not allowed to pay for the consequences of his own action, he goes mad. It is an experience conveyed with great power.

Contemporary London, with its street terror and bomb scares, provides the more immediate background to Robert McCrum's second novel, though the stammering victim-hero would be a sure winner in the bonsai stakes. An inadequate, self-critical teacher, Philip Taylor is content with "patterns, order, peace" and a greenhouse, until, deserted by his wife, he is confronted by the loss of certainty.

So underexposed is he to the real world that when a policeman informs him of his brother Daniel's death, "Philip took the opportunity to work off some curiosity. 'If you don't mind my saying so, you're not much like my idea of a local bobby.'" Nevertheless, he develops an obsession both for Daniel, a probing journalist he had not seen for seven years, and Daniel's girlfriend, Stevie, a brash spouter of identikit Marxist dogma whom he has met once. Some measure of self-knowledge is acquired through piecing together his brother's life and in starting an affair with Stevie.

A Loss of Heart is a terrifying yarn with one or two cracks and rattles. Ambitious in scope, the plot is often beyond the reach of those characters supplied for it. The same ground is pawed repeatedly, leaving untidy heaps of detail. Mr McCrum needs to underwrite more, to let the reader do some work. There are many superb touches, but he has not enough spit to make this novel as polished as his first.

Sir Harold Acton, one of the original Bright Young Things, has always excelled in the art of polish, but rarely to the benefit of his fiction. The Soul's Gymnasium (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95) is no exception. This collection of stories evokes a whimsical, simpering bunch of Americans and English who are herbaceous boarders in pre-war Florence. Like Leo, a private collector who picks up a rusty bronze horse, the author spends a lot of time restoring what turns out ot be rather mediocre. Most of the characters live in leaning ivory towers, surrounded by buxom women and Renaissance chests. When not playing dominoes or dead-heading geraniums, they are truffling for antiques and affection. The result is a series of inconsequential vignettes, sometimes morbid, sometimes melodramatic. An unhappy gap exists between the mannered nature of Sir Harold Acton's material and style, and the modern means with which he brings both to life. Sex is admitted, but when faced by "feminine pulchritude" the bulge tends to stay in the trousers. Removing the fig-leaf from Florentine ex patriate society, he shows us precious little underneath.

Passion, however, spins the plot of Mervyn Jones's Two Women and their Man (Andre Deutsch, £6.95). Three separate accounts are used to reconstruct events leading to a murder some years before in a remote Welsh community. Estelle, an American divorcee, arrives to disturb the peace between a married couple. The wife enjoys a frankness with her conspicuously missing at home. The relationship does not suffer when she finds that her husband, a brooding victim of his Establishment background, enjoys the American in a different way. Though each has separate standards, it is he who kills to prevent his wife discovering something she already knew.

Mervyn Jones' narrative skill is considerable. Not only are his characters exposed through their varying interpretarions of the same event, but also the heart's reasoning which no reason can interpret.

Nicholas Shakespeare

The Wagners at home: marriage fortissimo e con fuoco

Richard & Cosima Wagner
Biography of a Marriage
By Geoffrey Skelton

(Gollancz, £15)

As he set down the last notes of *The Ring* in 1874, Wagner summoned Cosima to share his triumph. She arrived, in a state over a letter from her father Liszt, and completely failed to notice. Such ironies are the commonplaces of marriage; but when it was Wagner, and Cosima, and *The Ring*, the thunder rolled round the sky for days. After all, why should Cosima make a muddle when the sun itself had come in on cue as their child Siegfried was born and suffused the room with a golden glow?

Theirs was a marriage of extraordinary intensity, as Mr Skelton, now performing a lap of honour after the marathon of translating a million words of Cosima's diaries, faithfully describes. With Wagner's need to dominate went a desire for reassurance, never understood by his pathetic first wife Minna and expressed in tremendous manifestos such as "A Communication to My Friends" in which he at once set out his artistic aims and exacted support for them. With Cosima's wish to serve utterly went the need for a companion in whom she had an almost mystic belief — not a condition satisfied by the brilliant, irritable Hans von Bülow, the traduced husband who had the misfortune to share her belief in Wagner's genius.

Yet Richard and Cosima were by no means obviously matched. The careful processing of information emerging from the Villa Wahnfried was largely Cosima's doing, designed to foster a myth, and even her diaries were addressed to her children. Yet they show her French sense of proper behaviour often at odds with his coarse Saxon manners, his bouts of extravagant high spirits confusing to one with no sense of humour, his belief in his right to possession of her irreconcileable with her abiding guilt at the wound she had done Hans.

Mr Skelton does not, as "biographer" of the marriage, venture very far into these waters. He tells the story of their years together fluently, adding only a little from hitherto unpublished sources. For all Wagner's deep devotion to Cosima, and her ecstasy at recording it, his eye was a practised rover: when it fell upon the enticing young Judith Gautier, Cosima had to brace herself and, as Mr Skelton shows, she repelled the danger with a good deal more vigour than she thought it appropriate to admit in the diaries. Tristan was not supposed to be caught winking over Isolde's shoulder.

"I hold the view that marriage is a monstrosity unless husband and wife live for and in each other", she told a friend contemplating divorce. "A hell on earth ... as well as the highest to which the human intellect can aspire amid life's inconstances." She was determined that the highest had been grasped. Meanwhile, the dignity of Bülow's behaviour, given his sense of inferiority to her as well as to Wagner, needs emphasizing. Conscious of having failed her as a husband, he did not fail Wagner as a musician, conducting the first *Tristan* and remaining one of Wagner's most loyal interpreters. Curiously, it was only when he eventually remarried, fifteen years later, that he wished to detach himself from "the Grail lot". Even so, the nobility that never quite foresook this talented, unsympathetic man triumphed when Cosima tried to do the Isolde and will herself to death on Wagner's body, for he immediately telegraphed her, "Soeur, il faut vivre."

John Warrack

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ter's finest enjoyed

Grand Old Sam of Words and Eng Lit

Christopher Wa[rne]

THE ARTS

Television

Living history

Simon Winchester began his enquiry into the history and political significance of rioting in Britain for Chronicle (BBC 2) with the glass, flames, blood and bricks of Toxteth followed by the Prime Minister expressing Deep Worry in pearl earrings and a firm white hat — that was also the memorable occasion on which she urged with uncharacteristic ambiguity that we must all have greater protection from the police. After this spectacular image of living history, the confrontations of the past itself were positively contained.

Appearing like some great detective up from town, Winchester stood before the numinous sites of British popular protest — Burslem Conservative Club, Honiton Market, Nottingham Castle, Lawford's Mill, Peterloo — and explained that riot originally meant carnival and only more recently destruction. A true riot was indeed a carnival *of* destruction — violence against property being a peculiarly British distinction — and in this sense the disturbances of last summer stood firm in the mainstream of English social history. We have riots the way the rest of the world has revolution. That was the first point.

The second was that major changes in the law affecting the representation of the people *only* occurred after people themselves had taken the cause with violence on to the streets. That, of course, needed more argument and example than are possible in a 50-minute television programme, but, when Winchester reminded us that neither the invested power of Parliament nor the assumptive responsibilities of the Trade Unions offered a true and adequate representation of the people today, the spectre he was invoking in his enquiry became clear.

It was the movement towards "extra-parliamentary democracy". Unemployment, racism and the problems of policing had been with us for a century or more, and eighteenth-century food riots had lasted for more than fifty years. A cycle of rioting was forecast into the 1990s focusing by then, he suggested, on nuclear power and class hatred. I would put even money on Kentish commuters and delayed travellers at Heathrow or Gatwick before that.

Michael Ratcliffe

● *Skirmishes*, which opened at Hampstead Theatre on February 1, has had its run extended until March 20. The play marks the London debut of the Liverpool-based playwright Catherine Hayes.

Theatre

Laughter raised to Olympian heights

Noises Off

Lyric, Hammersmith

Genuine theatrical disaster is such a rare occurrence on the English stage that the theatre is obliged to satisfy the public appetite for calamity by presenting scrupulously rehearsed displays of collapsing scenery, drunk leading men and exploding props.

Noises Off is Michael Frayn's contribution to this ever-popular genre. As befits the world of theatrical fable, it is set in three joke provincial touring dates with no indication of the year; and features a company seething with alcoholism and sexual intrigue who are struggling through a sub-Ben Travers farce under the lash of a sardonic autocrat faithfully embodying the popular fantasy of the *stage director*.

We first hear him booming a move to Patricia Routledge, who has wound up a telephone conversation explaining that she is looking after the house while the master is in Spain, and is showing uncertainty about which of the set's six doors she should exit through with her plate of sardines.

Throughout the show, those sardines keep coming home to roost, along with a bunch of flowers, an uprooted telephone, a tree-felling axe, and other props which become increasingly accident-prone with every appearance.



Donald Cooper

Meanwhile it is one in the morning and the company are floundering through a combined dress and technical rehearsal before their Weston-super-Mare opening. And as two couples rampage through the premises, missing each other by split seconds amid the barrage of slamming doors, we also pick up the information that Dotty (Miss Routledge) has money in the show; the ingenue (Rowena Roberts) is always losing her contact lenses; the burglar (Michael Aldridge) is a deaf, absent-minded drunk; the aggressively forthright leading man (Nicky Henson) can never complete a sentence; and the lady of the house (Jan Waters) likes nothing better than disclosing the erotic entanglements of her colleagues.

The first act consists of a farce inside a farce. Moving on a month into the run, Mr Frayn takes the decision not to show us any more of the Travers parody. Instead, Michael Annals's set reverses into the back stage of the Theatre Royal, Goole, for a recap of the first act before a *matinée* audience of pensioners.

Relationships have deteriorated since the tour began, and there is some question of whether the pensioners will get their show, Dotty having barricaded herself in her dressing room, and Mr Henson having sworn vengeance on a rival to her affections. Amid this crisis and the secret arrival of Lloyd, the director, to pacify the ingenue, honeyed Front of House calls go out, and after the show gets under way the audible farce from the invisible stage is wildly exceeded by the mute drama round the back. For sheer directorial invention it is many a day since I have seen anything to match the marvellously organized chaos Mr Blackmore offers in this scene.

An axe passes from hand to hand, finally raised for a murderous blow, before being whisked out of the assailant's hands from above. Mr Henson pauses for long enough at a door for Miss Routledge to knot his shoes to the scaffolding, creating a spectacular entrance fall. The speed, timing and simultaneous action are beyond verbal description, and I can only invite you to experience it.

One thing that can be described is the mounting despair of Paul Eddington's Lloyd in witnessing his two relationships and his artistic handiwork going up in smoke. Arriving from the house in wrath at the third one-minute call, or seeing his flowers going to the wrong girl, he evokes a degree of exasperated despair that pushes laughter to the Olympian level.

Irving Wardle

Opera

The Bartered Bride

New Theatre, Cardiff

Advance rumours from Cardiff indicated that Welsh National Opera's new production of Smetana's best-loved comic opera was likely to prove more serious than usual. We often see his *Bride* played as a colourful festival romp in a frivolous never-never-land. The unscrupulous villain of a marriage broker is the chief comic, and we are also supposed to laugh at the cruel ruse played by the hero on his sweetheart in letting her believe he has sold her to a mentally retarded stammerer.

Rudolf Noelte, the West German producer for WNO, treats the dramatic action at face value, for jollity or melancholy. Kecal is no joke, even with Derek Hammond-Stroud in the role, but a nasty and successful con-man (Hammond-Stroud is also ENO's terrifying and tragic Alberich). Jenik, we sense, plays his hurtful trick only to make sure of Marenka as his bride, though we are made to feel her hard done by.

The rustic festivity is all there, thanks to delightful village dances by Kate Flatt, for the singing chorus (spry on their toes) and a crowd of small children, lusty choral singing, and vivid — indeed brilliant — orchestral playing under Mark Ermler.

The merrymaking is for Harvest Home and the permanent set, by Jan Schlubach, shows the interior of a thatched barn beside a cornfield, still being harvested by villagers during the first act, bathed in golden autumn sunshine, a lovely spectacle. Here the farmhands drink and play cards in the second act and here the circus master advertises his show. It is clearly the central gathering point for the village, which may even be too small to need an inn, when every family brews its own beer.

From Elisabeth Urbancic's costumes, we see that the place is not prosperous: the national dress has been well worn, and many villagers wear working clothes and go barefoot. That does not prevent them from enjoying themselves, and taking the liveliest interest in Krusina's family. Those who are used to showy productions of Smetana's *Bride* may find WNO's drab and cheerless. I found it exhilarating, spectacular and dramatically more involving than usual.

The Welsh sing it in English, partly Tony Harrison's American translation for the Met, partly the older, familiar version by Joan Cross — though enunciation of words was largely indistinct. Helen Field, as Marenka, looked appropriately slender, rural and girlish, and sang out firmly, with appetizing warmth of phrasing and tone, rich and impassioned in her duet with Vasek. He was played, and neatly sung, by Harry Nicoll, not as a loon but a lively boy held back only by the pull of his mother's apron-strings. Warren Elsworth offers a gangling, raw, yet reliable Jenik, close to Janacek's Laca in his unsettled personality.

Kecal calls for a great comic bass. Hammond-Stroud is a baritone, and Noelte sees him as not comic at all, so the impersonation lacked the required vocal force, though nothing in character projection. Jeffrey Lawton's Siegfried-sized tenor and comic technique made something special of the ringmaster. Lesley Garrett is a deliciously saucy Esmeralda, and I would like to believe she walked the tightrope herself.

William Mann

Concerts

Rigorous Russian Elgar

LSO/Svetlanov

Festival Hall

Yevgeny Svetlanov and Edward Elgar are not yet names that one readily pairs together. Even those familiar with Svetlanov's recently released recording of the second symphony must surely have been surprised and delighted on Tuesday by a performance so deeply understood, intensely felt and authoritatively projected.

Svetlanov's is not Elgar for the complacent Elgarian. He comes to the composer with no preconceptions: time and again the beginning or ending of a phrase or paragraph that is so often and so easily anticipated and achieved catches the ear as if for the first time. It is a conception that grows from details like the strict maintenance of tempo in the first movement's second tune, making its contrasting texture and mood the more beguiling; the etching in of each episode as a character vignette; the precise and taut drawing-up to a climax that, together with the warmth and expansiveness of string and brass playing, gave true nobility, never mere pomp and circumstance, to the outer movements.

Above all, though, it was the Rondo, in its agility and unpredictability, its bending and refracting of a fountain of rhythmic light and colour, that vindicated Svetlanov's characteristic rigour and meticulousness of approach. It epitomized that "frank expression of music bubbling from the spring within" which Elgar felt of the work, and which is seldom so keenly and consistently realized in performance.

Svetlanov's Tchaikovsky always seems to me by contrast over-driven, admired and respected rather than loved. His reluctance to give full rein to the lyrical heart of the music showed itself again in the Violin Concerto played earlier in the evening by his compatriot Valery Klimov.

Klimov has a delicate, ascetic, even self-effacing way with the work, particularly refreshing in the cool air of the slow movement, its tempi floating free, its woodwind episodes deliciously touched in. The finale became a teasing, daring game; but here, and particularly in the first movement, Mr Klimov needed a less peremptory response from the orchestra to support and nourish his technical prowess.

Hilary Finch

Sinfonietta/Howarth

Queen Elizabeth Hall

For the last concert in a series devoted to the Manchester School, the London Sinfonietta, conducted by Elgar Howarth, on Tuesday offered three works from the mid to late 1970s.

The earliest, which received a beautifully clear and accurate interpretation, was Alexander Goehr's Lyric Pieces of 1974. There are six of them, each with a distinct character and instrumental emphasis, and they might be described as conventional yet personal. Although the developments are free and move far, in most cases, from the brief thematic beginnings, their arguments are clear and easy to follow.

Much of the rest of the programme was given to the London Sinfonietta Chorus, who first performed Peter Maxwell Davies's *Westerlings* of 1976-77. The text to that was specially written by George Mackay Brown, and treats of the eighth century sea voyage of the first Norse settlers from Scandinavia to Orkney.

Some of the most imaginative passages are the wordless seascapes, as they may be termed, which link the five segments of this text. But the rest is imaginative enough, the vocal writing being sonorous yet varied while at the same time suggesting, with the words' help, of course, something of the harshness and privations of the long journey. Not that that in any way mitigated the richness of the composer's inspiration, or the warmth of the singers' response to his music.

Finally, the London Sinfonietta Chorus was joined by three contrasting groups of instruments for Harrison Birtwistle's *agm*. This composer has set Sappho before, yet the task must always pose special difficulties. Even so, this 1979 score does seem unnecessarily hermetic. Mostly the 16 voices are embedded in a consistently thick instrumental texture wherein insufficient use is made of potential contrasts. The music's closeness of argument and extremely logical structuring are attractive, but it is unduly turned in upon itself.

Max Harrison

Interview: Salvatore Accardo

Rekindling the flame of Paganini

He lived a restless life in a fiercely restless age: Nicolò Paganini womanized, gamed, composed and played his way through Europe. Racked with pain from constant illness, he distracted Parisians from the terror of cholera by drawing sounds from his violin the like of which had never been heard before. For Schubert, hearing Paganini was one of his greatest musical experiences; Berlioz feared that after Paganini's death no one would be able to play his music adequately, and the vital fire, the spirit behind its technical virtuosity would smoulder and die.



Accardo: transcending technical tricks

If his recording of the complete Paganini Concertos (DG 2740 121) is anything to go by, Salvatore Accardo will kindle the flame *once* again as he lights a series of beacons for Paganini's bicentenary in a set of concerts beginning tonight at the Festival Hall. Between now and December he will perform all six concertos, with the Philharmonia, London Philharmonic and Royal Philharmonic Orchestras. And he will play the 24 Caprices in September at the Edinburgh Festival.

Paganini captured Accardo's heart from his early childhood in Naples. When he was eight he came across some Paganini in a recording by Renato Barbieri, then he heard Ruggiero Ricci playing the Caprices and the first concerto. "I had the impression I was listening to opera: the second movement was just like an *Aria amoroso* with soprano and tenor. I told my teacher then that I must play Paganini."

When Accardo began to study the concertos, only two were generally known. Grumiaux brought to light the fourth, then the fifth and third appeared; then Accardo himself and Mompellio from the Institute of Paganini Studies in Genoa found in London the manuscript of the misleadingly numbered sixth concerto, written when Paganini was only 18. Mompellio orchestrated it from the accompanying guitar reduction and Accardo went on to do more research and restoration on over 100 manuscripts in the Biblioteca Casanatense in Rome. "Most have only the orchestral parts, and if the violin part is written it is very unclear. It never occurred to Paganini that anyone else would play them." He is now working on a Sonata written for Princess Maria Louisa, the Warsaw Sonata, an orchestration of the famous *Moto perpetuo* and the *Carnival of Venice*, and hopes that his record of these miscellaneous pieces will appear in time for Paganini's birthday.

Paganini's most obvious and startling achievement was in the extension of violin technique: harmonics, let alone double and triple harmonics, were unknown in his day (audiences thought they were hearing birds and flutes), and left-hand pizzicati, octaves, tenths, right-hand staccati, ricochet effects, daredevil leaps and infinite shadings of tone characterized his writing and playing. But Accardo's playing is finely attuned to the deeply romantic, lyrical voice, the dramatist's imagination and thoughtful musicianship behind the merely technical tricks.

Paganini devoted much of his time to chamber music, and Accardo's desire to be involved in as many forms of corporate music-making as possible led him to found in 1970 a chamber-music festival in Naples, the Settimana internazionale di musica d'insiema. Every May and November it has gathered increasing numbers of players and listeners from Italy and abroad for open rehearsal and daily concerts of classics and neglected chamber works like those of Mercadante, Glazunov and Rachmaninov. From now on, the festival will be held only once a year, but for the first time there are plans to bring in an orchestra. The Leipzig Gewandhaus will take part in an array of Brahms's orchestral and chamber music to celebrate his 150th birthday next year.

But when Accardo is alone he turns to Schubert, especially his piano music, which he admires above all else for its simplicity. It is a quality that he cherished too in his old teacher David Oistrakh. "For me he was the greatest violinist, because of his rare humility. His approach, and it is one which I try to live by and pass on to all my students, was that when you play you don't have to convince the audience of how well you're playing. What they have to feel is how beautiful the music is, and how great the man who wrote it."

Hilary Finch

As the Foreign Secretary flies into Salisbury today, Michael Hornsby examines Mugabe's many problems

Can Carrington be happy with his African creation?





Lord Carrington: a cool look at the constitution. Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe: a fractured alliance.

SALISBURY

Just over two years after putting his signature to the Lancaster House agreement which brought Zimbabwe to internationally recognized independence and Mr Robert Mugabe, the former guerrilla leader, to power. Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, arrives here today to survey the results of his constitutional handiwork. His timing, though accidental, is impeccable.

For Lord Carrington's two-day visit — arranged some months ago — falls in the midst of the most serious political crisis of the young republic's life, triggered by the dismissal from the coalition Cabinet last week of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the veteran nationalist leader, after the unearthing of weapons caches on farms owned by his Patriotic Front (formerly Zapu) party. It would be difficult to have devised a better test of the country's political stability.

Most at risk is the still fragile integration into a new national army of the 50,000 former guerrillas led by Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo and the 15,000 regulars of the old Rhodesian army, with which they fought a bitter seven-year civil war. Britain has been, and remains, closely involved in this exercise through the 160-member British Military Advisory and Training Team. So far the army appears to have emerged unscathed from the political ructions, but the situation is still tense and potentially explosive.

At independence in April 1980 the guerrillas consisted roughly of 30,000 Zanla toops loyal to Mr Mugabe and drawn mainly from the Shona-speaking 80 per cent of the population who live in the north-east of the country, and 20,000 Zipra members under Mr Nkomo. These were mostly Ndebele speakers from the south-west, who account for 18 per cent of the country's inhabitants. The army is thus a microcosm of the nation, though the Ndebele are somewhat better represented.

The process of integration, which was formally completed towards the end of last year, survived two bouts of factional fighting between Zanu and Zipra units, the most serious occurring a year ago at garrisons in Bulawayo in which more than 300 soldiers and civilians may have been killed. The conflict was eventually quelled only by the intervention of the white-piloted air force. The fear that the dismissal of Mr Nkomo and other Zapu leaders might spark new strife was very real.

The government moved swiftly, however. Army commanders of both Zanla and Zipra origin were summoned to Salisbury and lectured by Mr Mugabe on the army's non-political role. They appear to have passed the message on to their men. The calm may be deceptive, and it is by no means certain that it would survive if Mr Nkomo were to be arrested, but it is none the less impressive. Other than extra guards at some key installations there is little evidence anywhere of special security measures.

Mr Mugabe's aim seems to be to use the issue of the arms caches to discredit Mr Nkomo and a few other top Zapu leaders rather than to launch a purge of Zipra elements in the armed forces. Assuming that the army comes through the present crisis, the main task ahead will be cutting it back to a more manageable size. At 60,000 men it is twice as big as it need be and demobilization incentives, including two years of full pay plus allowances and promises of jobs and higher education, have not so far made much impact.

The government has pressed ahead with social reforms such as free primary schooling and free medical care for the lower paid, which have undoubtedly brought benefits to the broad mass of the people. But Lord Carrington is likely to hear complaints from white businessmen about the economic implications. Minimum wages have been raised by stages, going up on January 1 of this year by a further 23.5 per cent for commercial and industrial workers and 66 per cent for farm workers — though at $Z105 (£80) a month, the industrial minimum is scarcely princely.

Against a background of transport congestion, a severe foreign exchange shortage and loss of white skills, the wage rises and other social welfare measures have given a huge boost to consumer demand, fuelling a sharp rise in inflation to about 15 per cent. As a result, white employers have laid off workers in agriculture amd domestic service, though in industry, where most employers already paid above the minimum, jobs have increased to meet the demand for consumer goods.

There is also uncertainty about future policy on public ownership, where the government has so far moved cautiously despite much populist rhetoric. The strict compensation clauses of the Lancaster House constitution give a large measure of protection until 1990 to white minority or foreign ownership of all the country's main economic resources, agricultural, mineral and industrial. Not surprisingly, some of the Marxist radicals in Mr Mugabe's party are chafing at what they see as the maintenance of an essentially exploitive, neo-colonial economic structure.

Mr Mugabe's most difficult task in the long run will be to satisfy the growing impatience of the land-hungry peasantry — for if the struggle against white rule was not about land, it was not about anything.

There are estimated to be 800,000 families (more than 60 per cent of the total black population) crowded on the 40 million or so acres of so-called communal lands (the former tribal trust lands). It is reckoned that this area has the capacity to provide a livelihood to only about half that number. A further 235,000 families have their breadwinners working in the towns and will be encouraged to join them there.

That leaves roughly 165,000 families, or nearly one million people, to be resettled on white-owned farmland, which accounts for more than 90 per cent of Zimbabwe's marketed produce.

Finding an answer to the land issue is likely in the end to be far more important than arguments about the merits and demerits of a one-party state. Always assuming that Mr Mugabe will not be so insensitive as to try to enforce such a concept in defiance of the constraints built into the Lancaster House constitution and simple political prudence. The dismissal of Mr Nkomo, whose relations with Mr Mugabe have never been easy, is not necessarily ominous, and can be seen as an attempt to encourage a realignment of forces within Zapu more favourable to a voluntary merger with Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party.

Between you and me, secrecy is here to stay

by Bernard Donoughue

The debate on official secrecy and the campaign to open up British Government is a classic minority issue. Only a few liberal intellectuals (not intended, despite the current climate, as a smear description) care passionately about it. An even smaller group of Whitehall mandarins feel equally passionately that open government is bound to be bad government. They often give the impression that even publishing today's date is a risky venture that might have to be reviewed (presumably by an official committee whose existence and designation could not be revealed).

Actually each side exaggerates the importance of the question. Mandarins talk as if revelation of the contents of these oceans of classified documents sloshing around Whitehall departments would somehow destroy the security of the realm. Liberal campaigners, including James Michael, whose book *The Politics of Secrecy* is published today,* swallow this view and hunger to expose this arsenal of secrets to the public. In fact they would be disappointed. During five years in Downing Street, I read at least 90 per cent of the papers seen by two Prime Ministers, as well as thousands of other documents which did not go that high. Half of them could harmlessly be published weekly in the *Whitehall Gazette*. Policy specialists and gourmets of bureaucracy would delight in the measured arguments and bland phrasing, but exposure would result in neither fearful cataclysm nor some exciting new world. Fed by a surfeit of Whitehall papers, the media might even lose its appetite for them.

One problem is that the civil service madly over-classifies documents. It is safer that way: nobody is punished if something very mundane is over-classified as highly secret, but if it is under-classified and leaks out then there could be trouble. Consequently the designation "confidential" is applied to many documents containing very ordinary information; routine policy discussions by ministers are often classified as "secret"; while — in the delicious description of one now senior Treasury official — "top secret" is reserved for anything too sensitive to show to ministers. Yet behind these funny bureaucratic games lies the heavy blunderbuss of the Official Secrets Act, rarely used but by its mere existence intimidating those who might contemplate communicating about government to the governed. It, together with the necessary courtesy of confidentiality between working colleagues, certainly silences me.

One benefit of the continuing campaign for open government — to which Mr Michael's well-argued and documented book contributes usefully — is that by forcing Whitehall to argue back it has helped us to distinguish the genuine from the false reasons for official secrecy. Certainly there are some areas of government where sensible reformers now recognize that the national interest requires confidentiality.

These include: sensitive aspects of defence technology and disposition; most intelligence questions genuinely concerning Britain's security; areas of police activity; economic and financial proposals which might, if prematurely revealed, disrupt markets or allow privileged individuals to make financial gain. There is also the advice recently given to ministers by identifiable civil servants; and personal files on individual members of the public.

However, the reason for secrecy most often operating had nothing in fact, to do with security or legitimate confidentiality: the wish to preserve the convenience, or especially to avoid the embarrassment, of civil servants and ministers. The obsession with Cabinet leaks, which strikes even the best Prime Ministers (usually when their Administrations are running into political difficulties) usually reflects this fear of embarrassment.

Whichever party is in power, leaks continue, aided more by the omnipresent photocopier machine than by the pressure from campaigners for open government. Nobody seriously pretends that the national interest has been noticeably damaged, although tempers and older traditions of courtesy may have been.

Endless "leak inquiries" are instituted by the Cabinet Office. During one particularly paranoid period, when I was in government, we were launching leak inquiries nearly every week. All were fruitless — perhaps because they usually started from the assumption that special advisers were guilty and did not actually wish to identify regular civil servants or senior ministers.

In the case of the Crossman Diaries the Cabinet Secretary actually spent a great deal of taxpayers' money taking the publisher and the *Sunday Times* to the High Court on the grounds of the devastating threat they constituted to good government. He lost and they were published. A few of Crossman's former colleagues were justifiably irritated. Students of government were both enlightened and misled. Tony Benn was presumably encouraged to sit henceforward in Cabinet, openly taking notes for his own diaries.

The convincing case for more openness in British Government is based on three main arguments: that in a democracy the citizens should know the maximum about their government compatible with the genuine needs of national security; that those who govern should in principle be accountable, and accountability requires knowledge of what they are up to; and that an accountable government is in the long run likely to be more efficient (though sometimes more cautious, which is not incompatible).

But, however convincing the arguments for progress to more open government, I doubt if much will happen. Only deeply — committed politicians could alter the culture of secrecy which permeates our bureaucracy. Most British politicians are in fact deeply ambivalent. In Opposition some of them court liberal and media approval with broad promises of open government. In office they usually share their officials' view that close government is probably quicker and certainly less trouble. They also know better than any of the protagonists in this argument that the voting public does not actually care whether government is open or closed. While that remains regrettably so, the issue will continue to be fought between the liberal and the mandarin elites; and I know which one my money is on.

**James Michael:* The Politics of Secrecy. *(Penguin — £2.50).*

The author was Senior Policy Adviser to the Prime Minister in Downing Street 1974-9.

Ronald Butt

Ask a silly question...

Proceedings in Parliament have never been as neat, tidy and clear as constitutional theorists would like. For one thing, they have an aspect which the late Mr Emrys Hughes, who sat as Labour Member for South Ayrshire, called mumbo-jumbo. By this he meant (as he explained in a book on the subject) antique ceremonial which wasted Members' time, and procedures which were completely incomprehensible to the outside public, and which sometimes even suggested that the Commons was doing the opposite of what it was actually doing.

Some of this mumbo-jumbo has been swept away, including, for instance, the interruption of proceedings by the summons of Black Rod, which could interrupt a minister's speech in mid-sentence so that Members could troop off to the Lords to hear a Royal Commission signify the Queen's assent to a drearily long list of Bills.

Procedure, however, is always evolving beneath apparently constant forms to meet new conditions, and as it does a new kind of mumbo-jumbo develops. Question Time, and more specifically questions to the Prime Minister, are cases in point. The form now taken by Prime Minister's questions is partly the consequence of an honest attempt by MPs to prise out of her answers that expose what she *herself* thinks, unprotected by the subterfuges of prepared civil service answers (to the limited extent that this is possible). Unfortunately, this has reduced Prime Minister's questions to an absurdity that would surely shock Mr Emrys Hughes as much as the Royal Commissioners with their red robes and cocked hats once did.

Questions to the Prime Minister must now seem to a visitor in the public gallery at least as incomprehensible as the ceremonial of past ages. What has happened, in effect, is that almost all questions to her are now reduced to a single formula, asking her "if she will list her official engagements for (say) Tuesday, 23rd February."

On this Tuesday's Order Paper, this was the form of 52 of the 63 questions tabled for Mrs Thatcher. The object is to table an open-ended question which enables the questioner (once Mrs Thatcher has briefly said what her engagements are) to ask some such "surprise" supplementary question as whether she will take time during the day to consider reversing her economic policy which is causing massive unemployment.

Each of these questions (not that many can be got through in the allotted quarter of an hour) is called separately; each is followed by a wide range of disconnected supplementaries until the next Member (usually with the same question) is reached. The Prime Minister then refers to her previous answer and the same ritual begins again.

As they always have, these occasions give the opportunity for a sparring match between the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition and for point-scoring all round. Almost nothing of consequence is usually elicited, though the method does sometimes give the Prime Minister a chance to respond quickly to some new *topic* that has just arisen.

Originally, this method of questioning arose from the search by MPs for a form of question that could not be transferred to another minister on the ground that responsibility lay with his deparment.

Yet Mrs Thatcher has made it quite clear that she will not transfer questions addressed to her. That was also the position of Mr Callaghan — but before he adopted it, the open-ended question had already developed.

At first, it took the form of asking the Prime Minister when she would next meet (say) the TUC which was a cue for a supplementary on pay policy that was not transferable. A later variation was to ask if the Prime Minister could find time to visit the Member's constituency — a negative answer bringing a request to bear in mind that the constituents of East Blankshire were worried about this or that, Such earlier forms of the open-ended question have now almost but not quite been squeezed from the Order Paper.

We now have a more extreme form devised to avoid a transfer — even though that danger is no longer there — adapted largely to political point-scoring. The Opposition manoeuvres are counter-balanced by the activities of a group of Tories suspected of being "orchestrated" from No 10 to come up with supplementaries to enable the Prime Minister to put over a point she is anxious to make.

This Tuesday, there was a flurry of backbench procedural concerns. After criticising Members who, against custom, read their speeches or were not present for the wind-up of a debate in which they had spoken, a Labour Member, Mr Eric Deakins, raised the question of the spread of open-ended questions to ordinary departmental ministers. The Speaker was in full agreement, saying that in future he would call the question but no supplementaries.

If the House wanted to move on to open questions it should do so after debate, he observed, which prompted Mr Patrick Cormack, a Conservative, to ask the Speaker if he would extend his ruling to open-ended questions to the Prime Minister. The Speaker said he thought it time the House looked at it, but was reluctant to take a decision himself.

The House would certainly be wise to deal with this modern mumbo-jumbo which wastes time, creates ridicule by asking the Prime Minister a silly question and rarely produces anything more substantial than point-scoring and occasional buffoonery.

It may not be desirable to rule out altogether the open-ended question though surely a more sensible form could be devised. (What about: "Will the Prime Minister state if she is satisfied with the Government's performance?") An open-ended question should certainly be followed by not more than one supplementary from each side and, if he gets up, from the Opposition leader.

Parliamentary questions have sometimes been praised as the device the civil servants most fear, and sometimes dismissed as occasions which can be manipulated by the bureaucrats to their own advantage. Prime Minister's questions have been criticized as providing a too easy platform for the Prime Minister.

Yet a huge amount of information is prised out of departments by questions that could be obtained in no other way, while the Prime Minister's questions perform the invaluable function of forcing the most powerful person in the Executive to meet weekly challenges in Parliament (including from the alternative Prime Minister) instead of being confined to a world in which the only face-to-face challenge is from colleagues with shared objectives.

I remember hearing Mr Harold Macmillan, after a particularly irritating trip to see President de Gaulle, describe the atmosphere in Paris as that of a royal court; it would, he said, be very different if de Gaule had to go down to the *Commons* twice a week for questions.

Quite so. In our system, where the Prime Minister is not a presidential figure, question time is vital. It is therefore obvious that it should not be made to look silly — which is the way it often looks just now.

Questions to the Prime Minister will start at 3.15 p.m.

*Q 1 Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will list her official engagements for Tuesday 23rd February.
*Q 2 Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield East): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will list her official engagements for Tuesday 23rd February.
*Q 3 Mr Neil Thorne (Redbridge, Ilford South): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will list her official engagements for Tuesday 23rd February.
*Q 4 Mr Doug Hoyle (Warrington): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will list her official engagements for Tuesday 23rd February.
*Q 5 Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will list her official engagements for Tuesday 23rd February.
*Q 6 Mr Robert Parry (Liverpool, Scotland Exchange): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will list her official engagements for Tuesday 23rd February.
*Q 7 Mr Marcus Fox (Shipley): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will list her official engagements for Tuesday 23rd February.
*Q 8 Mr Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will list her official engagements for Tuesday 23rd February.
*Q 9 Mr David Winnick (Walsall North): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will state her

Nine of the 52 identical questions to Mrs Thatcher on this week's Order Paper.

A strange silence from the Mersey scourge

Lady (Margaret) Simey, the chairman of Merseyside police authority, who yesterday told MPs that she had personal experience of police taking vengeance on people who lodge complaints, is not always as discreet as she was in withholding the name of the force involved.

After the Toxteth riots she was in some trouble for saying that young people in the area would be apathetic fools if they did not riot. She explained that she spoke from a sense of total exasperation that local representatives, such as she, were left powerless by the system forced on them.

It attracted a verbal slap from Margaret Thatcher, but Simey, long regarded as Toxteth's angry voice and scourge of the local police, was unrepentant. She ran on irrepressibly: Chief Constables like Merseyside's Kenneth Oxford could not understand women like her, an academic widow with a literary background. "His women are bunny girls," she said. "He's like all these new chief constables. He does not know how to behave."

Lady Simey, an unreconstructed Beveridge Socialist, is the widow of Lord Simey of Toxteth, a life peer and professor of social sciences at Liverpool University. She was born in Glasgow, 76 years ago, daughter of the clerk of the court in the Gorbals. "I came from an angry family", she adds.

THE TIMES DIARY



It is now possible to have one's arms and achievements run up by computer. Christopher Bayliss, a post-graduate student at Birmingham University, has written a computer programme which enables the user to type a heraldic description of a shield, and within minutes see it on a colour television screen.

Bayliss wrote the programme as part of his M Sc course. He did not expect it to be of further use, but now he has had inquiries from heraldry societies in England and Scotland anxious to use it in teaching heraldry and designing new devices.

Weighty matters

The Queen is going pyxing, which is the sort of thing it could be useful for Scrabble players to know. Today, to celebrate its 700th year, the Queen will make her first visit to the trial of the pyx.

The trial — of coinage of the realm, which is not found wanting as often as you might think — takes place before the Queen's Remembrancer at Goldsmiths' Hall. A jury (nowadays rigged in advance with chosen representatives of the Royal Mint) is instructed to test that coins are the correct weight. A verdict will not be returned until May.

The pyx is the box in which the specimen coins are placed, and the verb, which the Shorter Oxford recognizes, means to assay.

Running story

Louis Marks, the freelance television producer who claims that a television series on the Jews by Desmond Wilcox originated from one of his own ideas, now says that the BBC is to delay filming the series to allow him time to develop the idea himself elsewhere.

Bill Cotton, deputy managing director of BBC television, has been investigating the origins of the series on the Jews, Marks claims that he first presented the idea to the BBC as long ago as 1977.

Marks and Wilcox say that the BBC's internal investigation has now been completed. However whereas Marks says that the BBC's offer to delay its own series is a "recognition of the fact that it was my initial idea", Wilcox says the inquiry has established that the idea is completely different and adds that it originated from a suggestion by Brian Wenham, now controller of BBC 2. Meanwhile the BBC still says that investigations are continuing.

EEC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels on Tuesday spent much time discussing what a scheme for greater political unity should be called if ever it became reality. Most favoured following the example of the Helsinki Final Act, and calling it the European Act. Lord Carrington must have been at his duplicitous best explaining why this might be misconstrued in Britain.

Magisterial wit

David Hopkin, whose appointment as metropolitan chief stipendiary magistrate was confirmed this week, will be a marked change from the austere, but always kind, Evelyn Russell, whom he succeeds on April 5. Hopkin is a quick wit — he described the duty solicitors' scheme as "legalized touting" — and does not suffer fools gladly. Of one solicitor he said: "I never see him appearing before me without telling myself I must count to ten, and I never get past four."

Staying on

Shanghai's last foreign Jewish refugee has died, and been taken to Hongkong for a quiet burial in the Jewish cemetery. While arranging the funeral of Max Leibowitch, Victor Zirinsky, Israel's honorary consul-general in Hongkong and himself a Russian Jew who lived in Shanghai until 1946, also raised the possibility of evacuating Hannah Agre, the last-known Jew in China. Agre was born in Shanghai to Russian parents 73 years ago and now lives in Harbin. She refuses to leave, and adamantly rejected a placement in Denmark that was obtained for her in 1963.

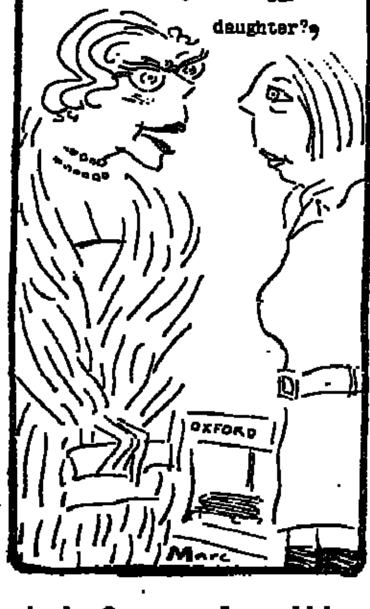
There were estimated to be 30,000 foreign Jews in China before 1949, two-thirds of them living in Shanghai. Apart from Agre all that are left are six non-practising "part-Jews" in Shanghai,and a community of some 200 Chinese-Jewish descendents of Silk Road traders in the ancient capital of Kaifeng, who no longer identify with Judaism.

Go for baroque

It infuriates some that, because of television advertising, they can no longer hear Mozart's K. 466 without thinking of almond slices, or Pachelbel's Canon without seeing an International Wool Secretariat sheep walking down carpeted corridors.

Yet Christopher Hogwood, who will perform Mozart at the Queen Elizabeth Hall on Sunday and whose record of the Pachelbel is currently high in *The Times* list of classical bestsellers, would like to see more seventeenth and eighteenth century snippets used in this way, provided only that they are played straight, not tarted up with added rhythm tracks or similar vulgarities.

Most modern jingles, he says, are a waste of time for musicians and composers, while there are "really stunning melodies" going begging in the baroque canon. First candidate: *Sommeil* from a suite by Graupner. It would be a pleasant change from those dreadful people who populate Myers' beds.



Coping with Core

An organization called the Core Group is offering to teach the wives of American company executives assigned here how to survive their years in Britain. It will hold a seminar at Windsor Castle in June to help participants adjust to their new environment and understand British attitudes and way of life.

The lectures include one by Robin Corbett, formerly Labour MP for Hemel Hempstead, on how Britain works and what to do when it does not. It is, he says, "a guided tour of British bureaucracy."

You do not have to speak Welsh to feel Welsh. A new study by the University of Strathclyde shows that more than half of Welsh interviewees thought of themselves as Welsh. Of those, three-fifths could not speak Welsh. Forty three per cent said they thought of themselves as British, including a sixth of the Welsh speakers. The largest group in Wales proved to be people who think of themselves as British and speak only English.

Who's the mole?

There is to be an important new character in the life of *The Archers*, the BBC's never-ending story of country folk. He will be the Ambridge molecatcher, and Jock Gallagher, the network editor for radio in Birmingham, may sack someone if he ever finds out who told me.

Gallagher is vexed that no-one can die in his neck of the woods without the whole nation learning of it days before the event. It happened with both Doris Archer, and more recently Polly Perks, landlady of The Bull. Now Gallagher is threatening that anyone caught leaking future turns in the plot of *The Archers* could be dismissed. "Secrecy is essential", he thunders, "leaking is unprofessional." But then you know what gossips those villagers are.

PHS

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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A MODEST TONIC FOR RECOVERY

In twelve days time, with a thoughtfully pessimistic overture from the Prime Minister this week, the Chancellor will rise to tell us where we are and where he thinks we are going. Some of his sums have come right. The public sector borrowing requirement on which the Government now sets so much store is under control. But the recovery he predicted in last year's Budget has been slower than he hoped and is still uncertain. He dug a large hole with a deflation of £3bn and it was hoped it would be the foundation for a recovery led by private and public investment and exports. We supported this strategy. But Sir Geoffrey was more of a prisoner than anyone appreciated. He is freer today from an obsession with money supply targets, but the hopes for lower interest rates encouraging investment have been seriously diminished by world conditions, and especially American interest rates. Nor has there been the anticipated increase in public and private investment.

This, rather than British oil revenues, is the vital backcloth to the Budget, emphasizing yet again the interdependence of the western economies. The effect of a drop in oil tax revenue, which Mrs Thatcher mentioned this week, is relatively small in terms of total government spending and taxation and is prone to large forecasting errors. The warning should be seen as a necessary caution against expectations that may have been raised too high.

But a recognition of the constraints on the Chancellor is not to argue for immobilism. It has emphasized the need to concentrate money on a variety of sophisticated measures that can within the limits of prudence restore the health of British industry. The Prime Minister was absolutely right to stress again that there can be no reflationary dash for growth which tries to solve Britain's economic problem by scattering pound notes from a helicopter, in the phrase of Milton Friedman. That would simply repeat all the past inflationary mistakes which have contributed to our difficulties.

There are two prime candidates for budgetary action. The first is the National Insurance Surcharge, which is a direct tax on jobs. Opponents of any cut in the surcharge say that employers will just pass it on to their workers as higher wages.

There is no evidence to suggest that this is true. If it were, the outlook for Britain would be gloomy indeed. For it would effectively rule out any improvement in company profits, from whatever source, because this would be dissipated in higher pay settlements.

NIS has other objectionable characteristics. It is charged on the production of goods made in Britain but is not paid by imports. When goods are exported from the United Kingdom, the Value Added Tax which has been paid on them is refunded but the national insurance surcharge is not, thus making it a tax on our exports.

The Chancellor ought therefore to put a reduction in the insurance surcharge at the top of his list. Cutting it by two percentage points, as the Confederation of British Industry want, would cost about £1,500m. That would be a far better use of the money than giving new income tax cuts to boost consumption.

The second is to include some special help to encourage investment, not least in construction. Favourable consideration should also be given to ideas, such as those put forward by Mr Michael Grylls, aimed at helping industry raise money on more attractive terms.

Anyone can draw up shopping lists of where the Chancellor should spend money at Budget time. But there has to be a recognition that there is very limited room for manoeuvre. Judging just how much money he ought to give away and thus how large a borrowing requirement he ought to accept is particularly difficult this year.

The economy has stopped declining but the signs of recovery are weak now, and likely to stay that way for most of the rest of this year. From the Government's point of view we are already coming perilously close to the next election. Looking at the balance of risks, a stimulus of between £2,000m and £3,000m ought to give the economy enough of a fillip to get it moving without imposing unacceptable strains on interest rates and monetary policy. The Chancellor ought to be thinking along these lines in the run up to March 9.

NOR LEAD, NOR POISON

Next month the European Parliament in Strasbourg will debate a motion set down by British Conservative members calling for all new cars sold in the Community from January 1, 1985, to be designed to take lead-free petrol. The debate which has been pursued so spiritedly in Britain since the publication of the Yellowlees letter of February 8 now moves to the EEC. Rightly so, in the sense that the community's existing regulations forbid member nations to change over to petrol completely free of lead. The battle has to be fought and won there before Britain can implement such a change, and by pointing this out in a recent statement, Mrs Thatcher virtually invited the members of her party who tabled the Strasbourg motion to try their luck there. She should tell them all to support the move. But the regulations do not prevent a country from committing itself to making the change eventually, and Germany has already done so.

The claims and counter claims made in recent weeks have not greatly affected the balance of apparent risks. The evidence of substantial damage to children from lead even at the low concentrations remains persuasive though not conclusive. There is still doubt about the share of blame due to lead from car exhausts, as distinct from other sources like industrial emissions, old paint and lead pipes. (It would be a dangerous error to let the furore over petrol obscure the role of other sources — the last in particular, since a 1977 national study showed that 9 per cent of households had lead concentrations in their tapwater exceeding the level recommended by World Health Organization, a level twice as high as a limit proposed by the EEC). But it is clear that the possibility of significant damage is great enough to justify maximum controls attainable without prohibitive cost.

The exact cost has been strongly disputed in our columns and elsewhere. Attempts have been made to show that a ban would actually save fuel and money, though the central problem of getting equal performance from an equal quantity of oil without extra refining costs is a hard one to get round. But it is unncessary to go so far. Even on official estimates, the cost is not excessive. It is predicted that improvements in design may double efficiency of fuel use by the end of the century: a mere step or two towards that objective would amply cancel out the entire cost of eliminating lead.

In his letter of February 18, Mr Tony Durant, MP, rejected our charge that the official policy was an unsatisfactory compromise. He claimed that short of banning all existing cars, the government's course "would make the biggest reduction in lead emissions in the shortest possible time". That is true as far as it goes. Most existing cars cannot run on completely lead-free petrol, and their natural lives stretch many years ahead. The government's decision to limit lead in petrol to the lowest level that today's cars can cope with was a necessary step regardless of further progress. But it is unthinkable that progress should stop short at 1985. It is necessary to ensure that as today's cars grow old, they are superseded by a generation of cars using no lead at all. The right and proper corrolary of the government's policy should have been an announcement that all new cars sold after that date, or the earliest date the EEC permitted, should run without need of the poison. The sooner an announcement is made to that effect, the better our manufacturers will be able, like their competitors in Japan and America, to start planning for a certainty rather than an uncertainty.

Support for literature

From Miss Marghanita Laski

Sir, "Literature," writes Bryan Appleyard in *The Times* today (February 15), "[is] the only serious art apart from cinema to be almost entirely independent of public subsidy". Whatever can be be thinking, or, rather, not thinking of?

The Arts Council, through its literature department, spends some £850,000 a year on subsidizing the art of literature: by moneys to publishers, to bookshops, to magazines, to poetry readings, to courses (like those of Arvon) where writers help people to acquire literary skills, both in writing and, more importantly, in critically appreciative reading. These, and major bursaries too, help living writers as well as the older art; and living writers help and are helped by the growing popularity of the scheme known as writers-in-residence.

So far these writers have mostly resided in educational establishments, but we are eager to expand the scheme to almost any organization willing to provide a writer with a chance to pursue her/his craft while offering the organization's members (or pupils, as it may be) exciting and critical insights into creative literature. Indeed, many such writers may increasingly work in peripatetic residence, willing to move between an organization's dispersed branches — so long as the writer has time and place for his/her work too.

What is needed most is not (or not yet) more public subsidy, but more viable ideas on how to increase the uses of literature throughout the community. The Arts Council's Literature Panel will hopefully examine any such ideas offered to it so long as they are new to it, realistic, won't cost too much to try out, and are genuinely concerned with increase in the use of literature as an art and not just in selling books.

Bryan Appleyard can rest (nearly) assured that no scheme that can show itself able successfully to encourage any group in the community to benefit from the art of literature will fail for lack of Arts Council support.

Yours faithfully,
MARGHANITA LASKI,
Chairman of the Literature Panel,
The Arts Council of Great Britain
(Literature Department),
9 Long Acre, WC2.
February 15.

University courses

From Professor Gareth L. Williams

Sir, The apologetic attitude of some vice-chancellors about subjects other than science and technology really is unnecessary except as a sop to the ill-informed prejudices of politicians.

Science and technology account for a proportion of new entrants to degree-level courses in Britain that is higher than any other major OECD country. (This is also the case if technology is considered separately.)

Obviously, there are many ways international statistics can be manipulated, and comparisons are treacherous as well as odious. But no classification is possible to support any claim that, compared with other countries, our resources are devoted disproportionately to non-vocational higher education or to areas such as social sciences and the humanities. The countries with significantly higher proportions than us of students and graduates in sciences and technology are those of Eastern Europe which, at the moment, does not seem to be a strong recommendation.

There are many things wrong with British higher education in relation to our economic needs, but inadequate emphasis on science and technology is not one of them.

One of them *is* excessive specialisation. While there is little evidence that we are deficient in specialist scientific and technological skills, there is reason to believe that our management and marketing performance is inadequate.

Scientists and engineers with language skills and an understanding of the social and cultural climate in which they are working would almost certainly help. But to achieve this we need first a reform of the A-level examination. This is something that successive governments, aided and abetted by vested interests in many universities, have consistently refused to undertake.

Yours sincerely,
GARETH L. WILLIAMS,
Professor of Educational Planning,
University of Lancaster,
Department of Educational Research,
Cartmel College,
Bailrigg, Lancaster.

State of art market

From the President of the British Antique Dealers' Association Ltd

Sir, I note with interest your article by Frances Gibb (February 19) regarding the closure by Messrs Sotheby's of their Belgravia saleroom and also the heavy pruning of their various outposts, notably New York. I am concerned that their chief executive, Mr Llewellyn, blames the state of the art market for their present difficulties.

May I suggest that it is not the art market's fault but their own "Napoleonic" expansion, partially financed by the revenue from the buyers' premium that is causing their problems? Sotheby's are only a part of the art market, not the whole of it.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES B. LEE, President,
The British Antique Dealers' Association Ltd,
20 Rutland Gate, SW7.
February 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bolder loans for small business

From Mr L. Lee

Sir, The Government's loan guarantee scheme to help small business has been a considerable success.

As a member of a European association of popular credit banks we at the Co-operative Bank were able initially to draw on our colleagues' experience and back the idea when bigger British banks hesitated. We were also encouraged to offer the loans at a lower interest rate than any other United Kingdom clearing bank, and that remains the case despite recent reductions by competitors. As a result, our managers up and down the country have become vividly aware of the interest the scheme is generating among small businesses.

But we are aware equally that the scheme is only a beginning and that it needs to be considerably expanded *if* it is to achieve its full potential as an aid to small business growth.

First of all, the limit under the scheme should be raised from £75,000 to £250,000. It is a curiosity that we in Britain tend to talk of small business, whereas, in mainland Europe, the unit is "small and medium-sized enterprises" and a £250,000 upper limit would be logical.

Furthermore, the Government premium of 3 per cent is too high. Experience in other countries suggests 1 per cent would be enough in a mature scheme, so a reduction at least to 2 per cent would be an encouragement to enterprise which should not undermine the financial basis.

Small businesses and co-operatives have a singular role to play in the long-term creation of jobs. The Government's cautious guarantee scheme has already encouraged many hesitant entrepreneurs. It is time now for a bolder scheme to accelerate the development.

Yours faithfully,
L. LEE
Co-operative Bank Limited,
P.O. Box 101,
1 Balloon Street,
Manchester.
February 17.

Taxation and inflation

From Mr P. E. Cruttwell

Sir, It seems generally thought that the Chancellor may make some reduction in direct taxation, but is also likely to increase duties on petrol, drink, tobacco, etc.

In view of the effect on the cost of living index it is difficult to see how this policy — to which Sir Geoffrey seems permanently wedded — contributes to the priority of reducing inflation. And the unemployed and the pensioners who pay no income tax will be further squeezed.

Yours faithfully,
P. E. CRUTTWELL,
Burton Court, Brompton Ralph,
Taunton,
Somerset.

Mental health reform

From Mr Malcolm Hurwitt

Sir, If the case put by Dr D. Tidmarsh of Broadmoor Hospital (February 11) for restricting the right of mental patients to sue for negligence is the strongest that can be made, then those who oppose that restriction ought to be home and dry.

Dr Tidmarsh mentions three patients who killed relatives before they were admitted to hospital and then says that "it is at least possible that one factor common to these cases" is the fear by the psychiatric services of complaints and litigation. He further "suspects" that the Mental Health Act (Amendment) Bill "will lead to further tragedies of the kind described above". This sort of speculation is no basis on which to found the removal of the right of a citizen to have access to the courts.

The fears of the psychiatric services are quite unjustified when considered in the light of the existing law and the practical difficulties facing mental patients. A criminal prosecution by a patient is virtually impossible because legal aid is not available for prosecutions by individuals. If the case were taken over by the police the evidence would be objectively considered by the legal department of the police force concerned.

A civil action by a patient would, in the vast majority of cases, require legal aid and in order to obtain this the patient would have to satisfy the legal aid committee of the Law Society that there were reasonable grounds for commencing proceedings. The evidence necessary to discharge this burden would have *to* be collected by a patient detained in a hospital and most of the witnesses readily available to him would be other patients.

The High Court already has power to restrain any proceedings which are frivolous or vexatious but it requires *proof* of this and does not *assume* it simply because a litigant is ill.

The number of applications to the High Court by patients asking for leave to commence proceedings under the Mental Health Act, 1959, is four or five a year and it is disconcerting, to say the least, that efforts to remove the stigma of mental illness by placing patients as nearly as possible in the same position as physically ill patients should be the subject of a rearguard action by members of the psychiatric services.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM HURWITT,
(Legal Member, Mental Health Review Tribunal),
91 South Road,
Southall,
Middlesex.

Cost-effective local government

From the Leader of West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council

Sir, There is a rumour that the Government are again contemplating interference with the structure of local government. The six metropolitan counties have been singled out for special mention as prime candidates for removal.

I have the honour to be the Leader of the West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council. With my colleague councillors I have the responsibility of trying to deal with the problems of a major urban agglomeration of two million people. At the time of creation of the metropolitan counties all informed bodies were convinced of the necessity for an elected council which could take an over-view of the problems of these conurbations. The report of Lord Redcliffe-Maud's royal commission, the Labour Government in 1970 and the Conservative Government in 1972 all came to the conclusion that such bodies were essential.

Since their creation they have been the victims of constant harassment by successive governments. Their functions and very existence has been under constant review. They control the police only at one remove through the police committee. They control public transport at one remove through a passenger transport executive and through British Rail. Their planning functions have been eroded.

A network of quangos has been established to carry out functions which ought properly to have been integrated with their functions — urban development corporations, partnerships teams and the like. Their expenditure targets have been *set* at quite unreasonably low levels (even when four out of the *six* metropolitan county councils were controlled by Conservative majorities thay were hugely above target).

Their financial allocations from the Department of the Environment do not even take into account the spending they are authorised to make by other government departments. Capital finance available to my own county council for transportation purposes is now 25 per cent of its value in real terms six years ago.

The most effective step to make local government more cost-effective and accountable would be to lift some of these constraints and not to strengthen them. Any piecemeal tinkering with local government would be very expensive. Functions such as police, fire, public transport, strategic planning and highways would be transferred either to quangos or to non-accountable bureaucrats or to ineffective joint authority committees if metropolitan counties were swept away. Such a move would only be a costly interim measure which would do no more than ensure the need for a further wholesale reorganisation of local government in the near future.

If change is to take place then it should be done in the total context of the financing of local government and the re-examination of its relationship with central government. Increasing interference by central government in local affairs on an ad hoc and unplanned basis is expensive and counter-productive in the extreme.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN GUNNELL,
West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council,
County Hall, Wakefield,
West Yorkshire.
February 18.

Canada's Constitution

From Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP for Hertfordshire East (Conservative)

Sir, In his letter of February 22 Mr Maxwell-Hyslop seeks to defend the advice which he gave on the second reading of the Canada Bill to enact it without delay with its proposed Canadian Constitution and to leave subsequent questions about its interpretation and validity to the courts of Canada.

The danger of such a position is a real one: the possibility of a conflict between an instrument valid in English law as the product of the sovereignty of Parliament, on the one hand, and, on the other, a subsequent judgment of the Canadian courts querying the position and status of the Constitution enacted therein. Of course, it may never happen. The Canadian courts may reject the Quebec appeal, in which case *cadit quaestio*.

But suppose they do not. Suppose, after enactment of the Canada Bill, the Canadian courts uphold the Quebec case. There then inescapably arises a difficult, and potentially dangerous situation, the undesirability of which was stressed in the House by respected and experienced Privy Councillors like Sir Angus Maude and Mr Douglas Jay.

The Quebec case is based on two propositions, that the consent of Quebec is required because constitutional convention imposes a requirement of unanimity, and secondly because of the principle of "duality" basic to the federation and to Quebec's position at the heart of it — both propositions open questions as far as the Supreme Court is concerned. It is not for us in Britain to anticipate the findings of the Canadian courts; but it would be still less appropriate to assume in advance an adverse finding. After all, there are over 50 pages of submission signed by three learned Procureurs of Quebec.

Neither in his letter nor in his speech in the House did Mr Maxwell-Hyslop deal with this case or indeed claim to have studied it; but it will be closely studied by the Canadian courts and not just against the background of English statute law but in the light of the constitutional convention embodying the federal-provincial relationship which is the heart of the Constitution.

If the Canadian courts were to conclude, as is submitted by Quebec, that the requisite degree of consent was not forthcoming, it seems to me clear that they would not, as custodians of the Constitution and its proprieties, sanction or enforce a Constitution, even though enacted by the British Parliament, which failed in this fundamental respect.

Such is the undesirable position which may arise on one possible outcome of the exercise by the Canadian courts of their jurisdiction: but it need not arise, since a short delay can remove the danger, either by way of the court's rejection of the Quebec case, or, if that case succeeds, by an opportunity for reconsideration by both British and Canadian Parliaments in order to bring their proposals into line with constitutional propriety and due regard to the findings of the courts.

So small a delay for so great a gain is surely not much to ask.

I am, Sir your obedient servant,
DEREK WALKER-SMITH,
House of Commons.

Antiquities Bill

From Mr Charles Sparrow, QC

Sir, Readers of Mr Farthing's letter impugning the Antiquities Bill (February 11) might care to know that, at a recent general meeting of the Council for British Archaeology, that body passed a resolution welcoming the introduction of the Bill and fervently hoping that it would pass into law. On that occasion, your correspondent Mr Farthing was one of a dissentient minority of two.

During the debate on second reading in the House of Lords, the Bill was supported by all speakers and, significantly, by Lord Windlesham, on behalf of the Trustees of the British Museum, and by Lord Elwyn-Jones, formerly Lord Chancellor.

Mr Farthing's detection in the Bill of "a hangover from the Middle Ages" is hardly perceptive. That is a fair description of the existing law of treasure trove, which this Bill seeks to reform. As Lord Elwyn-Jones said in the House of Lords, "the law in this field is 'a ass'". That is why the Antiquities Bill is needed.

The fine of £500 mentioned by Mr Farthing is, of course, a maximum. Many informed people regard that as a lenient limitation in a measure which might have to deal with the misappropriation of a hoard of gold coins worth, quite possibly, £500,000.

When complaining of the Bill's time limit for the reporting of finds, Mr Farthing might have noticed the existing law. As matters stand, the law expects a finder to report treasure trove forthwith. And that is so even though, as the Court of Appeal has ruled, an apparent gold or silver coin will be treasure trove only if it contains a "substantial" amount of the metal, whatever that may mean.

On these matters, there is no difference of principle between the Bill and the present law. Nor should there be. The Bill simply introduces precision of detail and some sanction against Mr Farthing's "dubious finder".

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES SPARROW,
Honorary Legal Adviser,
Council for British Archaeology,
13 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

Questions for the Pope

From Mr John Wright

Sir, One of the great benefits of television is that it brings into our living rooms public figures of national and international importance and submits them to courteous but firm questioning by experienced and well briefed interviewers on their views and policies. It creates the feeling that we are discussing questions of public interest with them personally, with the advantage of asking by proxy those important supplementary questions which we ourselves might only have thought of afterwards.

This is now a fundamental part of the democracy of church and state in this country and virtually everyone of importance, not excepting the Heir to the Throne, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Prime Minister, is prepared to explain and justify his or her views in this way to the general public.

Can we hope that at some time during his visit the Pope will take part in this kind of friendly and informal discussion, in which the difficulties caused by some of his Church's policies can be raised? There are several fundamental questions of principle which at present form a barrier between the Roman Caholic and Protestant communities: for example, whether priests must be male and celibate, and of course the question of our attitudes to contraception in view of the problems of excessive population growth.

There is a great deal of affection and respect here for an outstanding and immensely influential world figure of great courage; but he sometimes seems rather remote, and many of us wonder how much he is exposed, if at all, to the arguments against some of the views he has stated publicly.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WRIGHT,
Webbs Farmhouse,
Cakeham Road,
West Wittering, Chichester,
West Sussex.
February 17.

Concern for Polish academic

From Professor Sir Alfred Ayer, FBA, and others.

Sir, The life of Dr Jan Jozef Lipski is in danger. Jan Jozef Lipski is one of the many Poles recently imprisoned by the military authorities in Warsaw. He would already have faced summary trial by a military court were he not gravely ill.

Dr Jan Jozef Lipski is very well known in his country and has many friends in the West, being a representative of the best qualities of the modern Polish intellectual community. A soldier of the Home Army and participant in the Warsaw uprising in his teens, a distinguished historian and literary critic in his professional life and an unrelenting fighter for democracy for the last three decades, Lipski was a co-founder of the Workers' Defence Committee (KOR) and a leading figure in Solidarity.

Recently, Dr Lipski has suffered two successive heart attacks, following a long record of debilitating heart disease. He has been called urgently for extensive examination and treatment to London, where three years ago he underwent an operation for the exchange of heart valves by the eminent surgeon, Dr Mehdi Yacoub.

Response to this call to treatment has been prevented by Dr Lipski's detention. These circumstances engender the most serious fears for Dr Lipski's life and we appeal to the Red Cross, to Amnesty International and to all people of good will to demand that Dr Lipski be immediately permitted to undergo treatment by his doctor in this country. We also appeal to Poland's *present* military rulers, who have asserted that they do not wish to risk human lives, for the release of Dr Lipski.

His life, as the life of every individual, is of ultimate importance for everybody who stands for human rights.

Yours etc,
A. J. AYER,
HEDLEY BULL, NORMAN DAVIES,
RICHARD GOMBRICH, STEVEN LUKES,
HUGH SETON-WATSON, S. A. MATLIN,
D. W. SCIAMA, ANTHONY POLONSKY,
P. J. D. WILES, MAKSYMILIAN
P. O. WOLF, PZENICKI,
W. BRUS, STANISLAW GOMULKA,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
February 19.

Enduring Latin

From the Secretary of the British Academy

Sir, Help is already on the way for Dr Michael Halls (February 20). Two fascicles of the British Academy's *Dictionary of Mediaeval Latin* have already carried it to the end of the formidable letter C. The fascicle D-E is scheduled for publication next year. All Dr Halls has to do is to place his order for these and for the successor volumes which will appear regularly thereafter. In the meantime Mr Latham's *Mediaeval Latin Wordlist*, much enlarged and revised, is available in a new edition.

In order to restrain costs the most up-to-date technology is being applied to the production of future volumes. This will also reduce the gaps between the appearance of successive parts.

I am, Sir, etc,
JOHN CARSWELL,
The British Academy,
Burlington House, W10.
February 20.

Passing judgment

From Mr Peter Frank

Sir, I am delighted with the effect of the baggage handlers' dispute at London Airport. On Sunday I arrived by Swiss Air from Geneva at 18.05 and had passed through Customs by 18.20.

The remedy is obvious.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FRANK,
27 Fitzroy Square, W1.
February 22.

Track record

From Mr P. R. Davis

Sir, On the day of the publication of Lord McCarthy's report is it not somewhat ironic that at the top of *The Times's* list of best-selling books appears "Great Railway Journeys of the World"?

Yours faithfully,
P. R. DAVIS,
9 St Clare Street,
Minories, E.C.3.
February 17.

Sizable error

From Mrs Ann Hall

Sir, I should like to think that the word "enormity" used to describe the Barbican Centre in today's issue (February 23) referred to the £153m cost of the wretched thing, but I fear that your staff reporter believed that it meant "vastness" rather than "monstrous wickedness or crime".

Yours faithfully,
ANN HALL,
24 Newton Road,
Bayswater, W2.
February 23.

From Sir Christopher Lawrence-Jones

Sir, In today's *Times* Diary (February 22) it is reported that, prior to Mr Chirac dining at the Intercontinental Hotel, "the receptionist has been warmed".

Do you not think she would perform her duties better at room temperature?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER LAWRENCE-JONES,
Silverwood House,
London Road,
Ascot,
Berkshire.
February 22.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 24: His Excellency Mr Tsuyoshi Hirahara was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Japan to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Koichi Tsutsumi (Minister), Mr Susumu Hosaba (Minister), Dr Koji Yamazaki (Minister), Mr Yukio Satoh (Counsellor), Captain Mitsunori Kiryu (Defence Attaché), and Mr Hidehiko Hamada (Third Secretary).

Madame Hirahara had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr J. R. Paterson was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Ulan Bator.

Mrs Paterson had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Her Majesty this evening honoured with her presence the première of the film *Absence of Malice*, in aid of the Italian Hospital, if which The Queen is Patron, at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square.

The Hon Mary Morrison, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Mr John Haslam and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Queen was represented by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Glasgow (Councillor Dr Michael Kelly, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) at the Memorial Service for Captain Sir Ian Bolton, Bt, (formerly Her Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Stirling) which was held in Glasgow Cathedral this afternoon.

CLARENCE HOUSE
February 24: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited the Stock Exchange, and honoured the Chairman (Sir Nicholas Goodison) with her presence at luncheon.

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
February 24: The Duke of Kent, President of the Modern Language Association, today attended the Twentyman Lecture at the Royal Festival Hall.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, Chancellor of the University of Leeds, this evening visited the Exhibition "The University and Industry" at Clothworkers' Hall, London.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. P. Manners and Miss J. Littler
The engagement is announced between David Peter Manners, of London, SW11, and Judy, elder daughter of Sir Emile and Lady Littler, of Ditchling, Sussex.

Mr A. J. Tares and Miss F. B. Nicoll
The engagement is announced between Alistair, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. Tares, of Invergowrie, Dundee, and Fiona, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs E. W. Nicoll, of Mulheim, Germany.

Mr R. de Lisser and Miss N. Elias
The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Carol de Lisser, of Montego Bay, Jamaica, and Nina, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. E. D. Elias, of Javea, Spain.

Mr P. R. C. Storr and Miss G. T. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Norman and Kathleen Storr, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Gina, eldest daughter of Ian and Teresa Wilson, of Headley, Surrey.

Mr S. G. Wickham and Miss A. J. M. Worrall
The engagement is announced between Stephen, eldest son of Professor and Mrs Glynne Wickham, of Clifton, Bristol, and Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Worrall, of Stapleford, Salisbury.

Mr C. A. Fiddian-Green and Miss P. L. Harrison
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Mr Charles Fiddian-Green, of 63 Lyall Mews, London, SW1, and Mrs Stephanie Lindsay, of Lion Cottage, Oringham, Northumberland, and Prudence, younger daughter of Mr John Harrison, of 11 Halsey Street, London, SW3, and Mrs Anne Hope.

Mr J. B. M. Silver and Miss L. B. Cohen
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs G. Silver, of Oxford, and Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Cohen, of White Craigs, Glasgow.

Mr A. C. Spooner and Miss I. A. M. R. van der Mey
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mrs D. O. Spooner, of London, W14, and the late T. L. Spooner, and Iris, daughter of Mrs A. M. van der Mey, of Purley, Surrey, and the late P. V. M. van der Mey.

Reception

Civic Trust Awards Scheme
A reception was held at Brook House, London, last night, to launch the 1982 Civic Trust Awards Scheme, to be sponsored by MEPC and the Grosvenor Estate. The speakers were Lord Duncan-Sandys CH, founder and president of the Civic Trust, Mr Christopher Benson, of MEPC, and Mr Jimmy James of the Grosvenor Estate. Among those present were:
The Duke of Westminster, Sir Richard Baker Wilbraham, the Hon Angus Ogilvy, the Hon Timothy Sainsbury, MP, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Sir Wilfred Burns, Sir David Orr, Sir Gerald Thorley, Sir Donald Tebbit, Mr Sebastian de Ferranti and Mr Peter Wrightson.

Dinner

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of Mr Al-Haj M. Abdul Bakeer Markar, MP, speaker of the Sri Lankan Parliament. The High Commissioner for Sri Lanka was present. Other guests were:
Lord Davies of Leek, Lord Irving of Dartford, Lord Trefgarne, Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, Mr Arthur Bottomley, MP, Mr Gordon Oakes, MP, Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Mr Lewis Carter-Jones, MP, Mr Stanley Cohen, MP, Mr Paul Dean, MP, Sir Peter Emery, MP, Mr George Gardiner, MP, Mr James Hill, MP, Mr Michael Morris, MP, Mr Christopher Murphy, MP, Mr William Shelton, MP, Mr Ivor Stanbrook, MP, Mr Bowen Wells, MP, Mr Nicholas Winterton, MP, Mr Alec Woodall, MP, Mr A R M Arter, Canon Trevor Beeson and Mr W A Beaumont.

Memorial service

Sir Ian Bolton
The Queen was represented by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Dr Michael Kelly, at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Ian Bolton held at Glasgow Cathedral yesterday. The Rev Dr William Morris, Minister of Glasgow Cathedral, officiated assisted by the Rev David Anderson. The lessons were read by Mr W. Garth Morrison, Chief Commissioner for Scotland, The Scout Association, and Mr George T. Dunlop, Lord Dean of Guild. Lieutenant Commander C. G. Lestock Reid, Chief Commissioner for England, represented the Chief Scout.

A memorial service for Rodney Honor Maingot will be held today at the Priory Church of Saint Bartholomew the Great, at noon.

Dartmouth entrants

The following candidates have been declared successful for flying entry to the Royal Navy and entered the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, on Tuesday:
MEDIUM CAREER COMMISSION: [illegible]
SHORT CAREER COMMISSION: [illegible]

Latest appointments



Mr Robert A. Arculas (above) was yesterday installed as President of the Association of Principals of Colleges, which represents principals of colleges of further and higher education, at its annual meeting in London. Mr Arculas has been principal of Coventry Technical College for nearly 20 years.

Other appointments include:
Major-General E. A. Burgess to be Deputy Commander in Chief United Kingdom Land Forces and Inspector General of the Territorial Army, in May, in the rank of Lieutenant-General.
Brigadier J. R. A. MacMillan to be Commander Eastern District, in May, in the rank of Major-General.

Sir Robert Clayton, technical director of the General Electric Company, and **Professor A. J. Forty**, of the department of physics, Warwick University, to be members of the University Grants Committee for a period of five years from February 1.

Legal

Lord Justice Brightman to be a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in succession to Lord Wilberforce, who will be retiring next month.
Mr Justice Slade to be a Lord Justice of Appeal in succession to Lord Justice Brightman.

Judge Mervyn Davies, QC to be a judge of the High Court in the Chancery Division.

Mr S. W. L. James, deputy circuit administrator of the Wales and Chester Circuit, to be circuit administrator, in succession to Mr Allen Howe.

The bronze group, Women and Doves, which was unveiled last year at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, has been awarded the Sir Otto Beit medal by the Royal Society of British Sculptors. The award is given annually for sculptures outside of London. The work is by David Norris.

First edition of More's 'Utopia' fetches £81,000

A first edition of Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* published in 1516 realized £81,000 (estimate £30,000 to £40,000) to Brooke-Hitching, the Wiltshire dealer, at Christie's yesterday. A rate item, no copy of *Uropia* has appeared at auction in the United Kingdom or the United States since the sale of the library of John Burns in 1944.

The King Street auction house was continuing its sale of duplicates and subjects overrepresented from the library at Chatsworth, home of the Duke of Devonshire. Proceeds are being used to top up the charitable trust which the duke has set up to run Chatsworth as a national monument.

The first of three planned sales from the library contributed £274,220 in October last year with yesterday's sale adding a further £329,616. There was less than one per cent bought in. A further sale is scheduled for March 31.

In other lots the first polyglot Bible printed in Hebrew, Chaldiac, Greek and Latin and published in six volumes between 1514-17 realized £26,920 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) to an anonymous collector. It was the first time a Greek New Testament had been printed.

Quaritch, the London dealer, paid £16,200 (estimate £15,000-£20,000) for a second edition of Cervantes *Don Quixote* and an anonymous collector paid £11,880 (estimate £2,000-£3,000) for a first edition of the Old Testament in Spanish and known as the Ferrara Bible. It was produced in 1553 mainly for Spanish-speaking Jews who had fled to Spain.

One of the earliest books printed in China, Antonio de Gouvea's *Innicentia Victrix*, published in Canton in 1671, sold for £10,800 (estimate £700-£1,000).

Christie's sale of jewelry yesterday totalled £114,988 with seven per cent bought in. An anonymous buyer paid £14,040 (estimate £7,000-£8,000) for a single stone diamond ring, and a second anonymous buyer paid £7,020 (estimate £5,000-£6,000) for a marquise-cut brown diamond single stone pendant, a clear indication that diamond prices are showing signs of picking up.

A sale of continental silver and objects of vertu was less successful with 44 per cent bought in, largely attributable to the main vendor raising his reserves at the eleventh hour.

In Glasgow, six pieces of seventeenth century furniture from the Palace of Hollyrood House in Edinburgh were sold by Christie's and Edmiston's yesterday for a total of £16,250.

Queen Mary bought the items for the palace in the 1930s but they had become "surplus to requirements".

An Australian dealer travelled from Melbourne for the sale and secured an oak gate-leg table at £1,900 and a carved oak bufet at £1,400 while the English trade paid the top price of £6.200 for an elm gate-leg table.

The final lot, a carved oak court cupboard, was sold for £3,200 to a Glasgow woman.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev M Johnson, Vicar of St Luke's, Kingstanding, diocese of Birmingham, to be Parish Priest of St John with St Andrew, Peckham, diocese of Southwark.
The Rev R Jones, Vicar of St Michael, Tokyngton, diocese of London, to be Rector St Mary, Acton, same diocese.
The Rev D R King, Vicar of St James, Barrow-in-Furness, diocese of Carlisle, to be Priest in Charge of Bolton, Ireby and Uldale, same diocese.
The Rev J F Masshedar, Curate of the Ascension, Berwic Hills, Middlesbrough, diocese of York, to be Vicar of same parish, same diocese.
The Rev A J Minchin, Vicar of Lower Cam, diocese of Gloucester, to be Vicar of St Barnabas, Gloucester, same diocese.
The Rev J A Mitchell-Innes, Vicar of Puddletown with Athelhampton and Burleston and Tolpuddle, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of Christ Church, diocese of Winchester.
The Rev J E Nice, Assistant Curate of Liscard, St Mary with St Columba, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of Latchford, St James, same diocese.
The Rev S Parker, Vicar of Allens Cross, diocese of Birmingham, to be Vicar of Lydbrook, diocese of Gloucester.
The Rev J E Ramell, Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Chell, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of St Peter, Congleton, diocese of Chester.
The Rev B J W Robinson, oversight of St James, Brindle, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of St Jude with St Paul, Preston, same diocese.
The Rev C M Shaw, Vicar of Church Gresley, diocese of Derby, to be Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Great Marsden, diocese of Blackburn.
The Rev D H Sim, Vicar of St George with Holy Trinity, Gainsborough, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar of Sturminster Newton and Hinton St Mary and Rector of Stock and Lydlinch, diocese of Salisbury.
The Rev J Slyfield, Vicar of South Westoe, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of Tideswell, diocese of Derby.
The Rev B E Statham, Assistant Curate of Birkenhead Priory, diocese of Chester, to be Team Vicar of same parish, same diocese.
The Rev J W Shepherd, Vicar of Studham with Whipsnade, diocese of St Albans, to be also Priest in Charge of Kensworth, same diocese.
The Rev G J B Stickland, Vicar of Hardwicke, diocese of Gloucester, to be Vicar of Hardwicke, Quedgeley and Elmore with Longley, same diocese.
The Rev J E Varty, Curate of St Mary, Cheadle, diocese of Chester: to be Vicar of All Hallows, Cheadle, same diocese.
The Rev C M Waddleton, Assistant Curate, St Thomas, Stockton Heath, diocese of Chester: to be Vicar of St Martin, Ashton-upon-Mersey, same diocese.

Theatres protest at transport 'decline'

By Kenneth Gosling

West End theatre owners and producers, concerned about the difficulties of travel in central London, are seeking a meeting with Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Transport, calling for urgent action to arrest "the apparently inexorable decline in the transport service".

Their trade association, the Society of West End Theatre, says in a letter to Mr Howell that it is impossible to exaggerate the importance to industries such as their own of an effective network for travel, both by public transport and private car.

"It is equally difficult", the letter says, "to overstate our anxiety about the problems affecting all forms of transport and our fears that these services may decline still further".

The society says in a submission to the parliamentary select committee on transport that it believes cheap fares for all forms of transport and cheaper parking are the key to resolving all these difficulties; but that the burden of meeting the cost should not fall disproportionately on London's ratepayers.

It calls for the integration of all forms of travel under a single public authority to bring some order into what it terms "a chaotic situation bordering on crisis".

Research, it says, shows that 20 per cent of the West End theatre audience use British Rail trains; over the year that means about 1.8 million theatregoers travel by train; 40 per cent of the audience, or about 3.6 million people a year, travel by bus or Tube; and about a quarter of the audience, or roughly 2.2 million a year, travel by car.

Off-street parking rates, it says, are excessive and should be reassessed as a public service and not for purely profitable considerations. The parks and The Mall should be available for evening parking.

Local authorities should also institute "park and ride" schemes such as had proved successful in other cities. Free parking should be offered in the suburbs and at stations outside London.

The society's submission emphasizes that if West End theatre declines, hotels, restaurants, public houses, taxis and numerous other service industries would be harmed.

Birthdays today



Mr George Harrison, the musician, who is 39.

Mr John Arlott, 68; Mr Anthony Burgess, 65; Mr Tom Courtenay, 45; Sir Anthony Duff, 62; Mr Nicholas Edwards, MP, 48; Sir Alan Marre, 68; Mr Justice Parker, 59; the Right Rev Dr J. A. Ramsbotham, 76; Sir Henry T. Smith, 77; Air Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, 54.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Amson, Mrs Harriet Jane, of Hove, East Sussex £204,444
Bell, Mr Humble Charles George, of Chieveley, Berkshire ..£229,444
Bye, Mr Glyn Harold, of Clopton, Suffolk..........£223,623
Gee, Mrs Dallas, of Burley, Hampshire..........£337,192
Lawrence, Miss Hilda, of Winchester..........£236,983
Penn, Mrs Margaret Hilda, of Woodbury, Devon..........£51,775

University news

Oxford
Elections
CHRIST CHURCH: Slade exhibition: A G Wincott, scholar: Boulter exhibition in law: M A Sinclair, commoner. Stanley Robinson prizes: D B Ricks, Marjoribanks scholar, and J R Moffatt, open scholar. Keith Felling prizes: P D Greening, open scholar, and N E Stanley, St Cyres scholar. Dukes prizes: K P Day, open scholar, and J P Dray, open scholar.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR D. A. JACKSON

Major research in spectroscopy

Professor Derek Ainslie Jackson, OBE, DFC, AFC, DSc, FRS, who died on February 20 at the age of 75, was one of the most colourful among the distinguished scientists of our time. He was born June 23, 1906, son of Sir Charles James Jackson; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a First in Physics, in the National Science Tripos, in 1927.

At that time the field of hyperfine structure of spectral lines, linking atomic with nuclear physics, had been opened up by H. Schüler and others in Berlin. Jackson, intrigued mainly by the experimental challenge, decided to start work in this field to which eventually all his scientific publications were to be devoted. He was the first to estimate the magnitude of a nuclear magnetic moment from hyperfine structures.

After visits to Schüler's laboratory he accepted an offer by Professor Lindemann, later Lord Cherwell, to work at the Clarendon Laboratory in Oxford where he was incorporated as MA at Balliol and later given the title of a Professor of Spectroscopy. In the years from 1933 to 1938 he developed, in collaboration with H. G. Kuhn, the method of using atomic beams for reducing the Doppler width of absorption lines and studying hyperfine structures too narrow to be accessible to conventional techniques. The funds of the laboratory were very small at the time, and this work was made possible only by Jackson's private money. His contribution later took the form of several generous bequests to the university.

Though his scientific work was always whole-hearted and enthusiastic, often even full-time, there were other competing interests. The world of fox-hunting, racing and weekend parties made strong claims on his time, and some friends from that world were baffled by what appeared to them an eccentric craze, for a rich man to work in an old dilapidated laboratory.

Jackson not only owned horses but was a steeplechase rider of considerable standing; he twice rode in the Grand National and was among the few to finish the course. To find such horsemanship in a distinguished physicist one probably has to go back to Thomas Young who was reputed to have made the somersault on a horse. In fact, Jackson never took such achievements too seriously, but it was in his nature to tackle everything with intensity and ambition; and usually with success. His intensity also showed up in discussions and conversations which were livened up by his quick wit and irrepressible inclination to shock his audience. When war appeared imminent, he could be heard raging against politicians and assuring his audience that he would go to the United States with all his money.

In fact, when war broke out, he joined the RAVR and gained the DFC and the AFC.

He had preferred this activity to scientific war work, but in 1942 he agreed, at the request of Lord Cherwell, to cooperate in trying out the radar defence known as "windows". Through his combination of scientific training and flying experience he was able to play an important part in this work. He became a wing-commander and stayed on special duties with the Air Ministry until the end of the war. Many stories tell of his critical, unconventional and independent opinions which he expressed even to his superior officers; when an inspecting commission asked for any suggestions about details of the aircraft in use, he asked for some Messerschmitts to be supplied to the squadron.

After the war, Jackson found it hard to settle down to scientific work again, and in 1951 he finally decided to leave his country where the new tax laws would have left him only a very small fraction of his income. He first went to Eire and soon afterwards to Paris where he took up spectroscopy again at the Laboratoire Aimé Cotton at Bellevue, later at Orsay. In his work on isotope shifts and hyperfine structures he made use of the spherical Fabry-Perot interferometer which had just been invented there. In this and many other ways his interests fitted in well with those of this French Laboratory where he worked for many years.

Jackson had a strong interest in art, literature and politics, and his views on any of these subjects tended to be original, stronly held and even more strongly expressed. Though he could flare up occasionally, the feeling that he had given offence made him always unhappy, and he was not only excellent company and a stimulating colleague to work with, but could also be a good friend.

Jackson was married several times. In 1931, to Poppet John, daughter of August John, OM, RA; in 1936 to the Hon Pamela Mitford, daughter of the 2nd Baron Redesdale; in 1951 to Janetta Woolley, daughter of *the Reverend G. H. Woolley*, VC (1 daughter); in 1957 to Consuelo Regina Maria, daughter of W. S. Eyre and widow of Prince Ernest Ratibor zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst; and in 1968 to Marie-Christine, daughter of Baron Georges Reille.

PROFESSOR RICHARD STORRY

Professor Richard Storry, Emeritus Professor of Japanese Studies at the University of Oxford and a major figure in Japanese studies in this country since the war, died at his home in Woodeaton near Oxford on February 19 at the age of 68.

He was born in Doncaster and educated at Repton and Merton College, Oxford, where he was a History Postmaster. In 1937, at the suggestion of Edmund Blunden, one of his tutors at Merton, he accepted an appointment as Lecturer in English at Otaru Higher Commercial School in Hokkaidō, Japan, where he stayed until 1940.

It was his intense experience of life as a young man in this remote northern part of the country and in the uneasy atmosphere of the eve of the Pacific War that aroused his lifelong commitment to the study of the Japanese and their history.

During the Second World War, he served in the Intelligence Corps in the Middle East, Singapore, India and Burma, where during the Battle of Imphal (1944) he commanded, with the rank of major, a mobile section of the South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Centre.

After the war, he launched himself into the full-time academic study of Japan's history. He studied first at the Australian National University (1947-1955) as Research Scholar and later Fellow, and in 1955 he was elected to a Roger Heyworth Memorial Research Fellowship at St Antony's College, Oxford, where he was to remain until his retirement last year.

In 1970 he succeeded the late Geoffrey Hudson as Director of the college's Far East Centre. There over the years his dedication to Japanese studies prepared the ground for a major benefaction from the Nissan Motor Company to the university, and the new Nissan Institute at the College, opened last year, will be his memorial. Also in 1981, in recognition of his distinguished services, the university accorded him the rare accolade of an *ad hominem* Professorship in Japanese Studies, while from the Japanese side he was awarded the Japan Foundation Prize, becoming one of only a handful of Englishmen to receive this honour.

Richard Storry's contribution to Japanese studies was based both on his publications and on a wider personal role. He is undoubtedly best known for *A History of Modern Japan* (1960), which has been a basic inspiration both to a whole generation of students and to a wider reading public. It was one of the earliest post-war books to present Japan's modern history in an objective yet sympathetic light, and in itself is sufficient to secure its author an honourable place in the annals of Japanese studies.

But there were other important works as well. His earlier book, *The Double Patriots* (1957), was a pioneer study of the development of ultra-nationalism in the 1930s; and *The Case of Richard Sorge* (1966), written with Sir William Deakin, presents a detailed reconstruction of an important episode in modern Japanese history.

As a teacher, he gave unsparingly of his time and knowledge to large numbers of students, undergraduate and graduate alike, and he attracted a long list of distinguished Japanese academic visitors to Oxford. As a member of the Senior Common Room at St Antony's he will long be affectionately remembered for his staunch loyalty to the college

But he was more than merely an effective member of the academic community. His long association with Japan and his great personal charm gave him an acquaintanceship among Japanese, ranging from the Imperial family to scholars, businessmen and journalists that may be unrivalled in his generation. Through his capacity to communicate his own deep insight and his obvious affection for Japan, he did as much as anyone since the war to create mutual understanding between two very different cultures.

DR W. E. SHEWELL-COOPER

Dr Wilfred Edward Shewell-Cooper, MBE, FLS, FRSL, who died on February 21, was Principal of Thaxted Horticultural College from 1950 to 1960. From 1960 he was director of the International Horticultural Advisory bureau and since 1964 chairman of the council of the Good Gardeners' Association. He was a prolific author and journalist — it was believed that he had 100 titles to his credit, and there was scarcely an aspect of gardening from compost culture to greenhouse practice on which he had not written. He was much sought after as an horticultural adviser.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

The grand finals of the Junk Food Expert of the Year contest were held yesterday at the Pork Scratchings motorway service area on the M11.

To get to the finals, contestants had to show considerable knowledge of all the modern forms of take away food, under blindfold conditions. Only one person was disqualified for eating his blindfold. Takeaway food is, of course, nothing but a combination of unidentifiable meat and an indigestible starch wrapping, but it may take many shapes — pizza, doner kebab, hamburger, ham sandwich or savoury croissant. Extra marks were given for knowing the medical treatment involved for each.

For the finals, it was decided to make the contestants undergo the supreme junk food test: identifying potato crisps by taste alone.

To begin with the six finalists were handed a bowl of roast chicken-flavoured crisps. This was indentified by four of them as Marmite-flavoured crisps, by one as cheese 'n' onion, and by the other as devilled ham. All six were correct, as, of course, all these crisps are indentical.

For the next round, all contestants received plain salted crisps. Five of them correctly indentified them. The sixth named them as monosodium glutamate-flavoured crisps. After some hesitation, he was given extra marks.

Moving on to slightly trickier territory, the contestants were now handed helpings of prawn-cocktail-with-advocado-mix crisps. These were unanimously named by all six as left-over shrimp shells. No marks were awarded.

To make things even harder, blindolds were now put on the finalists and they were made to sample small pieces of salted crispy Cellophane. Four of them named these as Marmite-flavoured crisps, one as cheese 'n' onion and the other as devilled ham. Full marks were given in each case.

At this stage in the proceedings the leader was 18-year-old Gary Stubbs, an unemployed pop star from Battersea, who claims to have the largest collection of different crisps in the world (53); including the very rare fillet steak 'n' asparagus crisps which Harrods tried to market for a while.

Now each of the six was handed a glass of brown, fizzy liquid. This was identified variously as cough mixture, carbonated coffee, water from the Thames and "diluted essence of rusty Ford Cortina". However, it was then explained that this was not part of the contest and was simply a cola drink provided to wash down the saltiness of the crisps.

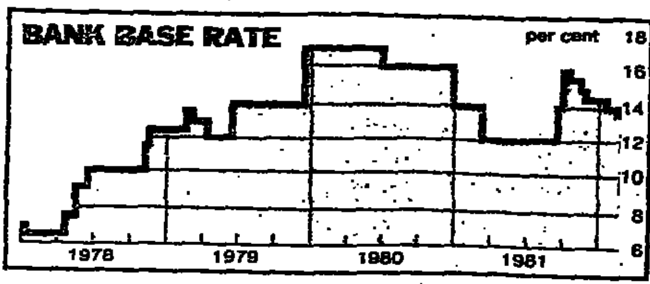
Back to the contest proper, each contestant now received a small dish of crunchy white powder which three finalists named as salt, one identified as roast-chicken-flavoured salt, one singled out as roast-chicken-'n'-sage-and-onion-stuffing-flavoured salt, and which only Gary Stubbs correctly recognized as pure cocaine.

It was in the final blindfold round that Stubbs ran away with the title. Each finalists was handed a packet of crisps which he had to identify solely by feeling the contents through the packet. Most of the panellists thought the packet contained either broken bits of streaky bacon frazzle or chunky cheddar chip sticks; only Stubbs correctly guessed that the packet contained unexpected quantities of nuts and bolts for which the company apologises profusely — we have no idea how this came to pass and hope you will accept the enclosed crate of our new tomato-ketchup-and-brown-sauce-tablecloth-staines-flavoured crisps in recompense, J. Fothergill, Sales Manager.

For winning the title of Junk Food Expert 1982, Gary Stubbs was presented with a bronze replica of a crumpled cardboard box, a year's supply of salt in blue paper saches and a kilt with the McDonald's tartan.

BUSINESS NEWS

Will the fall continue?



Base rates fell by ½ per cent to 13½ per cent yesterday, continuing the steady decline since the middle of last October. After peaking at 16 per cent at the beginning of October, base rates have since fallen by ½ per cent a month. Although yesterday's move was judged premature by some, there is optimism that the decline will continue.

N Sea oil cheaper

Further cuts of at least $2 and possibly $4 a barrel in the price of North Sea oil are now widely regarded as inevitable in the oil industry. They are likely to push petrol prices a few pence lower, and deprive the Treasury of anything up to £800m in lost revenue. The fall in oil prices has prompted speculation that the Government's planned flotation of shares in the British National Oil Corporation later this year may have to be postponed.

Ansbacher rights issue

Henry Ansbacher, the small London issuing house, announced a long-awaited rights issue for £8.6m on the basis of 9 for 10 at 10p, a bid for Seascope and a big restructuring of its shareholders. This gives the Touche Remnant Group a 20 per cent stake in Ansbachers, and leads to a widening of the financial services offered. It raises the authorized share capital from £5m to £15m. The shares fell 1p to 17½p.

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Unit trusts do well

Unit trusts had a good month during January with total sales up nearly £2m on the previous month at £57.5m. But the number of investors cashing-in rose slightly from £23.6m in December to £28.3m in January, leaving net new investment for the month at £29.2m, about £2.3m down on December. Three new funds launched in January were: Bishopsgate Porgressive Beckman International Capital Accumulation Unit Trust, Britannia Hong Kong Performance Trust and National Westminster Energy Trust.

Britons not the top strikers

The myth that Britain has been particularly strike-prone in recent years is disproved in a new article in the Department of Employment's *Gazette*, which shows that Britain continues to occupy a middling position in the international strikes league table. Between 1976 and 1980 an average of 566 working days a year were lost in Britain for every 1,000 workers, equivalent to just over half a working day per employee. Out of 17 industrial countries, six had higher strike rates than this, led by Spain (1,749), Italy (1,174), and Ireland (1,064). Ten other countries had lower rates, the best records being held by the Netherlands (30), Norway (42), Japan (43) and Germany (52). The provisional number of days lost in Britain through strikes last month was 449,000, rather higher than the 350,000 a month averaged during 1981.

● Nearly half a million jobs in British manufacturing industry were lost during 1981, new official figures show. Since June 1979 when the recession began manufacturing has shed a total of 1.3 million jobs, a drop of some 18½ per cent.

● Texaco announced yesterday it would be spending £20m-£25m on building a new "visbreaker" unit at its Pembroke refinery in Wales. The new unit, which will turn residual fuel from the refining process into salable oil products, is expected to provide 300 construction jobs and be finished by the end of 1983.

● The Government launched a new acronym, Cadmat, on the information technology scene yesterday with a £9m scheme to promote computer-aided design, manufacture and testing in the electronics industry. The department of industry will provide the funds for seminars, training courses and centres to demonstrate applications of Cadmat.

Borrowing becomes cheaper, but markets remain gloomy

Banks' base rate cut eases pressure on industry

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

High Street banks cut the cost of borrowing yesterday with a ½ point drop in base rates to 13½ per cent. The move will help ease the pressure on industry, where top-quality borrowers will now be paying 14½ per cent on their overdrafts.

Overdrafts for private borrowers will also come down to between 16½ to 18½ per cent. The move should soon lead to cheaper home loans from the building societies.

Although Barclays led the way yesterday, and was soon followed by other big clearing banks, National Westminster was the only one to lop its mortgage rate, which goes down from 15 to 14½ per cent.

The big clearers have also lowered their deposit rates to savers by ½ per cent to 11 per cent. Barclays, which had been offering savers ½ per cent more than the others, came into line with a 1 per cent cut.

A drop in base rates has been expected following the dip in prime rates in the United States after last week's encouraging American money supply figures, and the easing of domestic money market rates this week.

Base rates are now at their lowest level since last September, when they moved up sharply from 12 to 14 per cent. But the timing of yesterday's move still took the markets slightly by surprise, as technical factors were making for fairly tight conditions in short-term money rates. With the key seven-day interbank rate at 14½ per cent, the banks have little room for manoeuvre should rates start to firm again.

However, the City believes that the Government is keen to see interest rates continue falling to help industry out of the recession.

Barclays said yesterday that it expected the downward trend of the last few months to continue and interest rates could be down to 11 to 12 per cent by the end of the year.

Sterling weakened on foreign exchange markets yesterday, falling at one stage to $1.8220. But, with the help of intervention by the Bank, it bounced back to close 15 points down at $1.8300.

There is speculation that, providing the forthcoming Budget is well received, the banks could be able to lower their base rates by a further ½ per cent after the Budget.

Stocks catch Budget jitters

By Philip Robinson

FT 30 INDEX
580
570
560
550
540
530
520
JAN
FEB

The cold water poured over optimistic Budget forecasts by Mrs Thatcher on Tuesday night hit the stock market yesterday, driving the *Financial Times* Index of Britain's top 30 companies down nine points at one stage.

The Prime Minister's comments were too much for a market already nervous in an account period which takes in Budget Day and which is worried about what ICI might say about current trading when it produces full time results later today.

In turn stags were concerned that the present gloom will take the edge off profits they hope to make on new atomic issue, Amersham International, when dealings start today. As a result between 250,000 and 500,000 shares came on offer in BP, Thorn EMI, Sainsburys, Asda, Hawker Siddeley, Gill & Duffus, Electronic Rentals and Rio Tinto Zinc. Most of the selling came from Europe

By noon it looked as though the *FT* Index would notch up an 18 point fall in two days. But by the time the Queen Mother arrived on an informal visit to have lunch with Stock Exchange chairman Sir Nicholas Goodison, most of the trading floor excitment was over. The index closed 6.4 points lower at 552.6.

Gill & Duffus shares drop 9p

By Michael Prest, Commodities Correspondent

Shares in Gill & Duffus, one of London's biggest commodity trading houses, fell 9p to 162p yesterday on reports that a company has lost money in the troubled tin market. One member of the London Metal Exchange is known to have borrowed tin heavily to support its short position.

Mr Roger Thorne, a director of Gill & Duffus, said last night that the firm had not lost money in dealings on its own behalf, although some clients may have lost money. "The tin market has been chaotic", he said. "We have made a lot of money and have given some of it back. Gill & Duffus has been a small borrower of tin."

Despite reports from Kuala Lumpur that the mystery buyer who has demonated the tin market since last July would insist on physical delivery from those who went short three months ago, the first day on which shorts had to fulfil their contracts passed quietly.

Cash tin fell by £70 a tonne to £8,095, while three months tin eased £57 to £7,965. But the cash price was supported by purchases from a broker not previously associated with the buying operation. This has led to market speculation that the operators have changed tactics.

Market sources said that the same ring dealer who had borrowed 2,000 tonnes of tin on Tuesday was a heavy borrower again yesterday. At least 5,000 tonnes was involved.

Gill & Duffus, whose traditional markets are coffee, cocoa and rubber, revealed last October that it had lost £6m from unauthorized commodity dealings in Hongkong. Earlier this month, Mr Pat Aitken resigned as chairman.

Hoover in record £31m loss

By Kevin Page

Hoover, one of Britain's largest domestic appliance manufacturers, yesterday reported a £30.97m loss for 1981. Redundancy and closure costs of £17.24m were largely to blame for the record loss, although the recession and cheap imports of washing machines from Italy and Eastern Europe also played a part.

Hoover now makes vacuum cleaners only at Cambuslang near Glasgow.

Hoover reduced the United Kingdom labour force over the year from 10,224 to 6,854. These redundancies cost the company £13.5m, the bulk of it falling in the last three months of 1981. Shareholders also suffer since there is no dividend payment.

Sales fell from £206.7m to £201.1m and the trading loss totalled £9.1m.

The stock market was relieved all the redundancy costs had been included in the 1981 figures rather than being spread further into this year. Hoover's A shares fell initially from 95p to 85p but recovered to close at 90p.

Can Hoover claw its way back? Page 15

Lonrho to seek expansion cash

By Philip Robinson

Lonrho, the international trading company which is preparing a second takeover bid for the House of Fraser stores group, yesterday told shareholders it wants to raise its borrowing power by 50 per cent, enabling its debts to be almost three times what they are now.

In a separate letter to its shareholders accompanying the annual report, Lonrho says that an increase in the group's borrowing power is necessary to allow for future expansion and development.

Mr Paul Spicer, a director, said last night: "I'm told this is just bringing us into line with other companies".

But the move could well meet resistance from Lonrho's largest institutional shareholder, Gulf Fisheries, which is backed by the Kuwait Royal Family and has around 15 per cent of the equity. Gulf has already challenged Lonrho once.

It failed to block a move by the group headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland to increase the number of shares it had more than a year ago.

A special resolution is needed to increase the borrowings which requires a 75 per cent majority of the votes cast. The Lonrho directors are backing the move with their combined 17 per cent of the votes.


Mr Rowland: moving to resolve objections

Lonrho want to revise its borrowing limit to equal three times its total capital and reserves. This would raise th limit from £976m to £1,464m. Borrowings at the end of last September stood at £589m.

In his annual report Mr Rowland says that the group is moving to resolve the stated objections of the Monopolies Commission to his 150p a share bid for the House of Fraser.

Lonrho has given guarantees not to interfere with the running of the group which owns Harrods, but has obtained a letter allowing it to bid again if it can meet the criticisms of the Commission.

Biffen warns of trade war threat

By Philip Webster

Mr John Biffen, Secretary for Trade, issued a warning last night of the threat of a world trade war caused by a marked increase in political tensions between leading trading powers.

He said imbalances between Europe, the United States and Japan presented a potentially dangerous flashpoint when there were signs that the industrial world's previous determination to resist protectionism could be crumbling.

Mr Biffen told the Conservative Bow Group: "I have little doubt that the present tensions between the trading powers represent the gravest threat to the open trading system in the post-war era".

Mr Biffen, who in recent speeches and during his visit to Tokyo has warned the Japanese of the protectionist pressure against them in Europe and the United States, indicated that he was against further isolating Japan by waging a trade war.

Speaking of the new tensions between the trading powers Mr Biffen referred to the dispute over Europe's steel exports to the United States, American criticisms of the European Community's policy, and insistence from both sides of the Atlantic that Japan's growing surpluses with the United States and Europe, last year reported to total $24,000m, were unacceptable.

MARKET SUMMARY

Jobbers run tight books

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 552.6 down 6.4
FT Gilts 66.39 down 0.41
FT all-share 320.55 down 4.12
Bargains 20,100

One of the big five jobbing firms, Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt, dislosed yesterday that it would no longer make a market in the shares of Beechams. Wedds is pulling out of the chemical stock because it says it is "over jobbed". It underlines the stockjobbers' current needs to make a thorough review of where they make their money.

Most jobbers are now running much tighter books to ensure they are not caught again by the type of sharp falls which occurred in September 1981. Withdrawal from Beechams goes along with Wedd's decision to disband its leader's pitch and put the individual stocks back in their sector. It will also release one of the partners to look after the financial futures market.

The stock market had a dull day in front of today's ICI figures, together with the debut of Amersham International and third-quarter results from Plessey.

After being down 9.1 at midday the FT Index recovered slightly to close down 6.4 at 552.6, a two-day fall of 15.6.

As sterling slipped in foreign exchanges there were falls in gilts, which had initially been marked up on the cut in bank base rates, with longs ending £⅝ off and short dates unchanged or £⅛ easier.

The depressed state of the equity market comes with Amersham International's debut today. More than 99 per cent of employees took up the Government's offer of £50m worth of free shares in the company.

The Stock Exchange Council is opening the trading floor 10 minutes early to allow brokers to form an orderly queue to do business in the 24-times oversubscribed issue, and estimates remain unchanged that it will open at a 30p premium over the 142p issue price.

In the oil sector, where gloom over the world glut has hit prices, Lasmo shed 10p to 274p on reports that it had struck a dry well in the Shirley field.

Gareth David

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones average 7,664.02, down 50.54.
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 1,267.12, up 11.79.

COMMODITIES

● Cocoa futures rose yesterday to their highest traded level of the week, representing an upswing from Monday's low in near-March of £34 a tonne. March traded to £1,192 against Monday's low of £1,158, dealers said.

TODAY

Mr Tony Benn, MP, attends launch of the film, "Whose Progress", on the effects of micro-technology. City seminar on problems of foreign banks in London. Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, opens a new financial planning service. Energy trends; new vehicle registrations in January.

Board meetings: Half-yearly: Footwear Industry Investments, Plessey (9-month figures), Ramar Textiles, Scottish Investments (1st quarter), Tor Investment Trust. Finals: Cardinal Investments, Imperial Chemical Industries, New Darien Oil Trust, St Andrew Trust, SKF, Ward Holdings, Westwood Dawes.

CURRENCIES

● Base rate cuts and North Sea oil revenue worries depressed the pound to $1.8220 at one stage, prompting some Bank of England intervention. American buyers produced a late rally.

Sterling
$1.8300 down 15 points
Index 90.8 down 0.4
DM 4.3250
Fr F 11.0100
Yen 428.50

New York: $1.8357

Dollar
Index 112.5 unchanged
DM 2.3635 down 90 points

Gold
$363.75 up $2.25
New York: $368.00

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates eased. The Bank of England bought £295m of bills for repurchase by the houses on Wednesday. The shortage was finally forecast at £350m.

DOMESTIC RATES:
Base rates 13½
3-month interbank 14⅛-14.

EURO-CURRENCY RATES:
3-month dollar 14⅞-15
3-month DM 10⁹⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆
3-month Fr.f 15¹¹⁄₁₆-15⅝.

Builders in call for Budget aid

By Rupert Morris

NEW CONSTRUCTION ORDERS
£million
1975 prices seasonally adjusted
6000
5000
4000
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981

New orders for building work in Britain were 4 per cent higher last year than in 1980, according to Government statistics released yesterday.

No sooner were the figures released, however, than from all sides of the industry came renewed calls to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to include some significant aid to capital involvement in his Budget.

Although ministers were understood to have been encouraged by the figures, the Department of Environment did not suggest that recovery was on the way for one of Britain's most labour-intensive and recession-hit industries.

The figures confirmed "no sign of any significant upturn in the industry," according to Mr Kenneth Cooper, director-general of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers.

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors reckons that the real picture is far worse than the official figures show. It says that main civil engineering works are back to the same level of output in 1957.

Mr Les Wood, general secretary of the Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians, spoke of "a crisis, not just for the construction industry, but for Government economic policy.

New orders in public housing in the fourth quarter of 1981 were 41 per cent up on the previous quarter and 53 per cent higher than the last quarter of 1980.

The D of E attributed this remarkable rise to local authorities having raised money from the sale of council houses.

Rolls-Royce sell-off deferred

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government has ruled out any attempt to sell the state-owned Rolls-Royce aero-engine manufacturer to the private sector for at least three years, despite firm predictions that the company will become profitable next year.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, told MPs yesterday that privatization remained the Government's long term aim but because of Rolls-Royce losses and its involvement in several engine development projects it was not yet a practical proposition. Rolls-Royce was also engaged in defence contracts which gave rise to further uncertainties.

He also dismissed the possibility of injections of private equity capital into Rolls-Royce and said a public sale would not occur in the next 2-3 years, which takes in the life span of the present government.

Informal discussions have been taking place in Whitehall between the company and Government officials, with both sides apparently agreeing that the time for privatization has not yet arrived. Rolls-Royce directors believe the company will not be ready for such a move until 1986.

Mr Lamont, giving evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade, said that R-R, which was taken into state ownership after its collapse 11 years ago, had failed to meet financial targets set by the National Enterprise Board and the Government would not set any financial duty until the company returned to profits.

His comments followed the disclosure by R-R on Tuesday that it would be seeking further state funds to finance its joint venture with Japanese manufacturers to develop the RJ 500 jet engine. The aerospace industry is also looking to the Government to assist with investments in the proposed A 320, 150-seater airliner of Airbus Industrie and in development of the Westland WG30 helicopter.

Later, addressing the Society of British Aerospace Companies in London, the minister said: "The Government has indeed indicated its willingness to consider any requests for support on the basis of an investment repayable by levy on sales. It has also made clear that it would have to do so against the background of resources available at the time and the merits of the particular project."

Institute predicts only slow growth

Jobless forecast at 3.5 million

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The British economy faces another two-years of slow growth, rising unemployment and inflation around 10 per cent according to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

In its latest quarterly *Economic Review* the Institute predicts output will rise by only three quarters of a per cent during 1982 and that the underlying level of unemployment will go up by 300,000.

The Institute predicts further rises in unemployment next year, with average for adult unemployment set at 3.3 million implying that if school leavers are counted as well the total out of work will be 3.5 million.

At the same time as the Institute produced its gloomy forecasts, Oxford Economic Forcasting predicted that growth this year would be 1.2 per cent and it would rise next year to 2.3 per cent, though this would not be enough to reduce unemployment.

However, the Oxford group was more optimistic about inflation, which it expects to fall to single figures this year and stay there.

The Institute's forecast is drawn up using the organization's own model of the economy, which is contructed on Keynesian lines.

It predicts that the Government will succeed in bringing down its borrowing over the years ahead and that it will keep money supply growth to 9 per cent this year and 8½ per cent in 1983. The country's balance of payments is expected to stay in substantial surplus.

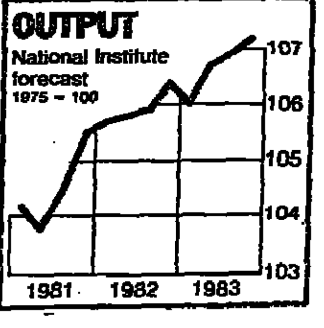
But living standards are forecast to fall until this time next year and then to show only a modest recovery.

They are expected to be little more than half a per cent higher at the end of 1983 than they are now, posing severe problems for the Government in the run-up to the election.

The Institute forecasts that earnings will go up by about 9½ per cent during the current pay round and about 10½ per cent during the pay round beginning in July. High unemployment is though likely to prevent a new wage explosion over the year ahead.

Industrial investment is though to have reached bottom, but the recovery is expected to be slow. The main positive force in the economy is seen to be the end of destocking this year, with exports taking up the running along with higher consumer spending later on.

All of the forecast has been draw up on the assumption that the chancellor has a neutral Budget in which he simply indexes tax allowances and excise duties on March 9. Interest rates are expected to fall but the pound is though likely to remain strong.



SUMMARY OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE FORECAST

	GDP (1975 prices, per cent, change, year/year)	Unemployment (fourth quarter, million) (a)	Retail price index (per cent change, year/year)	Current account balance (year £ billion)	Public sector borrowing requirement (fiscal year, £ billion
1980	-2.8	2.0	18.0	3.1	13.2
1981	-2.5	2.8	11.9	6.9	10.0
1982	1.4	3.1	10.7	6.3	8.4
1983	0.7	3.3	9.5	9.7	7.6

(a) UK, wholly unemployed, excluding school leavers.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
124	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	124	—	10.0	8.1	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	+1	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
205	187	Bardon Hill	201	-2	9.7	4.8	9.8	11.9
104	70	Deborah Services	70	-1	6.0	8.6	3.5	6.6
131	97	Frank Horsell	131	—	6.4	4.9	11.8	24.3
83	39	Frederick Parker	83	—	6.4	7.7	4.2	8.1
78	46	George Blair	51	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind. Pref. Castings	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
106	100	Isis Conv Pref	106	—	15.7	14.8	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	96	—	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130	108	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
334	250	Robert Jenkins	250	-2	31.3	12.5	3.5	8.8
59	51	Scruttons "A"	59	—	5.3	9.0	9.[illegible]	8.4
222	160	Torday & Carlisle	160	-1	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	-1	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	76	—	6.4	8.4	5.0	8.8
263	212	W. S. Yeates	228	—	13.1	5.7	4.3	8.8

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Ansbacher finds a future in the past

Its model is in the 18th century

Fascinating though the restructuring of Henry Ansbacher has been as an on-goning City saga, the real story is the bank's policy for the future (Sally White writes).

It intends to be an old-fashioned merchant bank in the 18th century mould that is offering trade-related services on an international basis. This is the way Lord Kissin wanted to take Guinness Peat, and the way that in their verious styles Mercantile House, Mills & Allen and even Exco are going.

"Intelligence and know-how related things," is how Mr Charles Williams, chief executive, describes the bias of service to be offered, as opposed to banking activities that require large amounts of capital.

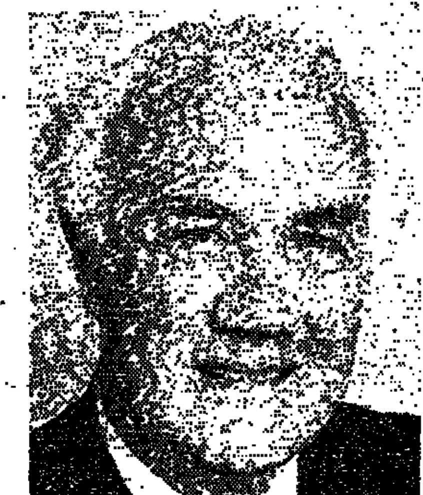
His immediate background was as chief of the Price Commission. A better clue to his inspiration comes from previous jobs. He is long in City experience — the Bank of London and Montreal, Eurofinance SA and then Barings.

Mr Williams was brought into Ansbacher by the commodity and metal grading group, Lissauer of the United States. Currently Lissauer owns 49 per cent of Ansbacher. It wanted to develop the bank so that it could take full advantage of Lissauer's world-wide trading business and contacts.

Part of the complicated series of deals announced yesterday scales down the Lissauer stake to 22 per cent, and it also scales down another large shareholder, Grand Metropolitan, from 18 per cent to 7 per cent. This is to bring in a big financial partner for Ansbacher (to complement the trade backing from Lissauer.)

Touche Remnant, the investment trust group, liked this method of diversifying its interests. Apart from obtaining a 20 per cent stake, by taking up the Lissauer and Grand Met. rights, it is putting in its deputy chairman, Mr David LeRoy-Lewis, to become chairman of Ansbacher.

Mr LeRoy-Lewis has had a hand in other City restructurings recently, having become chairman of London money-brokers R. P. Martin after the merger with Bierbaum, the German group.



LeRoy-Lewis: Ansbacher chief

The bond mystery

Bond market operators are as baffled by their own activities at the moment as is everyone else (Michael Prest writes). New issues this week have reached a cumulative $1,500m (£824m), still they come thick and fast. But the wonder is that so far the impact on prices and yields has been slight.

Given the hindsight of the last three days — which is about as long as the market can look either backwards or forwards in present conditions of high exchange and interest rate volatility — it is not surprising that borrowers should have taken advantage of the modest optimism afforded by easier American money supply and interest rate figures.

What had caught the market off balance is the apparently insatiable demand for good quality paper and the willingness of borrowers to offer continuing high coupons and yields.

Thus the World Bank, one of the very best credits, has returned for $250m at 15¼ per cent. Nova Scotia, Australian Resources Development Bank and Burroughs carry 15.75, 13.5, and 15.75 per cent respectively.

On the corporate side, one possible reason for the demand is that interest and amortization payments are heavier than usual this month, placing more funds in the hands of portfolio managers.

Sweet talk by Rowntree

The men from Rowntree Mackintosh will today be putting their case to win over Huntley & Palmer shareholders (Margareta Pagano writes).

Whatever else they may have up their sleeve — apart from what promises to be a good set of results — it will be tough going to convince cynics in both camps that the bid makes sound commercial sense.

For it is evident that Rowntree shareholders themselves have been less than persuaded. If successful the bid will dilute earnings for a few years and is the sort of strategy promised last year.

In the short-term, the takeover, which will cost at least £27.4m cash straight off, will mean pumping into Huntley a considerable sum of money to generate its full potential. Profits of £20m are not impossible in a few years, but it will mean drastic pruning at Huntley's three factories. Forecasts for 1981 are still for some £7.5m.

But the market feels that Rowntree will not need to go any higher (despite Huntley's hopes for another 20p,) and will probably succeed in making Huntley's famous brand names more profitable. Certainly, from Huntley's point of view, it would seem that a future with Rowntree is probably its best bet as it lacks the punch, and cash, to go it alone, there is also the possibility of an Office of Fair Trading referral.

INTERNATIONAL

HONGKONG

Mr John Brembridge, Hongkong's Financial Secretary, yesterday reported a budget surplus of £1,648m for the 1981-82 financial year, just ended, and described it as a success story in difficult times. He raised personal allownaces from $HK15,000 to $HK20,000 which will cover an estimated 300,000 of the colony's 5 million Chinese. As an incentive for businessmen, Mr Brembridge announced an increase from 35 to 55 per cent tax allowance for plant and equipment purchases.

The Financial Secretary also announced that foreign currency deposits placed with licensed banks and deposit-taking companies would be exempt from interest tax. The tax on interest from Hongkong dollar deposits would also be cut to 10 per cent from 15 per cent, effective from today.

JAPAN

Japan will neither cut output of semi-conductors nor restrict exports to the United States despite the American's criticism, the Japan Electronic Industries Association said. Japanese industry has just reached about 70 per cent of the United States market share for the 64K RAM (Random Access Memory), the latest computer memory device, against 30 per cent by the United States firms.

NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands had a foreign trade surplus of Gld 200m (£41.8m) in December compared with a Gld 2,000m surplus in November and a deficit of Gld 800m in December, 1980. For 1981 as a whole, Dutch trade showed a surplus of Gld 6,000m compared with a year-earlier deficit of Gld 5,3000m.

MEXICO

The British Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is guaranteeing a £31m loan which N. M. Rothschild & Sons has provided for Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior SA of Mexico. Rothschild is acting on its own behalf and for a syndicate of banks, and the loan will help finance a £37m contract awarded to Darwin Instruments of Cambridge for the supply of equipment for technical education and research in Mexican training establishments.

CRODA INT

Call to reject takeover

Croda International is forecasting 1982 profits of £16m before tax in a hard hitting letter to shareholders strongly advising them to reject the 70p a share takeover bid from Burmah.

The forecast profits, which would represent a 58 per cent increase over 1981, is to back up Croda's earlier promise of an 86 per cent rise in dividends to 10p gross in 1982.

Croda says that after tax of £6m, which will include about £2.5m advance corporation tax, the net dividend would be covered 1.35 times. Croda's merchant bank Warburgs said that no calculations had been made of likely current cost earnings in 1982.

Croda tells shareholders that Burmah is financially weak but despite this may still raise its offer for Croda. In this event Croda and Warburgs advise shareholders not to accept or sell their shares but to await further advice.

Burmah's offer closes tommorrow. At the last closing date Burmah had 17.9 per cent of Croda including the shares it picked up in a market raid in December. Croda's shares closed 1p higher at 83p yesterday and because they have been above the cash offer, Burmah has been unable to buy more shares in the stock market.

The Burmah camp is likely to extend its offer again so it can consider its position

Croda says its forecast for 1982 assumes that benefits will acrrue from the measures it has already taken to rationalize the business.

"The overall picture is one of confidence and we are determined that the next few years should show a return to the sort of progression of profits which resulted in your company being nominated in 1975 the fourth higest ranked company of the 200 largest United Kingdom listed companies in terms of growth over the previous decade (Burmah came 195th)," Croda tells shareholders.

WEDGWOOD

Trading blues

An extremely pessimistic statement on world trading came from Sir Arthur Bryan, chairman of Wedgwood, yesterday despite buoyant nine-monthly figures.

Even pre-tax profits, up 66 per cent to £6m in the period to January, failed to cheer and the group's shares fell 4½p to 75½p. Sales increase by £8m to £86m.

Sir Arthur stressed that there was still no firm evidence of any improvement in either international or domestic business. He said that te deep recession in the United States and European markets was continuing to cause concern.

Since the group, often held up as one of the best measures of British exports, has some 63 per cent of its total sales overseas, this can only be taken as further disappointing news. Predictions that trading will pick up in the second-half of 1982, Sir Arthur added, was no real comfort.

However, Wedgwood takes some hope from the trade reaction to a wide range of new products displayed at the spring exhibition. This, and improved poduction techniqes, give a degree of optimism.

Interest charges dropped from £2.4m to £1.9m, through moving debt into foreign currencies. After tax, attributable profits are £3.7m against £2.2m.

Wedgwood made £6m last year and will comfortably beat this in 1982.

HARRISONS ME

Profits dip £3m

Harrisons Malaysian Estates, the plantation company 81 per cent owned by Harrisons & Crosfield, saw pre-tax profits for the half year to end-September fall by nearly £3m to £11m. The interim dividend was maintained at 3.57p gross. Earnings per share were 4.06p, against 5.09p.

The decline in profits was chiefly because of lower rubber and cocoa prices and a poor rubber crop. The adverse movement of the Malaysian dollar also affected the outcome, although the sterling price of rubber did not change much.

The directors say that results in the second and third quarters recovered to show a "substantial improvement". This year's figures will not include an extraordinary item matching the £5m gained from last year's sale of a stake in Harrisons & Crosfield. Nevertheless, pretax profits are expected to be similar.

CARRINGTON

Cut in losses

Substantial rationalization, which will have cost 10,000 jobs by the end of the year, has brought sharp cut in losses for textiles group Carrington Viyella, almost halved at the pre-tax level to £4.3m in the year to December, againgst £8.3m.

The rationalization cost £12.5m in 1981 against £21.5m the previous year, and there are further cuts to come in the woven fabrics and garments divisions with five plants due to close in the first half of the current year.

Sales fell from £297m to £259.9m and as in 1980 there will be no dividend. At the trading level profits rose from £3.9m.

The group managed a considerable improvement in the second half, when the pre-tax loss was cut from £7.1m to £1.3m and there was a £5m reduction in borrowings during the year, reducing interests charges from £11.9m to £8.6m.

Besides the cash conservation measures, the group raised cash from the sale of part of its interests in Gelvenor, its highly profitable South African subsidiary, while continuing to invest in the group with its partner, Anglo-Transvaal.

Despite the difficulties, many positive steps have been taken during 1981, according to Mr William Fieldhouse, chairman. "Our knitting joint venture with Guildford Mills is progressing well

Carrington Viyella shares were unchanged at 12½p.

HILL SAMUEL

Stake reduced

Hill Samuel is cutting its stake in one of Korea's leading merchant banks, Saehan Merchant Banking Corporation, by selling 13 per cent of the equity to chemical Bank. The deal will leave Hills Samuel with 7.5 per cent and Chemical Bank which is also buying the shares held by Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissements will have 23 per cent.

Hills Samuel, which helped to found SMBC, is reducing its involvement because SMBC's business is increasingly capital intensive and given the constraints on a United Kingdom merchant bank, Hill Samuel feels that Chemical Bank would be more able to meet its capital needs.

Sir Robert Clark, chairman of Hill Samuel, said SMBC would be better able to expand and meet the capital requirements of Korean industry in the 1980s with the backing of a leading money centre American bank.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
BPM (I)	42.31(38.27)	0.48(1.44)	9.7(31.9)	1.5(1.5)	21.4	—(5.77)
Carrington Viyella(F)	260(297)	4.3a(8.3a)	4.14a(5.58a)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Daejan(I)	—(—)	2.79(1.94)	10.05(7.28)	1.9(1.2)	19/3	—(3.85)
Eleco Hldgs(I)	8.38(10.37)	0.73(0.77)	—(—)	1.0(1.0)	12/5	—(3.4)
Harrisons Malaysian(I)	30.4(31.3)	11(13.9)	4.06(5.09)	2.5(2.5)	—	—(11.0)
Hoover(F)	201.9(206.7)	30.9a(1.4a)	—(—)	—(6.0)	—	—(6.0)
Moorside Tst.(F)	—(—)	1.09(1.2)	3.34(3.58)	2.5(2.5b)	25/3	3.5(3.5b)
Johnson, Mat (9 mths)	589(672)	35(30.4)	24.6(26.3)	—(—)	—	—(9.5)
Wedgwood (9 mths)	86.2(78.16)	6.06(3.62)	10.1(7.4)	—(—)	—	—(3.3)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss; b=Adjusted for scrip issue.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13½%
Barclays	13½%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	13½%
Midland Bank	13½%
Nat Westminster	13½%
TSB	13½%
Williams & Glyn's	13½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11½%. £10,000 up to £50,000 12½% £50,000 and over 12¾%.

PEOPLE

Leicester leaps in regardless

Scott Durward, 46, chief general manager of the Leicester, seventh largest building society, which yesterday introduced a clutch of concessions to anyone putting money into his society, learnt his trade selling cigarettes for Imperial and sweets for Rowntree. He thinks that most of his colleagues are still stuck in the sixties when the "movement" did not have to bother about competition from banks and national savings.

Durward, in town yesterday says tersely that he



Scott Durward: unconventional

would like to be chairman of the Building Societies Association but "I have more important things to do".

Anyone with £100 in a Leicester account can get a Leicestercard, a passport to cheap personal loans from Citibank, besides travellers' cheques and cheap holiday insurance. An exclusive deal has been done with Private Patients Plan. There is also a discount shopping scheme, and a possible 15 per cent off the price of a new car.

What price a tax Utopia?

A Britain free from a myriad of taxes sounds like a Utopia. But this is the aim of the campaign for "Unitax", a system whereby all taxes and duties would be replaced by a single levy on every form of energy.

The Chancellor may be relieved to know that he will not be besieged with pre-budget pleas from the businessmen backing the campaign: "we don't normally waste postage on politicians," declares campaign spokesman Farel Bradbury, a technical systems specialist.



"Good Heavens! The pre-Budget arguments have started early this year."

Divide and duel

Good news and bad news from Harry Feigen, general secretary of the Licensed Taxi Drivers Association. The bad news is that taxi drivers are after a fare increase this April to make up for ground lost since the 13 per cent increase last July.

The good news is that he and his members are getting together a case for cab-sharing on certain routes, principally from Heathrow and the suburbs into town and back.

My hunch is that Feigen and his drivers are more likely to get the latter rather than the former. The cab-sharing idea is opposed by John Collier of the cab section of the Transport and General Workers' Union. An increase in fares as big as last time is opposed by Willie Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

● **Mr Derek Kingsbury** has been appointed group chief executive with effect from April 5 and chairman of the group subsidiaries — Fairey Automation, Fairey Engineering, Fairey Hydraulics, Fairey Marine, Fairey Nuclear, Fairey Winches and Fairey Filtration.

Mr George Uthlaut has been appointed managing director responsible for Esso Petroleum Company's exploration and production division. **Mr David Clayman** is to be appointed to the position of executive director with effect from March 1.

With effect from April 1, the following changes will take place at Mitchell Cotts: **Mr P P Dunkley**, who has been executive director since 1978, will assume the title of chairman and chief executive. **Mr T R M Kinsey** will join full-time as deputy chief executive; he has been a non-executive director since February 1980, and is at present joint managing director of Delta Group. **Mr E P MacKenna** and **Mr I K Soll** will be appointed managing directors.



Mr Peter Goode, managing director of Hoover Ltd: attempting to fill the profits vacuum

After the rout - can Hoover claw its way back?

Hoover has been bumping along the floor for so many years that even a loss of £31m for 1981 drew only a mild response yesterday from the dwindling band of those who scrutinise the company's fortunes.

Indeed, judging by the gyrations of the share price during the day, the oft-prepared funeral rites for one of Britain's most famous, if ill-starred, companies must be deferred yet again.

The hope, without any guarantee that it will be realised, is that having undergone drastic and prolonged surgery — during which the British workforce has been cut by 50 per cent over the past three years and production concentrated at Merthyr Tydfil and Cambuslang in Scotland — Hoover will become a leaner, fitter animal.

Some analysts yesterday were talking about the company breaking even this year and a profit as high as £15m for 1983.

However, the ravages of recent years must induce a good deal of caution. Basically Hoover has been paying the price of being first in the field.

Controlled by the Hoover Company of Ohio, which owns 73 per cent of the voting shares and 48 per cent of the non-voting stock of Hoover Ltd, the British company was persuaded by the Government in the post-war years to set up production in the depressed areas of South Wales and Scotland.

The venture was a moderate success in the Fifties and Sixties as the consumer boom created a demand for Hoover washing machines and floor cleaners. The company diversified into allied products like spin driers, irons, toasters, electric kettles and cooking ovens.

By 1973 Hoover was earning pre-tax profits of £21.3m and employing more than 16,000 in Britain at Merthyr Tydfil, Cambuslang and Perivale in West London, where it inhabited one of the most famous art deco industrial buildings in the country.

But by the early Seventies, the company's pre-eminence was challenged by cheap imports, particularly from Italy where Zanussi, Indesit and Candy proved their ability to undercut Hoover by producing white goods in bulk for both the domestic and export markets. East European manufacturers of washing machines also moved into the British market and quickly picked up a 20 per cent share.

And Electrolux, the Swedish multi-national proved more efficient with sales per employee from its Luton factory, almost double those at Hoover. Last year Electrolux employed 5,000 against 10,000 at Hoover.

But it was not only foreign manufacturers who were more efficient. BSR's Goblin vacuum cleaners and GEC Hotpoint washing machines proved resilient during the recession, even though the overall market for domestic appliances slumped by 8 per cent from mid-1980 to the middle of last year.

Hoover began to show the strain during the second half of the 1970s, a period in which profits slumped every year from 1975's £20.4m to a £1.4m loss in 1980.

Aggravating the problems of high priced products, weak marketing and cheap imports, were the labour troubles which bedevilled management at Merthyr Tydfil and Cambuslang, both of which are essentially company towns. Cambuslang was stopped for 10 weeks in 1974 by a wave of strikes against pay restraint. Further disruption hit production in 1975 and 1977.

The onset of the recession in the domestic appliance market during 1979 forced Hoover to lay off workers.

Last year the British workforce was cut from 10,224 to 6,854. These redundancies cost Hoover £13.5m out of total raionalisation costs of £17.2m. Managing director Mr Peter Goode, who was appointed last August, clearly hopes that the huge provisions for 1981 will not spill over into this year and that the costs of slimming down the group will be a once and for all item in the balance sheet.

Hoover's finances could be given a boost by the redevelopment of part of the nine-acre Perivale site. The closure of Perivale as a manufacturing centre was announced last October. A statement on the future of the *historic* building is expected next week and this could include plans for redeveloping parts of the rear, possibly for a shopping complex or even a hotel.

●The façade of Perival will remain untouched because it is listed. Hoover has been advised by a panel of international surveyors and hopes any redevelopment will be architecturally eye-pleasing as well as profitable. As yet it is unclear whether the company will develop the site itself.

Clearly, Mr Goode's main strategy after the past failures, is to go for a product-led recovery. Hoover's share of the total cleaner market is 33 per cent. But it has only a 17.6 per cent stake in the suction market. The new Sensortronic range is to be launched next month and Hoover claims the models will be the quietest and most efficient in Europe.

Hoover is to spend £2m on advertising the new models which will sell for between £50 and £120. Hoover is also for the first time fighting back against cheap imports by launching a new range of washing machines. Two of the models will sell for under £200, making them competitive with other products on the market.

The company is also setting out to grab a chunk of the £200m home security market. Thiefcheck, a kind of do-it-yourself anti-burglar kit, will shortly be launched at £140. The advertising claims the kit is sufficient to protect a three-bedroomed house. The product has been developed partly on the advice of ex-burglars approached by Hoover.

Despite the recession which hit the white goods market hard, Hoover still sells just under half of all upright vacuum cleaners sold in Britain and lost only a fraction of the total market share last year. Mr Goode has a marketing background and is determined to fight the competition, not only on the traditional cleaner/washing machine front, but by launching new products backed by the Hoover name.

The difference between this strategy and other which have failed in the past, is that Mr Goode is prepared to pursue a more aggressive marketing and advertising stance while getting the pricing policy right.

It remains to be seen whether the new marketing strategy will enable Hoover to compete effectively, especially when the recession lifts. Even now there are signs that overall demand for domestic appliances is rising slightly. Sales in unseasonal January were slightly ahead.

The financial background is less than bright however. Borrowings are estimated to have risen from £15.6m a year ago to around £20m, compared with a market capitalisation of £18m. The advertising and promotional costs required to launch new products will bear down on profits in the short-term. The best Hoover can hope for this year is to break even, if all the provisions are indeed out of the way. And hanging over the group is the prospect that the American parent might attract a bid, either from old favourite Black and Decker, or from Japan. If the recovery is about to start, this could be a good time for a predator to strike.

Kevin Page

Reagan puts his money on enterprise zones



PERSPECTIVE: REVITALISING INNER-CITIES

By Bailey Morris

Washington

Borrowing a British idea, President Reagan has endorsed a series of low-tax enterprise zones as the centrepiece of his administration's programme to fight urban blight and mounting unemployment in the United States.

He will put his detailed proposals forward in legislation within the next month.

As broadly outlined by administration officials, Mr Reagan's zone proposal is similar to the ten-year programme under way in the United Kingdom in that it calls for both regulatory relief and cash incentives as the means of attracting businesses to depressed areas.

Incentives under consideration by the administration include elimination of capital gains taxes on property sold in the zones, a wide range of investment tax credits, three year 50 per cent wage credits for salaries paid to low income workers eligible for government welfare programmes, a 5 per cent wage credit for employees earning salaries in the zones and Government guaranteed 25-year industrial revenue bonds for cities and localities qualifying as zones.

Mr Reagan first advanced the idea of low tax zones to revitalize the cities during his election campaign when he criss-crossed the country making speeches against the Carter administration's urban policies which, he said, relied too heavily on the government. He often cited statements and the programmes of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, praising their emphasis on free enterprise.

The idea did not gain momentum in the States, however, until two New York congressmen — alarmed by deteriorating economies and growing crime rates in the inner city areas of Harlem and the Bronx — proposed legislation to create enterprise zones.

Mr Jack Kemp, a New York Republican and ardent advocate of supply-side economics, joined with Mr Robert Garcia, a moderate Democrat, to form an unusual coalition of Conservatives and Liberals in Congress who supported the concept.

The Kemp-Garcia Enterprise Zone Act spawned a national debate during the last year of the Carter administration and the first months of the Reagan administration as it wended its way through the congressional machine. It did not get through the full legislative process by the end of last session but many of its provisions have been incorporated into the Reagan programme now under the direction of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Generally the legislation was supported by mayors and governors across America. At a time when federal support for the cities was shrinking, they viewed it as one of the last straws to grasp.

This was the message relayed to Mr Reagan at the White House by Mr Donald Schaefer, the popular mayor of Baltimore, Maryland, who has endorsed the programme enthusiastically, even though he has been highly critical of the President. "Practical mayors live with the rules of the game. We have high unemployment. I worry about jobs. That's why I am over here, working with the President on enterprise zones", Mr Schaefer said.

He has urged Mr Reagan to designate Baltimore as the first zone since the city has already launched a similar programme with the aid of local businesses and banks, in its Park Heights industrial area. This low income area north-west of Baltimore has high unemployment of up to 50 per cent among young black people, plenty of vacant land, but few businesses, Mr Schaefer said.

The problem with Park Heights, as with most depressed urban areas, is that businesses will not move in because of high crime rates and low profit potential. The zones are intended to reverse this pattern.

Critics contend, however, that the Reagan administration's plan, as presently constituted, will not solve the problems and may even create new ones. Public expectations for jobs and other economic benefits flowing from the programme are too high and could dissolve later into more social unrest.

Mr Ray Warren, assistant director of community development in Springfield, Massachusetts, is one of the doubters. "They plan on maybe 30 of these things of perhaps a square mile each, meaning the entire federal urban policy encompasses only 30 square miles", he said.

There is also strong opposition at state level to a provision in the Reagan plan requiring localities qualifying as zones to waive local property taxes. This added loss of revenues cannot be borne by states and localities at a time when they are being pressed by the administration to shoulder even more fiscal responsibilities, officials said.



Donald Schaefer, Baltimore's popular Mayor has endorsed Reagan's programme: "Practical mayors live with the rules of the game."

Some veteran city planners also fear that black leaders across the country will organize against the programme because of a proposal allowing corporations in the zones to pay salaries below the minimum wage.

"This is a big issue in the black community. Black leaders believe the elimination of the minimum wage will result in breadwinners losing their jobs to teenagers", said Mr Robert Brandwein, president of the Boston-based Policy and Management Associates, a private consulting firm.

Mr Brandwein was hired by the administration to review existing enterprise zone proposals and write a report, including recommendations, to correct the flaws. In this capacity he travelled to the United Kingdom to study the British zones.

Generally, Mr Brandwein found that the British experiment does not really apply to the United States because of big differences in both the problems to be corrected and the method of doing business.

In the United States, for example, property developers do not build big offices and plants until they have located a tenant, whereas in Britain it is a common practice to build the structure first and then look for a tenant, Mr Brandwein said.

He also encountered unique problems in the UK zones which do not necessarily apply in US localities. In the Dudley zone, for example, he found the big problem to be the high cost of developing a new building because of the difficulty in finding solid land in this coalmining community. And UK corporations have tended to avoid Clydebank because it has developed a reputation as a tough union town, based on former experiences in the shipyards, Mr Brandwein said.

The UK models have provided examples, however, of problems which the United States should avoid and which Mr Brandwein outlined in his report to the Reagan administration. Should existing firms in the zones, for example, receive the same benefits as those moving into them? How can firms immediately outside the zones compete with businesses inside which are receiving cost advantages resulting from tax benefits and regulatory receipts? These were the most pressing problems identified by Mr Brandwein.

Over the past 10 years — years in which the United States has launched numerous unsuccessful programmes to attract businesses to urban centres populated by minorities — two major problems have emerged which the zones may or may not correct, depending on how they are structured.

The most pressing problem is the lack of adequate venture capital available to small and medium-sized firms, the ones most likely to enter the zones. Bigger, well-financed companies are not likely to locate in zones since they have been fleeing inner cities for the past decade.

The Reagan administrations proposal includes some federally provided venture capital but there is no agreement yet on the amount of money or the means of distributing it.

If the programme relies too heavily on tax incentives and too little on capital infusion, it is likely to fail in the opinion of city planners who note that entrepreneurs likely to locate in zones need more than tax aid to start their businesses.

Past experience has shown that the kinds of businesses likely to locate in a United States inner city zone are smaller, labour intensive companies such as food retailers or makers of parts for motor cars. Another problem which must be addressed by the Reagan administration is the difficult task of untangling snarled federal and state regulations which impede business operations.

Mr Brandwein, who supports enterprise zones as a fresh approach to an old problem, nonetheless remains unconvinced that the regulatory problem can be solved. He said the New York City administration, for example, makes life so difficult for minority entreprenurs that many potentially good business ventures are killed because of bureauctatic delays.

Recently, a group of black businessmen in the south Bronx raised $5m to buy an abandoned gypsum plant in an old industrial park far removed from residential areas. The deal was just about to be closed when the group received a notice from a minor official in the city's department of the environment who ordered a halt in the proceedings.

The official said he had to complete a traffic surge survey to make sure that reopening the plant would not cause unnecessary noise and traffic congestion resulting from trucks moving in and out of the area.

His survey dragged on and on, until finally the group's financial backers became impatient and decided to put their money elsewhere. If the Reagan administration succeeds in beating city hall, it will have accomplished something big for American business, Mr Brandwein says.

Business Editor

Interest rates move lower

A further half point off bank base rates may not matter much one way or the other in terms of monetary control. But after all the preaching on the need for caution in lowering interest rates, the authorities' actions in giving the nod to lower interest rates after a single week of good United States money supply figures almost smacks of unseemly haste.

After all, looking at the domestic monetary situation, it is not as if the January figures signalled any obvious reason to lower interest rates. And sterling's performance on the foreign exchange markets show there must be some fear that the pound has been seasonally helped by the remittance of foreign currency holdings to meet tax payments.

That said, the authorities may have convinced themselves that United States rates are on their way down. They may well be looking for further cuts in other European interest rates too over the next few days now that the EMS realignment is out of the way.

Moreover, domestically it increasingly looks as if the Budget is going to place the emphasis on a fiscal policy that permits lower interest rates rather than very much else. Whether the authorities will allow themselves to be pushed too fast on the interest rate front remains to be seen.

Oil Taxation Boxed in

If the Chancellor of the Exchequer is worried about what falling oil prices are doing to his expected North Sea revenues, as we now know he is, the tax implications of the downward pressure on oil prices are also worrying for industry. Any hopes companies had of wringing significant concessions on North Sea taxes out of the Treasury in next month's Budget (let alone the sweeping overhaul of the whole offshore oil fiscal regime that is so badly needed) are now virtually non-existent. That is a shame, but hardly surprising.

Obviously, when the Government's total "take" from the North Sea proves to be less than originally anticipted, that must mean that the oil industry, as a whole, faces a smaller tax bill, since the two figures are only different sides of the same (large) coin. But what matters, at a time when oil companies' profits and revenues are being squeezed by the oil price decline, is the effective tax rate, not the absolute tax bill — and here the portents for the industry are poor.

The industry's problem is that the Chancellor has no room to alleviate the North Sea tax burden, even if he accepts that it is necessary. There is a very real chance that the industry's pet bogey, Special Petroleum Duty, which was introduced last year as a temporary expedient, will now be extended after June this year — even though the rate may be reduced from its present 20 per cent.

There will be changes in oil taxation in the Budget — for example new and more helpful definitions of how different accumulations of oil in individual field complexes are treated for tax purposes. But few of these changes will have revenue implications for several years — or at least until after the next election.

Sir Geoffrey cannot really afford to have it any other way, even though the evidence that the tax regime is beginning to have an adverse impact on future North Sea developments is finally beginning to be accepted in Government circles.

Building The future

The construction industry, like many other lobby groups trying to bend the ear of the Chancellor, has had to live with frustration for the past few years.

The latest figures for new construction orders in 1981 might give ministers some small encouragement, but they do not alter the fundamental problems.

The crisis in the industry has long passed the stage of scare stories about decaying sewers and crumbling buildings and reached the point where both unions and management, whether directly affected or not, agree that urgent remedial action is needed.

A marginal increase in new orders does not constitute an upward trend, but may simply be the result of several major projects coming on stream.

Local authorities have underspent by about £700m in the past year, and have plenty of spare money for road renewal. That at least should be a priority for the coming year.

The most disappointing feature of the present recession has been the failure of the private sector to invest. But if the Government does not take the lead and set aside some public money for capital investment in road, sewers and public works, the private sector will never be persuaded to do so.

Stock Exchange Prices

Light selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 15. Dealings End Feb 26. § Contango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

1981/82 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
98⅛	93 13/16	Treas	8¾%	1982	98⅜	..	8.387	13.002
97¾	93 13/16	Exch	9¼%	1982	97¾	• ..	9.463	13.518
96⅞	92⅞	Exch	8¼%	1983	96⅛	..	9.079	13.332
94	84⅞	Exch	3%	1983	93¾	..	3.200	9.801
99 7/16	95⅛	Treas.	12%	1983	98½	..	12.183	13.596
96⅞	90⅞	Treas	9¼%	1983	96	-⅛	9.635	12.485
101 15/16	95⅛	Exch	13½%	1983	99½	-⅛	13.568	13.801
95½	89⅛	Exch	10%	1983	95⅛	-⅛	10.513	13.116
90½	83½	Fund	5½%	1982-84	90¼	-¼	6.094	11.389
96⅞	90⅛	Exch	11¼%	1984	96⅛	-⅛	11.704	13.542
103 7/16	95⅞	Exch	14%	1984	99⅞	-⅛	14.018	14.047
84¼	77¼	Exch	3%	1984	83¾	..	3.582	11.160
98 7/16	90⅝	Treas	12%	1984	96	•-⅛	12.500	13.879
107 13/16	95⅞	Treas	15%	1985	101⅞	-⅛	14.724	14.198
98⅞	88⅞	Exch Cv	12%	1985	94⅞	•-⅛	12.648	14.114
79	71	Treas	3%	1985	77⅞	..	3.853	11.367
96 5/16	85⅛	Treas	11½%	1985	92¾	-⅛	12.465	14.469
98¾	87¾	Exch	12¼%	1985	93⅜	-⅛	13.119	14.586
97⅛	84⅞	Exch	11¾%	1986	91¾	•-⅛	12.807	14.536
74¼	65¼	Treas	3%	1986	73¾	-⅛	4.071	10.913
97⅛	84⅝	Treas	12%	1986	91⅜	-⅛	13.133	14.762
88⅜	78⅝	Treas	8¼%	1984-86	82⅜	-⅛	10.320	14.024
97⅛	92	Exch	14%	1986	96¾	-⅛	14.469	14.974
103¾	89⅞	Exch	13¼%	1987	94½	-⅛	14.030	14.853
MEDIUMS								
81¾	71¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	79	-⅛	8.452	13.728
99⅝	81½	Treas	12%	1987	92¼	-⅛	13.559	15.086
82	72⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	77⅛	-⅛	10.052	13.490
63⅞	56½	Trans	3%	1978-88	62¼	-½	4.865	11.740
92¾	79½	Treas	11½%	1989	85¼	-⅛	13.531	15.044
67¾	59¾	Treas	5%	1986-89	65¼	-½	7.901	12.631
101⅝	85¼	Treas	13%	1990	93	-¼	14.212	14.858
95⅞	81½	Exch	12½%	1990	88	•-¼	14.075	14.933
80¾	69⅞	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	75½	-⅛	11.167	13.591
93¼	77⅛	Treas	11¾%	1991	86	-⅛	13.906	14.960
66¾	57	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	64¼	-½	9.275	12.988
89⅞	72¾	Exch	11%	1991	84½	-⅛	13.616	14.705
98¼	81⅞	Treas	12¾%	1992	90¾	-⅛	14.243	14.797
82⅞	70¼	Treas	10%	1992	77	-⅛	13.005	14.449
94⅝	79	Exch	12¼%	1992	86¾	-⅞	14.125	14.788
101⅝	84¼	Exch	13½%	1992	91⅞	•-⅞	14.555	14.872
96⅝	79¼	Treas	12½%	1993	89⅞	-⅛	14.220	14.726
63¼	53⅝	Fund	6%	1993	58½	•-⅛	10.310	12.981
105¼	83⅞	Treas	13¾%	1993	97½	-⅛	14.644	14.858
107¼	90¼	Treas	14½%	1994	98¼	•-⅛	14.738	14.784
104	82¾	Exch	13½%	1994	96¾	-⅛	14.717	14.990
95⅝	79⅛	Exch	12½%	1994	87¾	-⅛	14.327	14.774
79¾	63⅞	Treas	9%	1994	73⅞	-⅛	12.608	13.837
93	75⅞	Treas	12%	1995	85½	-⅛	14.206	14.724
51½	42	Gas	3%	1990-95	46⅛	-⅛	6.606	10.903
82¾	66¼	Exch	10¼%	1995	76½	-⅛	13.577	14.436
100	79⅝	Treas	12¾%	1995	92¾	-⅛	14.302	14.604
104⅝	85⅝	Treas	14%	1996	96¼	-⅛	14.774	14.899
78⅝	63⅞	Treas	9%	1992-96	70	•-⅛	12.779	13.824
113¼	91⅝	Treas	15¼%	1996	107⅛	-⅛	14.904	14.849
103⅝	82	Exch	13¼%	1996	95¾	-⅛	14.403	14.596
100¾	90½	Treas IL	2%	1996	93½	•-⅛	2.137	2.528
50¼	43⅝	Rdmptn	3%	1986-96	45¾	•-⅛	6.580	10.292
LONGS								
100⅞	83	Treas	13¼%	1997	93⅛	-⅛	14.438	14.607
83⅞	69¼	Exch	10½%	1997	77	-⅛	13.662	14.285
74⅞	62¼	Treas	8¾%	1997	68¾	•-⅛	12.710	13.624
106	92¾	Exch	15%	1997	105¼	-⅛	14.906	14.885
65¼	51⅛	Treas	6¾%	1995-98	60⅛	-⅛	11.520	12.914
114½	94½	Treas	15½%	1998	103	•-1	14.855	14.791
94⅞	74⅛	Exch	12%	1998	85	-⅛	14.150	14.429
79⅜	65⅝	Treas	9½%	1999	73½	-⅛	13.118	13.740
94	76⅜	Exch	12¼%	1999	85¼	•-⅛	14.211	14.446
86⅛	67⅝	Treas	10½%	1999	79½	-⅛	13.698	14.149
100	81⅜	Treas	13%	2000	92	-⅛	14.371	14.502
107⅞	84⅞	Treas	14%	1998-01	99⅛	-⅛	14.661	14.715
93⅛	76	Exch	12%	1999-02	85½	-⅛	14.159	14.343
104¼	85⅝	Treas	13¾%	2000-03	95⅝	-⅛	14.538	14.590
90⅛	73⅝	Treas	11½%	2001-04	82	•-⅛	13.908	14.065
41	33¼	Fund	3½%	1999-04	36⅛	-⅛	9.639	11.446
99⅛	77⅞	Treas	12½%	2003-05	91⅝	-⅛	14.156	14.227
92¾	86⅛	Treas IL	2%	2006	88	-½	2.280	2.687
68¼	56⅝	Treas	8%	2002-06	66⅛	-⅛	12.577	12.928
92⅞	75¼	Treas	11¾%	2003-07	85½	-⅛	13.985	14.078
103⅛	84¼	Treas	13½%	2004-08	93⅝	•-⅛	14.257	14.287
50⅝	41¼	Treas	5½%	2008-12	46⅞	•-⅛	11.685	12.073
66½	55⅛	Treas	7¾%	2012-15	62¼	-⅛	12.586	12.719
98⅛	79½	Exch	12%	2013-17	90¼	-⅛	13.592	13.613
33⅛	27⅛	Consols	4%		30	-⅛	13.450	..
32 13/32	24½	War Ln	3½%		28¼	-⅛	12.534	..
37⅛	30⅞	Conv	3½%		32⅛	•-⅛	10.702	..
25⅛	20	Treas	3%		23¼	-⅛	13.671	..
21⅛	17½	Consols	2½%		20	-⅛	12.723	..
21	17	Treas	2½%	Aft 75	18⅜	•	13.083	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1981/82 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
101 5/16	92¼	Aust	5½%	81-82	101 5/16	+1/16	5.548	15.481
89¼	82½	Aust	6%	81-83	89	-⅛	6.849	14.204
90¼	82¼	E Africa	5¾%	77-83	90¼	+⅛	6.448	15.310
51	36	Hungary	4½%	1924	36	..	..	..
91⅛	84	Ireland	7½%	81-83	91¼	+⅛	..	..
235	175	Japan	Ass 4%	1910	235	..	..	..
79	63	Japan	6%	83-88	64	..	..	..
98	89½	Malaya	7½%	78-82	97½	+½	7.715	14.183
67¼	57	N Z	7¼%	88-92	62½	+½	11.786	14.600
81¼	74	N Z	7½%	83-86	80¼	+⅛	9.445	14.080
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peru			[illegible]			

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	27½	Calcutta Elec	41	•	8.8	21.4	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	•	500	15.6	..
34	20	Gt Nthn Tele	£33½		150	4.6	12.2
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	186	-7	11.9	6.4	11.8
158	93	Milford Docks	147	-4	0.7	0.5	..
193	122	Nesco Inv	135		10.0	7.4	..
35	29½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½		500	14.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	90
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	95
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	30
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	243-2
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84-1
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	84
Exchequer 13¼% 'A' 1987 (j)	£20⅝-⅛
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (81a)	74
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	105+1
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	160
Moray Firth Exp	103-2
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.06)	265+1
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	230+5
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	28¼-½
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	23½
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	46
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	130
Television South West 5p Ord	15
Treasury 3% 1987	£64⅝-⅛
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (†)	£88¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Lovell Y. J. (220:)	Mar 26	30 prem-1
Smith St. Aubyn (25:)	Mar 19	12 prem-1

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. : Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £35 paid. j £20 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 24	Market rates (close) February 24	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8230-1.8390	$1.8295-1.8305	0.03-0.13c disc	0.42-0.52c disc
Montreal	$2.2230-2.2410	$2.2315-2.2325	0.07-0.17c disc	0.62-0.72c disc
Amsterdam	4.72-4.77fl	4.75¾-4.76¾fl	2¼-1⅝c prem	4¾-4¼c prem
Brussels	78.70-79.60f	79.20-79.30f	5-25c disc	18-38c disc
Copenhagen	14.44-14.52k	14.49½-14.50½k	15-105ore disc	330-465ore disc
Dublin	1.2190-1.2315p	1.2235-1.2250p	40-55p disc	120-130p disc
Frankfurt	4.30½-4.34½m	4.33¾-4.33¾m	1⅞-1⅛pf prem	4¼-3¾pf prem
Lisbon	126.20-127.50e	126.70-127.00e	50-160c disc	130-390c disc
Madrid	187.00-188.20p	187.70-188.00p	15-40c disc	90-115c disc
Milan	2313-2326lr	2318-2320lr	12½-15½lr disc	41¾-44¾lr disc
Oslo	10.93-11.03k	10.97½-10.98½k	190-105ore prem	80 prem-5ore disc
Paris	10.98-11.04f	11.03-11.04f	½-1½c disc	4⅞-4⅜c prem
Stockholm	10.51-10.58k	10.55½-10.56½k	105-40ore prem	335-275ore prem
Tokyo	425-432y	428-429y	325-280y prem	780-740y prem
Vienna	30.25-30.50sch	30.35-30.40sch	18-14gro prem	40-33gro prem
Zurich	3.40½-3.44½f	3.42½-3.43½f	2⅜-1⅝c prem	4⅞-4⅜c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975: was down 0.4 at 90.8.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14¼ Low 14

Week Fixed: 13⅝

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13 9/16	2 months	13 5/16
3 months	13 7/32	3 months	13⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13 9/16-13⅜	1 month	14⅛
2 months	13 11/32-13¼	2 months	14⅛
3 months	13¼-13 3/16	3 months	14
6 months	12-13 15/16	6 months	13½

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14⅝-14⅛	7 months	14-13¾
2 months	14½-14¼	8 months	14-13¾
3 months	14½-14¼	9 months	14¼-14
4 months	14¼-14	10 months	14¼-14
5 months	14¼-14	11 months	14¼-14
6 months	14-13⅞	12 months	14¼-13⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14 3/16-14 1/16	6 months	13⅞-13¾
3 months	13 15/16-13 13/16	12 months	13⅞-13¾

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼	3 months	14⅛
7 days	14¼	6 months	14
1 month	14⅛	1 year	14

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14⅛ Close 50

1 week	14⅜-14⅛	6 months	14 1/16-13 15/16
1 month	14 7/16-14 5/16	9 months	14 1/16-13 15/16
3 months	14⅛-14	12 months	14 1/16-13 15/16

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14⅛-14⅛ 6 months 14 1/16-13 15/16

Finance House Base Rate 13½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6880-1.7030
Bahrein	0.6860-0.6910
Finland	8.2325-8.2725
Greece	110.90-112.90
Hongkong	10.7645-10.8045
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5185-0.5215
Malaysia	4.1970-4.2270
Mexico	70.50-73.00
New Zealand	2.3095-2.3395
Saudi Arabia	6.2410-6.2710
Singapore	3.8320-3.8620
South Africa	1.7850-1.8000

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4920-1.4935
† Canada	1.2196-1.2198
Netherlands	2.5950-2.5980
Belgium	43.22-43.27
Denmark	7.9130-7.9150
West Germany	2.3630-2.3640
Portugal	69.05-69.25
Spain	102.55-102.65
Italy	1267.00-1268.00
Norway	6.0060-6.0080
France	6.0245-6.0275
Sweden	5.7600-5.7620
Japan	234.00-234.10
Austria	16.58-16.60
Switzerland	1.8710-1.8725

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8199-0.8201

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14-15; seven days, 13⅝-13⅞; one month, 14 9/16-14 5/16; three months, 14¾-15; six months, 14⅞-15⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $362.75 (an ounce); pm, $362.75 close, $363.75.
Krugerrand (per coin): $373-375 (£204-205).
Sovereigns (new): $88.50-89.50 (£48.40-48.90).

BUSINESS NEWS

BIDS AND DEALS

Reed International's £10m bid for two local newspaper chains has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Trade Secretary Mr John Biffen announced the move yesterday under the Fair Trading Act provisions which give him the option to automatically refer newspaper takeovers involving circulations above 25,000.

Reed will co-operate with the investigation and director Mr Kenneth Morton said: "We expected it because of our other newspaper interests".

Under investigation will be the agreement last month to buy Benham Newspapers, which includes the Essex County Standard series for an undisclosed sum, and the £7m deal earlier this month to buy 11 titles from St Regis Newspapers from its American owners.

The deals make Reed the second largest owner of local newspaper titles in the country. In fewer than 12 months it has spend around £20m building up this side of its business.

Ten months ago Reed, owners of the Daily Mirror, Sunday Mirror and Sunday People, bought Britain's oldest newspaper chain, The Berrow's Organization in a £10.6m deal from News International. That bid was also referred to the Monopolies Commission and Reed had to sell its West of England newspapers to execute the deal. Mr Morton said this has now been completed.

Laing and Cruikshank announceon behalf of New Venture Carpets that the offer for the ordinary capital of Caird has been accepted in respect of 2,447,938 ordinary shares (approx 91.71 per cent) stock units.

Brunswick Oil announced yesterday a capital reconstruction of the company after 1 for 1 rights issue. The proceeds of the issue will be used by the company to fund its extensive drilling programme over the next two years.

Pip Instant Printers, with headquarters in Los Angeles, has set up a British company to seek instant print franchise owners in this country. The company Pip UK Ltd, is a joint venture between the American parent organization and British printing company, Kwik Kopy Ltd.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

French Government and Hoechst AG have signed an agreement for France to take an initial stake in the West German chemical group's French subsidiary Roussel-Uclaf SA.

Hoechst said it is prepared to reduce its holding in Roussel Uclaf but will retain a majority.

A spokesman, commenting on a statement by French officials in Paris that the French stake will be later raised to 50 per cent, said this is not in the terms of the agreement.

The Hoechst statement said a new supervisory board will be established, nominated half by the French state and half by Hoechst, while the chairman will be a French appointee.

Asahi Glass Co reported yesterday that its unconsolidated net earnings edged up 1.8 per cent during the 1981 fiscal year ended in December, to 23,680,000m yen (about £55,195m) from 23,254,000m in the previous year.

The pace of increase slowed down sharply from a 35 per cent surge in 1980, apparently because of persistent economic stagnation.

Sales crawled up a fractional 0.4 per cent to 473,976,000m yen from 471,875,000m yen. Net earnings per share fell to 24.14 yen from 25.81 yen, however, because of a share increase during the year.

CAPITAL MARKETS

The World Bank's $250m (£137m), six-year note issue at 99.5 bearing 15.25 per cent to yield 15.38 per cent was quoted at 98-98.5 in pre-market trading. Dealers said the quotes were surprisingly firm in view of the skimpy coupon.

Australian Resources Development Bank's 13.5 per cent five-year tap issue was quoted at 92.25-92.75 compared with the issue price of 93.5.

Nova Scotia's $75m seven-year note issue at par bearing 15.75 per cent was quoted at 98.25-98.75 by Ross and Partners (Securities).

A $50m, six-year note issue for Burroughs Corp, with open pricing and an indicated 15.75 per cent coupon, was also announced.

Tokyo underwriters have agreed on floatation in May of two, 20,000m yen bonds, one each by the EEC and Australia, and of a 15,000m yen City of Oslo, all denominated in the yen.

The 15-year, adjustable coupon bond for Mexico has been increased to $130m from the original $100m due to strong market demand.

Best Denki Co of Japan will issue a $15m convertible bond due 1997 in the Asian dollar market.

WALL STREET

New York, Feb 24. — A late rally pushed the market sharply higher, with oil and blue chip stocks providing the leadership.

The Dow Jones industrial finished up 13.79 at 826.77. Advances led declines by around 1,020 to 480 and volume widened to some 65 million shares from 60.10 million yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average traded in a narrow range most of the day and was off about three points at mid-session. But the market gained strength in the afternoon and rose sharply in the last hour after a cut in the broker loan rate to 14½ per cent by Continental Illinois.

Analysts said the cut in the broker loan rate, coupled with a late rally in the bond market, renewed hopes that interest rates may continue to ease.

	Feb 24	Feb 23
Allied Chem	37⅛	37⅛
Allied Stores	27⅛	27⅛
Allis Chalmers	13⅜	13⅜
Alcoa	23¼	22⅞
Amax Inc	29½	29½
Amerada Hess	17⅞	17
Am Airlines	13	12
Am Brands	39½	38⅞
Am Broadcast	30½	30¼
Am Can	27⅝	27⅜
Am Cyanamid	28¼	27⅝
Am Elec Power	16¾	16½
Am Home	36¼	35¾
Am Motors	2½	2½
Am Nat Res	33⅞	33½
Am Standard	26	24¾
Am Telephone	55	54½
AMF Inc	19¼	19¼
Armco Steel	21⅞	21½
Asarco	21⅞	21½
Ashland Oil	25⅞	25⅜
Atlantic Richfield	36¼	35⅜
Avco	16	19½
Avon Products	25⅝	25⅞
Bankers Tst NY	34¼	33⅝
Bank of America	18⅝	18⅜
Bank of NY	43	43⅝
Beatrice Foods	18⅝	18⅝
Bendix	52⅞	52
Bethlehem Steel	20½	20⅜
Boeing	20⅝	19½
Boise Cascade	26½	26½
Borden	31⅞	31⅞
Borg Warner	25⅞	25⅝
Bristol Myers	54¼	54⅞
BP	20⅞	20½
Burlington Ind	19⅝	18
Burlington Nthn	45⅝	44⅝
Burroughs	36⅞	35⅝
Campbell Soup	34	34
Canadian Pacific	28¼	27½
Caterpillar	48	47⅞
Celanese	53⅛	53⅝
Central Sova	10⅝	10⅝
Chase Manhat	60	59¼
Chem Bank NY	54⅝	54
Chrysler	4⅞	4¼
Citicorp	26⅞	25⅞
Cities Service	29¼	27⅞
Clark Equip	24⅞	23⅞
Coca Cola	30⅝	31
Colgate	17⅝	17⅞
CBS	44	44
Columbia Gas	29⅞	29¼
Combustion Eng	30⅞	30¼
Comwlth Edison	20⅝	20⅜
Cons Edison	34⅛	34¼
Cons Foods	33⅛	32⅝
Cons Power	17⅝	17⅛
Continental Grp	27	27
Control Data	35⅛	34¼
Corning Glass	44½	44½
CPC Intnl	37½	37½
Crane	27⅞	27⅞
Crocker Int	29	28⅝
Crown Zeller	26	25½
Dart & Kraft	51	50⅝
Deere	32⅞	32
Delta Air	30	28¼
Detroit Edison	11⅝	11⅝
Disney	51¼	50⅝
Dow Chemical	21⅞	21¼
Dresser Ind	27⅝	26⅞
Duke Power	22⅝	22⅞
Du Pont	36⅛	35⅝
Eastern Air	5⅞	5⅞
Eastman Kodak	67⅞	66⅝
Eaton Corp	28⅞	28⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	25⅝	25⅞
Equitable Life	9⅞	9½
Esmark	49¼	48
Evans P. D.	16⅞	17
Exxon Corp	29⅞	28⅝
Fed Dept Stores	40¼	40
Firestone	10⅛	9⅞
Fst Chicago	19½	19⅛
Fst Intrst Bncp	31½	30⅝

	Feb 24	Feb 23
Fst Nat Boston	40	38¼
Fst Penn Corp	2⅞	2⅞
Ford	19⅞	18⅝
GAF Corp	10	10
Gen Dynamics	23	22
Gen Electric	62	61
Gen Foods	30⅞	30¼
Gen Mills	38	37⅞
Gen Motors	37	34½
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	4⅝
Gen Tel Elec	29	28⅜
Gen Tire	19⅞	19¼
Genesco	5	5
Georgia Pacific	17⅞	17
Getty Oil	48½	47
Gillette	32⅝	32⅝
Goodrich	19⅞	19½
Goodyear	19⅞	19½
Gould Inc	20⅝	21¼
Grace	38¼	38½
Gt Atlc & Pacific	4½	4⅛
Greyhound	14⅝	14⅝
Grumman Corp	24⅜	24¼
Gulf Oil	30⅞	29⅝
Gulf & West	16½	15¼
Heinz H. J.	30¼	29
Hercules	19⅞	19⅝
Honeywell	75	73⅞
IC Inds	32⅞	32⅝
Ingersoll	51⅜	51⅞
Inland Steel	20¼	20¼
IBM	61⅞	60½
Int Harvester	6⅞	7
INCO	13⅝	13½
Int Paper	35⅞	34½
Int Tel Tel	26½	26⅝
Irving Bank	44⅜	43¼
Jewel Co	30⅝	30⅝
Jim Walter	18⅝	18⅝
Johnson & John	37⅞	37⅞
Kaiser Alumin	14⅞	14⅞
Kerr McGee	31⅛	30¼
Kimberly Clark	60¼	60½
K Mart	16¾	16⅝
Kroger	26⅝	26⅝
L T V Corp	16¼	16½
Litton	50⅝	50⅝
Lockheed	50½	48⅞
Lucky Stores	13⅞	13¼
Manuf Hanover	31⅛	30⅝
Manville Cp	14⅝	14⅝
Mapco	32⅞	32½
Marathon Oil	73⅞	73⅝
Marine Midland	24½	24¼
Martin Marietta	38	38¼
McDonnell	29¼	29½
Mead	20½	20⅛
Merck	79⅞	81⅛
Minnesota Mng	56¼	53⅞
Mobil Oil	22⅝	22½
Monsanto	67⅞	66⅝
Morgan J. P.	58¼	54
Motorola	52⅞	53
NCR Corp	46¼	44¼
NL Industries	29⅛	28½
Nabisco	34⅜	33⅞
Nat Distillers	21⅞	21¼
Nat Med Ent	16	15⅞
Nat Steel	23⅞	23¼
Norfolk West	47⅞	48⅛
NW Bancorp	21⅝	21¼
Norton Simon	21⅛	20⅝
Occidental Pet	22	21⅛
Ogden	24⅛	24½
Olin Corp	19⅞	18⅝
Owens-Illinois	26⅝	26⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	22	22
Pan Am	3	2⅞
Penney J. C.	32¼	31
Pennzoil	42⅝	42
Pepsico	35⅞	35½
Pfizer	55½	54⅞
Phelps Dodge	25⅞	25¼
Philip Morris	46¼	45⅝
Phillips Petrol	33⅞	33¼
Polaroid	19½	19¼
PPG Ind	31¼	31½

	Feb 24	Feb 23
Procter Gamble	83⅞	82⅝
Pub Ser El & Gas	20	19⅝
Raytheon	31	31⅞
RCA Corp	17⅞	17⅛
Republic Steel	23	22⅞
Reynolds Ind	45⅝	45
Reynolds Metal	19⅞	19¼
Rockwell Int	28⅞	28¼
Royal Dutch	29½	29
Safeways	27⅞	28⅞
St Regis Paper	27⅞	27⅞
Santa Fe Ind	15½	15⅝
SCM	28	28
Schlumberger	48½	47
Scott Paper	17⅛	16⅞
Seagram	52⅞	52⅞
Sears Roebuck	16⅞	16⅞
Shell Oil	32½	32½
Shell Trans	25⅞	25⅞
Signal Co	25⅞	25⅞
Singer	14¼	13⅞
Sony	14⅛	14½
Sth Cal Edison	30	30
Southern Pacific	34¼	34⅞
Southern Rly	87⅞	86⅞
Sperry Corp	29¼	29⅞
Std Oil California	32¼	30⅞
Std Oil Indiana	38½	37
Std Oil Ohio	33½	31⅞
Sterling Drug	24⅝	24⅞
Stevens J. P.	15⅞	15⅞
Sun Comp	30½	35⅛
Teledyne	126⅞	125
Tenneco	27⅞	27⅞
Texaco	30⅛	30
Texas East Corp	43⅞	43½
Texas Inst	80⅝	78½
Texas Utilities	21⅞	20⅞
Textron	21⅞	22
TWA	19⅞	17⅞
Travelers Corp	47½	47½
TRW Inc	47⅞	47⅞
UAL Inc	17⅞	16⅝
Union Carbide	44	42⅞
Union Oil Calif	29⅞	27⅞
Un Pacific Corp	38⅛	38⅛
Uniroyal	6½	6¼
United Brands	9⅞	9⅞
US Industries	9	8⅞
US Steel	24⅛	23⅞
Utd Technol	37¼	36⅝
Wachovia	22⅞	22⅞
Warner Lambert	23	22⅞
Wells Fargo	25½	25½
Westinghse Elec	22⅞	22½
Weyerhauser	26⅞	25⅞
Whirlpool	24½	23⅞
Woolworth	16⅞	16
Xerox Corp	37½	36⅞
Zenith	12⅞	12

Canadian Prices

	Feb 24	Feb 23
Abitibi	19⅞	19⅛
Alcan Alumin	24½	23⅞
Algoma Steel	35	35½
Bell Telephone	17⅛	17½
Cominco	49	48½
Cons Bathurst	14½	14⅛
Gulf Oil	14	13½
Hawker/Sid Can	11⅞	11⅞
Hudson Bay Mng	19½	18⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	49	49
Imasco	41½	41½
Imperial Oil	23¼	22⅞
Int Pipe	14⅞	14⅞
Mass.-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Royal Trust	13⅞	13½
Seagram	64½	64
Steel Co	28⅞	28¼
Thomson N 'A'	24	24
Walker Hiram	15⅝	15
WCT	12⅞	12⅞

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

COMMODITIES



COPPER: —Higher grade cash, £862-865; [illegible] TIN: [illegible]

£7730-40. Settlement, £8140. Sales: nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M32.91 a picul.

PLATINUM was at £188.90 ($345.25) a troy ounce.

SILVER closed barely steady. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot, 435.20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 796.00); three months, 449.70p (824.80c); six months, 464.80p (845.80c); one year, 495.00p (915.50c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash, 433-434p; three months, 447.9-448.1p. Sales, 43 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 436-37.0p; three months, 451-51.2p. Settlement, 437.0p. Sales, 39 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £577-578.00 per tonne; three months £598-598.50. Sales, 7,125 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £576-76.50; three months £597-97.50. Settlement, £576.50. Sales, 5,650 tonnes.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — Mch 1200-1202; May 1166-1167; Jly 1185-1186; Sep 1197-1198; Dec 1216-1217; Mch 1232-1235; May 1244-1245. Sales: 3,185 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Feb 23), 93.52c; indicator price (Feb 24), 5-day average, 94.34c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £1.00 lower at £167; the "whites" price was £1.00 lower at £175. Futures (£ per tonne): Mch £67.25-167.40; May 167.90-168.00; Aug 170.90-171.00; Oct 174.25-174.50; Jan 175.50-176.00; Mch 180.05-180.15; May 182.75-183.00. Sales: 6,025 lots. ISA prices (Feb 23): daily, 12.45c; 15-day average, 13.16c.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring No. 1 13½ per cent unquoted. US dark northern spring, No. 1 14 per cent afloat £119.25; Mch £121; Apl £112.25 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent Mch £116.50 quoted trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: First-half, Mch £114.25; Apl £116; Apl/Jne £118 east coast.

MAIZE. — US French unquoted. S. Afr. white unquoted. S. Afr. yellow Apl £80.50 quoted.

BARLEY. — English feed fob: Feb £111; Mch £112; Apl £115; Apl/Jne £114 east coast; Oct/Dec £110 Bristol Channel.

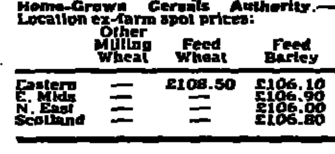
All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—

BARLEY: March £106.00; May £110.00; Sept £102.15; Nov £106.00; January £109.85.

WHEAT: March £109.50; May £114.20; July £117.80; Sept £106.55; Nov £110.15; January £114.00.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.— Location ex-farm spot prices:



	Other Milling Wheat	Feed Wheat	Feed Barley
Eastern	—	£108.50	£106.10
E. Mids	—	—	£106.90
N. East	—	—	£106.00
Scotland	—	—	£106.80

EUROSYNDICAT

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 137.97 on February 23 against 135.03 a week earlier.

SPORT

FOOTBALL

Plotting a flight path to Spain

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

England took off towards Spain and the World Cup finals but Northern Ireland remained grounded at Wembley on Tuesday night. That was the outcome of England's 4—0 victory over the defending champions in the first of the home internationals, but before English hopes are allowed to fly too high, it is as well to keep the seat belts fastened.

The Irish, for a start, are a second-rate crew who climbed above their station to qualify. Only three of those who started the match performed in the first division last Saturday and two of those, McIlroy and Nelson, have had to move on from their chosen clubs in search of a regular first team place.

Borne on the wings of a competitive spirit, the Irish conceded only three goals in their eight qualifying group matches. But their bags of determination were lost in Wembley's waiting lounge, and without them the Irish are lightweight, particularly up front. Donaghy, the least experienced member, alone emerged with flying colours and he was playing an unfamiliar role.

Billy Bingham, the Irish manager, said yesterday that he had deliberately arranged the severe programme to "steel" his players so that they do not arrive in Spain for some "garden party". A home game against East European opposition on June 1 and another "in a hot climate" are among his plans. He has also instructed the jet-lagged McCreery to travel back from the United States five days before their next fixture.

Mr Bingham recognized that his side needed to be brought down to earth, but he himself took to the skies yesterday to watch Scotland's game in Spain. Ron Greenwood accompanied him to Valencia at the start of an extensive spying mission which will include matches involving each of England's first round opponents: France, who meet the Irish next month, Czechoslovakia, and Kuwait, who will be entertaining Manchester United.

Mr Greenwood revealed that the captains tossed a coin 20 minutes before the kick-off so that the players could choose which studs to wear. One flank was frosty, the other soft. England's performance was similarly affected. Apart from the opening goal, scored by Robson within a minute, it was as though England were merely taxiing on the runway to test their new system in the first half.

Wilkins began as a sweeper, brushing up behind an untried partnership of Foster, the newcomer, and Watson, the old campaigner. Don Revie tried Wilkins there seven years ago and the experiment was repeated in Bill Taylor's testimonial match recently, but Wilkins is unaccustomed to the position. Only when he advanced after the interval did England add further goals from Keegan, Wilkins himself and Hoddle.

Mr Greenwood may have widened England's horizon, but he has done so at a dangerously late stage. Of the four practice matches that remain, only two of them are against the continental opposition who might expose a formation ignored at league level. After all, other European sides have used a sweeper for years, notably West Germany with the incomparable Beckenbauer, and know how to combat it.

Tuesday's win brought little comfort to either the talented Hoddle, until the end, or to Morley, who was skating on ice in bot bhalves. If the future lies with such youngsters, as well as Francis, Sansom and Anderson, who al limpressed, and the substitutes—Regis, making his bow, and Woodcock—then they must be encouraged now. Otherwise Mr Greenwood might take with him a settled 22 but an unsettled 11.



Regis: not much time to prove his worth.

Brace of penalties do Scots an injustice

From Norman Fox, Valencia, Feb 24

Spain	3
Scotland	0

Spain, the World Cup hosts, should not be uplifted by this apparently comfortable victory, nor should Scotland feel humiliation. Only in the last 10 minutes did the Spanish team save their morale. For almost all of the game the Scots were their equals.

Two penalty incidents here in the Luis Casanova stadium turned this tentative, misleading "friendly" towards Spain who always counter-attacked cleverly but never had authority.

Every international match in Spain these days is a full scale rehearsal for the World Cup, firecrackers overhead and armed guards at every turn, but with the game live on television, the ground was sparsely filled. The Spanish crowd have yet to be convinced that despite the advantages of being hosts, their team can really win the cup. On this evidence they have good reason.

Without Zamora to pilot them in midfield, Spain allowed Scotland considerable possession and employed their familiar breakaway tactics. While, for Scotland, Brazil moved on a broad span in attack, trying to make up for the absence of wingers, Spain made sporadic but effective use of their "wide" player Lopez-Ufarte who, after eight minutes, cut in ominously. Rough made two fumbling attempts to grab the ball from Satrustegui's feet, eventually succeeded and allowed Scotland to regain their composure.

At speed going into Scotland's penalty area, Spain were always threatening. So when, after 24 minutes Alonso sprinted in it was no surprise to see McLeish take two hurried measures and bring him down. The Dutch referee, controlling his first international match, was positive that it was a penalty. Satrustegui hit a powerful shot but Rough moved the right way, blocked the ball yet could not hold it. Victor followed up to score a goal barely deserved by his team who had survived a powerful header into the side netting by Wark and a well struck cross shot by Hansen.

In an early second half effort to make more of their forward work, which lacked bite, Scotland withdrew Strachan and introduced Archibald. They were unfortunate not to score when Dalglish's drive across the goalmouth was turned on to his own post by Alesanco.

Frustration in the Spanish team worked in Scotland's favour. The more so when Sanchez was refused a penalty as Hartford and Gray simultaneously smothered him. And when Archibald announced his presence by nipping past two barrd tackles Dalglish's ensuing shot required all of Arconada's speed to turn the ball away for a corner.

Naturally, among the Scots there was intense disappointment when, after 80 minutes, Lopez-Ufarte raced down the left side and drove across an urgent centre. The ball came too quickly for Gray who bundled into Saura, bringing him down and giving away another penalty. This time Quini, one of two Spanish substitutes, placed the shot with excellent precision.

By the time Spain added a third goal with five minutes left, the game was stagnant. Alonso punished McGrain for a mistake and his shrewd long pass found Gallego, another substitute, who was unguarded and slipped his shot past Rough.

SPAIN: L Arconada (Real Sociedad); J Comacho (Real Madrid), R Gordillo (Betis), J Alonso (Real Sociedad), M Tendillo (Valencia), J Alesanco (Barcelona), G Saura (Valencia), J Sanchez (Barcelona), J Satrustegui (Real Sociedad, sub, Quini, Barcelona), Victor (Barcelona, sub, Gallego, Real Madrid), Lopez-Ufarte (Real Sociedad).

SCOTLAND: A Rough (Partick); D McGrain (Celtic), F Gray (Leeds), G Strachan (Aberdeen), A McLeish (Aberdeen), A Hansen (Liverpool), K Dalglish (Liverpool), J Wark (Ipswich), A Brazil (Ipswich), A Hartford (Manchester City), G Souness (Liverpool).

Referee: P Thomas (Netherlands).

● England's manager Ron Greenwood and Northern Ireland's manager Billy Bingham missed the first half after being delayed by fog at Heathrow Airport. Another World Cup manager who was kept waiting for three hours in London was Konstantin Beskov of the Soviet Union. They are in the same group as Scotland, and Northern Ireland face the hosts Spain in their section.

Late goal deflates Wimbledon balloon

By Gerald Sinstadt

Millwall	2
Wimbledon	1

For eight unexpected minutes at Millwall last night, Paul Fishenden's first League goal promised to lift Wimbledon from last place in the third division. The pretty balloon was lanced by a clever equalizer from Horrix.

Even then a fine flying save by Beasant from West seemed good enough to preserve a point. But in the last minute Chatterton, who had beeen fouled by Armstrong, converted a penalty.

Perhaps in unsolicited testimonial to Millwall's attacking strength, or perhaps in the hope of catching Ron Greenwood's eye, Wimbledon played with Armstrong as the sweeper behind four markers. When all 11 players crowded the penalty area to deal with corner kicks, though, one was reminded that Wimbledon had conceded 32 away goals.

Tagg's presence in attack could be attributed to the lack of any gainful employment at his own end of the field. With Allardyce also venturing forward the congestion became chronic until, after 53 minutes the improbable happened.

To that point Wimbledon had shown very little that could be called positive. Joseph had the will and the skill to exploit his pace down the flanks but nothing to offer once he arrived in the target area. Their only direct effort by Smith was pushed out to Ketteridge who allowed Allardyce to block his shot.

So it came as a total surprise when Ketteridge's centre was turned neatly past Gleasure by Fishenden. The fear that Wimbledon might feel that there was no longer any incentive to cross the halfway line was removed eight minutes later when Horrix, who looked threatening throughout, volleyed the equalizer. The last minute penalty was dubious but unanswerable.

MILLWALL: P Gleasure; P Roberts, P Warman, N Chatterton, S Allardyce, A Tagg, R Shinton, A Massey, D Horrix, D Neal, A West.

WIMBLEDON: D Beasant; K Gage, G Armstrong, M Smith, M Morris, P Brown, S Ketteridge, P Lazarus, P Fishenden, G Hodges, F Joseph.

Referee: B Hill (Kettering).

RUGBY

Carr drives past English defence

By Steve Elliott

English Universities	12
Irish Universities	25

English Universities, having brushed Welsh Universities aside imperiously, found sterner opposition at Birkenhead Park yesterday where they lost to Irish Universities by two goals, a try, a dropped goal and two penalties to England's four penalties. The scoreline in no way flattered the winners.

Chesworth had a chance to earn England the lead with two penalty chances which went astray but Rainey was not so accommodating with a successful penalty, awarded for a line-out offence. There was more enthusiasm than cohesion apparent in both sides, though one glorious run out of defence by the England full back, Smith, taxed Ireland's solid defence.

His distinguished opposite number, the current Irish full back, MacNeill, was also prominent with a searing burst which came close to making a try for the left wing, Rainey, but the movement faltered. It was the prelude to a period of fierce pressure on the England line and Rainey missed three further penalty chances before England broke out of defence.

At once, a powerful run down the left by Munnings was checked by a late tackle after he had kicked the penalty. England did not enjoy the lead for long.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES: S Smith (Lancaster); B McLaughlin (Loughborough), S Hogg (Exeter), P Jenkins (Aston), N Munnings (Loughborough); N Chesworth (Durham) (rep. B Hill, Exeter), J Kendry (Exeter); D Davies (Loughborough), B Moore (Nottingham), S Henderson (Durham), D Jelinek (Loughborough), C Pinnegar (Exeter), D Watmough (Sheffield), F Emerus (Manchester), J Ellison (Durham).

IRISH UNIVERSITIES: H MacNeill (Dublin University); K Hooks (Queen's University, Belfast); D Aherne (University College, Cork), C Hitchcock (University College, Galway), P Rainey (Queen's University, Belfast); J Barry (UC, Cork), A O'Reagan (UC, Cork); S Beverland (University College, Dublin), P Derham (UC, Cork), F Dennehy (UC, Cork), N Carr (Queen's University, Belfast), S Black (Queen's University, Belfast), P Matthews (Queen's University, Belfast), A Blair (Dublin University), P Collins (UC, Cork (rep. P Spillane, UC, Cork).

Referee: F A Howard (Liverpool).

Royal Navy outmanoeuvred

By Peter Marson

Civil Service	13
Royal Navy	7

The Civil Service outmanoeuvred the Royal Navy in heavy going on Duke's Meadows, yesterday, and triumphed by a goal, a try and a penalty goal to a try and a penalty. If their elation was set against the Navy's disillusionment, that was understandable, for while the Civil Service, who in their previous outing had beaten Surrey Clubs in November last and were virtually a collection of strangers, the Navy's XV were for the most part veterans

With a heavy defeat against Bristol and an unsatisfactory performance against Cornwall with whom the Navy drew 9—9 immediately behind them, the Services' champions have but two fixtures remaining — against Weston-super-Mare and Leicester —in which to rediscover their earlier form before they take on the Army in the first of the inter-Services tournament matches on March 13.

They made the right kind of beginning yesterday with Penfold highlighting the Civil Service's initial uncertainty in defence by scoring a try. With Price adding a simple penalty, the Navy turned round at half time looking capable of steaming clear of their ments.

Yet, the opposite was the case. Suddenly the Civil Service's strategy which had been disjointed and haphazard, was transformed into something viable and threatening.

They spliced skill to servant enthusiasm and half backs and threequarters began to compliment the work of a sturdy pack of forwards. The result was two excellent tries by Leigh-Pearson and Ring, with Ring adding a fine conversion to his own try, and a penalty goal.

CIVIL SERVICE: M Grey (DHSS); B Heath (DHSS), R James (Inland Revenue), W Darling (PO), S Leigh-Pearson (MAFF), M Ring (Trade), C Winser (Inland Revenue), J Dodds (Customs), M Chalk (MOD—Main), R Langford (MOD—Main), G Lewis (DHSS), J Davidson (Inland Revenue), T Miller (MOD—Main), M Longstaff (Inland Revenue), R Locke (H & SE).

ROYAL NAVY: Lt Cmdr G Fabian (RNEC Manadon); Lt T Newson (HMS Collingwood), Sub Lt C Alcut (HMS Dryad), MEM T Andrews (HMS Defiant), LPT R Penfold (HMS Raleigh), MEM G Price (HMS Dolphin); CPO C Youldon (HMS Defiant) (Rep: Sub Lt J Burden), PO W Davies (HMS Drake), AB R Joy (HMS Dolphin), LWTR J Hirst (HMS Excellent), WEA M Sheldon (HMS Collingwood), CPO M Lane (HMS Drake), PO C Folland (RAF St Mawgan), CPO J Beeson (HMS Newcastle), M Connelly (HMS Collingwood).

Referee: G Crawford (London).

ROUND-UP

RESULTS/SCORES

International

Spain (1) 3 Victor, Quini (pen), Gallego — Scotland (0) 0 — 50,000

Second division

Barnsley (0) 0 — Norwich (1) 1 Bertschin
Newcastle (1) 1 Varadi — Sheffield (0) 1 — 18,967

Third division

Millwall (0) 2 Horrix, Chatterton (pen) — Wimbledon (0) 1 Fishenden

Fourth division

Bradford C (0) 1 Staniforth — Bury (1) 1 Madden — 5,468
Torquay (0) 1 Wynn — Crewe (1) 1 Chesters — 1,501

IRISH CUP: Second round replay: Ards 0, Distillery 0. WELSH CUP: Quarter-finals: Bangor 2, Shrewsbury 1: Hereford 3, Greenfield 1. ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Yeovil 1, Dartford 1. SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Alvechurch 1, Cheltenham 1. South: Dover 3, Folkestone 0. Cup: Semi-final, second leg: Aylesbury 0, Gloucester 1, Wealdstone 2, Dorchester 0. NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gainsborough 4, Grantham 1. CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackpool 0, Everton 1: Nottingham Forest 0, Manchester United 1: West Bromwich Albion 2, Manchester City 0. FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Plymouth 0, Swindon 2: Reading 0, Rovers 3: Watford 1, Oxford 1. TENERIFE: European under-21 championship, semi-final: Spain 1, West Germany 0. ESCH-SUR-ALZETTE (Luxemburg): European junior championship: Luxembourg 2, France 4.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University 7, Anti-Assassins 6: Clifton 13, RAF 3: Plymouth Albion 14, Exeter University 3: Glamorgan Wanderers 45, Abertillery 14: Abbey 22, Streatham Croydon 0. TOUR MATCH: Metropolitan Police 21, Wellington (New Zealand) 3. REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: United Banks 3, Kent 31: Civil Service 13, Royal Navy 7: London University 17, Scottish University 11: Surrey University 16, Oxford Polytechnic 0.

SPORT — CLASSAD — PAGE 27

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Barton 3, Letchworth GC 1. ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware 3, Hoddesdon 1. REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: London University 0, Arsenal XI 3. SCHOOLS MATCH: Brentwood 5, City of London 1: King Edward's, Whitley 1, RMA Sandhurst 2: Leighton Park 1, ratory 3. DUTCH LEAGUE: Sparta 2, FC Utrecht 2: Az'67 Alkmaar 3, FC Groningen 1: FC Twente Enschede 4, Feyenoord 0: De Graafschap Doetinchem 1, NEC Nijmeden 2. RES—FIVE—

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Civil Service 1, RAF 2. LONDON LEAGUE: London University 1, Guildford 4. UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final replay: Exeter 0, Loughborough 4. WOMEN'S MATCH: Southampton University 4, Bristol Polytechnic 0.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Third round: Bognor Regis Town v Hastings United. LONDON SENIOR CHARITY CUP: Semi-final: Finchley v Hendon. BADMINTON: Challenge match: England v Japan v Sweden (Huddersfield, 1.0); Home counties under-16 quadrangular international (Chester). HOCKEY: Indoor club championship finals (Crystal Palace, 5.30; final, 9.30).

TENNIS

MONTERREY: Grand Prix Tournament, second round (US unless stated): J Connors beat A Kohlberg 6—1, 7—6: N Fabian beat E Teltscher 7—5, 6—4: R Stockton beat H Solomon 6—4, 1—6, 7—5: V Amaya beat L Palin 6—4, 6—1: J Kriek (SA) beat T Moore 6—3, 6—4: H Gottfried beat W Maze 6—3, 6—3: G Meyer beat J Fillol (Chile) 6—3, 6—2.

BADMINTON

Baddeley takes pressure

By Richard Eaton

Steve Baddeley, England's new national champion, is a young man who expects to have to cope with pressure. In May he will almost certainly lead his country's challenge in the Thomas Cup only two weeks before his finals at London University.

Yesterday in the triangular challenge match against Sweden and Japan, sponsored by Crest Hotels, at Huddersfield, he had to overcome the dregs of an attack of tonsillitis and the threat of an impending upset against the Swedish No. six, Christian Lundberg, before winning 15—10, 4—15, 15—12.

Not only that, soon after he beat the Japanese, Masao Tsuchida, in straight games and qualified as well for a semi-final today with Ray Stevens, his predecessor as national champion. Ironically it was Lundberg, who twisted an ankle in his lunge for victory, who was the one who could not continue and he will be replaced in today's doubles.

Stevens reached the semi-finals by dint of a straight games win over the Japanese number one, Kinji Zeniya, and against Stefan Karlsson, the fireman from Göteborg who was such a dampener to England's hopes in the Thomas Cup when they lost 3—6 to Sweden in Carlisle.

RESULTS: A Goode (England) beat S Miyamori (Japan 15—6, 15—1: R Stevens (England) beat S Karlsson (Sweden) 15—4, 15—12: U Johansson (Sweden) beat H Hasegawa (Japan) 15—11, 15—13: C Lundberg and T Petersson (Sweden) beat M Tsuchida and N Miyamori (Japan) 15—9, 10—15, 15—10; C Nordin and L Wengberg (Sweden) beat H Hasegawa and T Tsuji (Japan) 18—13, 15—11: Yates beat U Johansson 15—11, 15—10: Stevens beat K Zeniya (Japan) 15—5, 15—10: S Baddeley beat C Lundberg 15—10, 4—15, 15—12: Yates beat H Hasegawa 15—10, 17—14: T Petersson beat Miyamori 15—10, 15—8: Zeniya beat Karlsson 10—15, 15—9, 15—6: Baddeley beat M Tsuchida (Japan) 15—6, 15—5: M Tredgett and M Dew beat Hasegawa and T Tsuji 15—4, 15—2.

BASKETBALL

Palace stay in title race

By Nicholas Harling

Crystal Palace	89
John Carr Doncaster	67

Crystal Palace discovered the determination, if not the inspiration, last night to regain the National League leadership with a remarkable victory after they had trailed by 17 points.

Had Palace lost, as seemed most likely midway through the first half, they could have virtually conceded the title to Solent. But now both clubs go into the final weekend of the league season, level on points

For a long time it looked as if Palace were going to slip to a second successive home defeat and one that, like last week's loss to Sunderland, was marred by controversial refereeing. Danny Palmer, Palace's relieved coach, said: "We were even worse than the referees". He was referring, no doubt, to his team's slack defensive play which allowed Day to supply the openings from which Everett and the seven-foot Bell, for once showing aggression worthy of his height, put Palace in such difficulties.

With Ronta missing and Byrd subdued until the interval, it was as well for Palace that Jeremiah displayed his usual unerring accuracy from the corners of the court.

Having made up the deficit, Palace might still have lost had a basket by Everett in the final seconds not been ruled out for a charging foul. That was the most contentious call and one with which even Mr. Palmer disagreed.

SCORERS: Crystal Palace: Jeremiah 27, Byrd 19, Lloyd 8, [illegible], Lee 5, Rudd 4, Anderson 2, [illegible]. Doncaster: [illegible], Bell 20, Richards 13, Day 7, Bell 6.

SPORT

GOLF

Floyd could tame Blue Monster yet again

From John Ballantine, Miami, Feb 24

Ray Floyd, who defends his title in the Doral Eastern Open here this week, has never come close to winning the Open or United States Open championships. He did win the United States Masters at Augusta, Georgia, in 1976, and in 1969 he won the United States PGA title at Dayton, Ohio, beating Gary Player into second place; also he was joint runner-up with Don January in the same competition behind Dave Stockton in 1976.

Floyd, now in his 40th year, is what Americans call "a professional's professional". Not a complete world beater, perhaps, in the class of Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson or Johnny Miller, but a very great player who joined the Tour in 1963 and has since won 15 titles and nearly £1m in prize money.

Last season, Floyd ended up second on the money list to the consistent Tom Kite with about £200,000. And it was here on the "Blue Monster" course at the Doral Country Club that he won the first "leg" of a sensational "double".

In the previous year Floyd won this title by chipping into the hole to beat Nicklaus in dramatic fashion, and last year with a four round aggregate of 273 he beat David Graham and Keith Fergus into second place.

Greater things were to come, however. Floyd also won the £220,000 Tournament Players' Championship in Jacksonville to pick up, in addition to the £40,000 first prize, another £100,000 that had been insured against anyone winning the two tournaments, Doral and the TPC in a row.

Floyd appears to be carrying too much weight, but at 6 ft 1 inch he is capable of doing so, and on occasions he scores with inspirational skill in the most incredible manner. He is quite capable of winning here for a third time.

Nick Faldo, who had a hard time in the Los Angeles Open, is in the draw together with Severiano Ballesteros, who represents the club and several other British Ryder Cup players.

Faldo will be keen to demonstrate to Mark James and the others that he is now a "regular" United States professional over here. Although he feels rather tired after a run of five tournaments, his length and putting accuracy could make him a challenger on this course.

The course is a real "monster" with walks of 200 yards between tees and greens and with a great many lakes to circumvent, including the most important one, fronting the green at the 18th hole.

Graham Marsh and Greg Norman of Australia will attempt to break Taiwan's domination of the Hongkong Open golf championship starting today. Taiwan players have won six of the last seven, the second leg of the 10-nation Asian circuit.

Marsh, twice runner-up in the event, including last year when Taiwan's Chen Tze-Ming beat him by one stroke, makes his challenge after winning the Australian Masters last week. Norman returns for the first time since his victory in 1979.

Treacy injured

John Treacy will miss the 3,000 metres at the European indoor championships in Milan on March 6 and 7 because of a slight knee injury but he will run in the world cross-country championship in Rome later next month.

CRICKET



Botham and Fletcher beam like crocuses at a garden party while Willis looks wintry on England's arrival home.

Ten rebels make a Test stand

The revolt by Pakistan Test players spread yesterday with the wicketkeeper, Wasim Bari, joining the nine who earlier said they would not play under Javed Miandad's captaincy. Majid Khan, spokesman for the rebels, said they would not budge an inch from their stand.

Nur Khan, the Pakistan Cricket Board president, said the board would meet on Sunday to discuss the matter. He promised no compromise on principles

☐ Doubts about retaining first-class cricket at Bradford's Park Avenue ground were removed yesterday when Yorkshire announced plans to develop the site as a leading cricket centre. The county club are to meet Bradford Council with a view to taking over the cricket and football grounds. First-class cricket was first played at Park Avenue in 1881.

☐ Rain washed out the final day of the three-day match between North Island and the Australians in Napier. Less than four hours' play had been possible on the first day, in which the Australians scored 134 for four. The first Test match between New Zealand and Australia starts in Wellington tomorrow.

Boycott affair: Batsman retires deeply hurt

By Keith Macklin

The apparently inspired leaks of confidential recommendations to end Geoffrey Boycott's contract with Yorkshire have aroused anger among members of the county's general committee. Arthur Connell, the committee's acting chairman, said yesterday that he was appalled at the leakages which "could only create further problems".

The recommendations came from a subcommittee, quaintly known as the "in-depth committee", set up under independent chairmanship to look into every aspect of county cricket in Yorkshire, particularly the soured relationship between Yorkshire's most illustrious living batsman and the manager, Ray Illingworth.

The most startling leak is that Boycott should be allowed to leave the county when his contract ends in September. The report is said to lay great emphasis on the damage being caused to the club by the internal feuding, especially between Boycott and Illingworth, which culminated towards the end of last season in Boycott being dropped from the team for certain one-day matches.



Measured support for Boycott came from Raman Subba Row, manager of the England team who arrived home from their tour of India and Sri Lanka yesterday. "There is certainly no political rift between Geoffrey Boycott and the Test and County Cricket Board", he said at Gatwick Airport.

About Boycott's premature return from India during the fourth Test match in early January, Mr Subba Row said: "He was not sent home under any sort of disgrace. He was unwell and not in the right frame of mind to play cricket. With the short period of time left on the tour it was mutually agreed that it would be better if he went home and got himself fit".

GEOFFREY BOYCOTT:

'I have done everything by the book. It is not a question of obstruction'

The sub-committee's report is alleged to contain strong criticism of Illingworth for poor man management and his tendency to make controversial decisions. One of these criticism is certain to be over the appointment of Neil Hartley as captain at one stage last season despite the availability of senior caps. This caused such a furore within the club that Illingworth had a public argument with the volatile wicketkeeper, David Bairstow.

Boycott is predictably playing a straight bat, though he is said to be deeply hurt at the suggestion that he should be kicked out of his beloved Yorkshire. At a testimonial dinner on Tuesday he was asked about the alleged proposals and gave a typically terse answer —"I don't know anything about it and I don't want to know".

Yesterday he was a fraction more voluble. "I have been advised by Mr Lister, the club secretary, not to say anything, so it would be quite wrong of me to go against his wishes. I spoke to the secretary this morning to see what the position was. He told me he deplored the leak and that he had launched an investigation to find out where the leak originated.

"Mr Lister advised me not to say anything until further notice. I have done everything by the book. It is not a question of being obstructive."

Boycott, now moustachioed and bearded, always takes the best professional advice on these occasions and will be counting on much support from within the general committee when they meet on March 7 to consider the subcommittee's proposals.

The 30-strong general committee is not committed to accepting the proposals. Past upheavals have revealed a strong body of opinion within the general committee that is behind Boycott and any move to dismiss him could be thwarted.

Other proposals made public at a recent preliminary press conference were that the bulk of Yorkshire's county cricket should be played at Headingley, meaning the demise of such venues as Bradford and Sheffield, the appointment of a chief executive and the creation of a 10-man decision-making body within the general committee. All have a degree of controversiality about them.

The March 7 meeting looks like being long and stormy. It will not be the first such meeting during the recent history of Yorkshire, Boycott having several times figured in similar situations. There was the much-publicized occasion when a dressing-room poll of players showed a large majority against his captaincy.

ROUND-UP

MOTOR RALLYING

Finns look favourites

The opening round of the 1982 Rothmans-RAC British Open rally championship promises to be more competitive than both rounds of the world championship held so far this year, with nine internationally-ranked drivers in the entry.

The Mintex international rally begins at York racecourse tomorrow and ends at the same place on Saturday. First away will be last year's winner, Pentti Airikkala (Finland) and his co-driver Phil Short (Britain) in a Ford Escort. Finnish drivers fill the next three seeded starting positions: the reigning world champion, Ari Vatanen drives a Ford Escort, Hannu Mikkola drives a works four-wheel drive Audi Quattro, and Henri Toivonen makes his first appearance for the Rothmans Opel team in an Opel Ascona 400.

Also having his first outing with the new Rothmans team is the reigning British champion, Jimmy McRae, aged 38, from Lanark. Other leading entries are Per Eklund (Sweden) in a Toyota Celica and the former British national champions, Russell Brookes and Terry Kaby in Vauxhall Chevettes.

SWIMMING

Young swimmer has typhoid

Hospital tests yesterday confirmed that the Scottish freestyle swimming champion, Kathryn Smith, aged 18, of Cumbernauld, is suffering from typhoid. She has been unwell since returning home from Tenerife last month after training with the Scottish swimming team.

BASKETBALL

Attacked referee taken to hospital

Zagreb, Feb 24.—A Soviet basketball player struck a referee here last night during a European Cup Winners' Cup match between Cibona Zagreb and Streitel Kiev, Yugoslav newspapers reported today. Alexander Popocic, of Bulgaria, was knocked down by a Kiev player, Belostenji, after a dispute over an alleged breach of rules.

MARATHON

Grete Waitz in Boston race

Oslo: Feb 24—Grete Waitz, of Norway, will add the Boston marathon on April 19 to her programme for this year. That was confirmed yesterday by Jack Waitz, her husband, who is her coach and manager. He said that Grete (pictured right) the uncrowned queen of marathon racing, would run in the marathon at the European championships in Athens in September.



Shropshire gets Brian Brain

Brian Brain, the former Worcestershire and Gloucestershire pace bowler, will play minor counties cricket for Shropshire this summer. Brain, aged 41, who has turned down an offer to play one-day cricket for Glamorgan, has been signed as a replacement for Vanburn Holder, the former West Indian Test bowler.

Holder has been released by Shropshire because of the new regulation restricting counties to one overseas player.

SNOOKER

Woodpecker whitewash from Wilson

Cliff Wilson reached the semi-finals of the Woodpecker Welsh professional snooker championship by white-washing Marcus Owen 6-0 at Ebbw Vale leisure centre yesterday.

Last year's runner-up, Wilson made breaks of 54, 69 and 40. He now awaits the winner of the match between Terry Griffiths, the 1979 world champion and the new professional, Colin Roscoe.

First round: C Wilson (Caldicot) beat M Owen (London) 6—0. Frame scores, Wilson first: 96—20, 78—36, 100—7, 123—0, 79—66, 65—40.

HOCKEY

Civil Service's run is ended by Marshall

By Sydney Friskin

Civil Service 1
RAF 2

A seven-year run of 20 victories by the Civil Service hockey team came to an end yesterday with this defeat at Chiswick. Their last defeat, in 1975, was at the hands of the same opposition and by the same score.

On yesterday's performance the RAF must be favourites to retain the services title at Portsmouth on March 8. They played a fine attacking game, despite being without the services of Simon Bales, who was injured. Don Marshall, who took his place scored both goals.

Civil Service never settled down and suffered from enforced change in their line-up. The absence of Luffman meant that Sibia was moved up from full back to centre half.

After a slow start, the RAF went ahead in the twelfth minute with a well-taken goal by Marshall after Hedley had made the running on the right with Channa in support. It was Marshall's first goal for the RAF. For the remainder of the first half, the RAF had more striking power.

An error by Draper early in the second half let Civil Service through and Vickery was permitted two shots, both of which were saved by Pappin. After this assault was beaten back, Civil Service went further in arrears after another surprise attack by the RAF. A free-hit by Leach from the right pierced the defence and Marshall nipped in to score.

Civil Service then raised their game and forced three short corners, calling upon Pappin to save twice from Sibia. Then, three minutes before the end, Sibia, going through on his own from a short corner, was horribly obstructed in front of goal. Civil Service were awarded a penalty stroke which Sibia converted himself.

CIVIL SERVICE: M Wilson; P Giles, C Basey, K Dargo, H Sibia, P King (sub, I Henderson), P Ellis, G Slatcher, C Barrow, E Vickery, A Mayo (captain).
RAF: P/O G Pappin; F/Lt I Draper, Cpl M Dykes, Cpl G Leach, Sgt I Clinton (captain), F/Lt M Old, F/Lt P Sutton, J/Tech S Channa, F/Lt A Hedley, Cpl G Bosworth, F/O D Marshall.
Umpires: C Brine (Southern Counties) and J Patel (Combined Services).

Slough have a second double in their sights

Slough are strong favourites to retain the indoor club championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, at Crystal Palace today, Sydney Friskin writes. They begin the defence of their title with a quarter-final match against St Albans at about 6 p.m.

Last year Slough became the first club to win both the indoor and outdoor club titles and are hoping to repeat their triumph this year. They have the skill and the will to do it with such talented players as Khehar, Saini and Daved.

There are three newcomers to the quarter-final stage, Firebrands, from Bristol; South Nottingham, who include Keith Rowley, captain of England's European championship under-21 side, and Stone, from Staffordshire.

QUARTER-FINAL DRAW: Stone v Firebrands; Slough v St Albans; Bristol v Tulse Hill; Pelicans v South Nottingham.
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final replay: Loughborough 4, Exeter 0. (Winners meet Durham in final).

TABLE TENNIS

Hilton to end lull

John Hilton, the European champion, who in returning to the European superleague after a five months absence, hopes that England's match against Poland at Sheffield on March 17 will signal the end of his poor run.

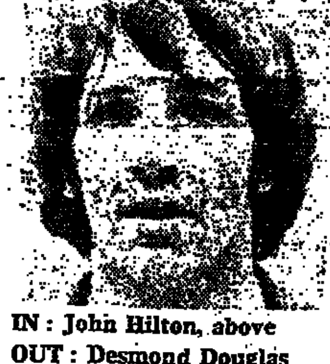
He also expects to come back to live and play in England when the German Bundesliga introduces its one overseas player rule shortly. Meanwhile, his selection for the Poland encounter should help his confidence for the defence of his European title in two months' time.

England also play Hungary, the holders, in Budapest on March 10 and if they manage to win that there would be a chance of equalizing last year's achievement of finishing runners-up, their highest-ever position.

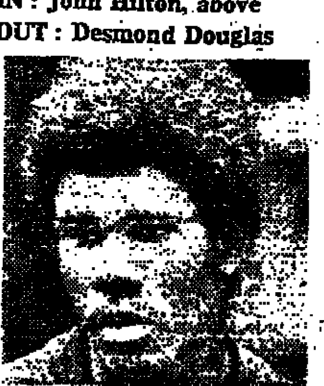
England could even finish top for the first time if Yugoslavia were to lose heavily to Poland on the same night, but the absence of Desmond Douglas for England's match against Poland suggests that this is regarded as highly unlikely.

If miracles were to occur, then England would need to win by a wide margin.

TEAM (v Hungary): D Douglas (Warwickshire), P Day (Cambridgeshire), D Johnson (Warwickshire), Mrs J Hammersley (Bucks), Mrs L Jarvis (Cleveland).
TEAM (v Poland): J Hilton (Lancashire); Johnson, G Sandley (Middlesex), Mrs Hammersley.



IN: John Hilton, above
OUT: Desmond Douglas



BOXING



Double top at Wembley: Pat Cowdell and Maurice Hope

Hope's world hope

Maurice Hope and Pat Cowdell head a double championship bill at Wembley arena on March 30. Both meet Italians for European titles, Hope at light-middleweight against Luis Minchillo, while Cowdell, the British featherweight champion, fights Salvatore Melluzzo.

For Hope especially this is a vital occasion. It is his first appearance since losing the world light-middleweight championship to Wilfred Benitez in Las Vegas

It is also the first fight in his final year as a professional. He said yesterday: "I shall retire in 12 months. By then I hope I shall have won back the world title. I would like to go out ahead. It will be a busy year."

Hope has the option on a return fight with Benitez, who knocked him out, and he thinks that by becoming European champion he will encourage promoters to stage the fight.

Ultimate palm for Jones

From Srikumar Sen, Copenhagen, Feb 24

Eddie Thomas, manager of Colin Jones, said here today that if his British and Commonwealth welterweight champion leaves a vacant European title by beating Hans Hendrik Palm, of Denmark, here on Friday he will put Jones in with Sugar Ray Leonard after three contests with top Americans. The men he has in mind are Roberto Duran and Bruce Finch, who was stopped in three rounds last week at Reno by Leonard. He has not yet named the third man.

Finch will give Mr Thomas a good line on how Jones will fare against the world champion. Leonard, who had not heard of Jones until Reg Gutteridge, the ITV commentator, brought up the Welshman's name after the bout in Reno last week in an interview with Leonard. Leonard had replied that he was always interested in meeting a British boxer. Jones said today that if Finch could catch Leonard with a left and a follow-up right he would not mind trying his hand as well.

SQUASH

Fitness of Williams tells

After two days of competition the first round of the Lookers Masters tournament produced an extended match. The first eight matches went to the minimum of three games but last night in Bradford Dean Williams, of Australia, and Ross Norman, of New Zealand, produced a cracking, five-game match.

Norman is ranked eighth in the world and Williams is one below him. Both players know each others game intimately and played as if their lives depended upon it.

A long first game of 26 minutes set the tempo of the match, which lasted just over an hour. In the end Williams' fitness proved the most durable and he was able to tease Norman into defeat, using drop shots into the nick.

In the other match Jahangir Khan, the 18 year old world champion, beat the South African Number 1, Roland Watson. The burly Watson, ranked ten in the world, was in a stubborn mood and led Jahangir 8-4 in the second game.

However, Jahangir stepped up a gear and won the match in 33 minutes lashing the ball to all corners o fthe court with great venom.

QUARTER-FINALS: Jahangir Khan (Pakistan) beat R Watson (SA), 9—2, 9—8, 9—0; D Williams (Australia) beat R Norman (NZ), 3—9, 9—0, 7—9, 9—2, 9—4.

ROWING

The end of a seven year reign

By a Special Correspondent

Lady Margaret Boat Club's seven-year reign as head of the Cambridge Lents came to a sudden end yesterday when Trinity Hall mowed them down coming out of Grassy Corner. The next crew, Pembroke, survived a few more strokes before being caught by Clare at the Plough.

Behind Clare, Emmanuel had closed slightly on Fitzwilliam by the Ditch when one length behind, Downing appeared to change gear and caught them by First Post Corner. Sidney Sussex surrendered to Caius near the Bovis Bridge, but Selwyn survived First & Third Trinity's first attempt on Grassy Corner only to succumb before Ditton.

In the women's divisions, the headship also changed when Newnham bumped Girton at the Railings.

FEBRUARY	24	25	26	27
I LMBC				
TRINITY HALL				
PEMBROKE				
CLARE				
FITZWILLIAM				
EMMANUEL				
DOWNING				
JESUS				
SELWYN				
1st & 3rd TRINITY				
CHRIST'S				
MAGDALENE				
PETERHOUSE				
SIDNEY SUSSEX				
CAIUS				
CHURCHILL				
II CORPUS CHRISTI				
QUEENS'				
LMBC II				
EMMANUEL II				
JESUS II				
ST CATHARINE'S				
CLARE II				
MAGDALENE II				
KING'S				
TRINITY HALL II				
CAIUS II				
CHURCHILL II				
QUEENS' II				
CHRIST'S II				
LMBC III				
DOWNING II				
III 1st & 3rd TRINITY II				
PEMBROKE II				
SIDNEY SUSSEX II				
PETERHOUSE II				
CHURCHILL III				
SELWYN II				
FITZWILLIAM II				
LMBC IV				
ST CATHARINE'S II				
TRINITY HALL III				
JESUS III				
CLARE III				
DARWIN				
CHRIST'S III				
ROBINSON				
GIRTON				
IV 1st & 3rd TRINITY III				
CORPUS CHRISTI II				
SIDNEY SUSSEX III				
ST CATHARINE'S III				
DOWNING III				
FITZWILLIAM III				
JESUS IV				
QUEENS' III				
MAGDALENE III				
SELWYN III				
1st & 3rd TRINITY IV				
ADDENBROOKES				
CAIUS III				
CHURCHILL IV				
KING'S II				
LMBC V				
V PEMBROKE III				
CORPUS CHRISTI III				
1st & 3rd TRINITY V				
MAGDALENE IV				
WOLFSON				
CHRIST'S IV				
CLARE IV				
EMMANUEL III				
CHURCHILL V				
PETERHOUSE III				
ST EDMUND'S HOUSE				
CLARE V				
PEMBROKE IV				
THEOLOGICAL COL.				
LMBC VI				
EMMANUEL IV				
ROBINSON II				
GIRTON II				
WOMEN				
I GIRTON				
NEWNHAM				
SELWYN				
NEW HALL				
CHURCHILL				
1st & 3rd TRINITY				
CLARE				
GIRTON II				
HOMERTON				
TRINITY HALL				
JESUS				
CLARE II				
EMMANUEL				
SIDNEY SUSSEX				
CAIUS				
NEW HALL II				
II CHRIST'S				
ST CATHARINE'S				
DARWIN				
FITZWILLIAM				
QHABC				
QUEENS'				
NEWNHAM II				
SELWYN II				
DOWNING				
ROBINSON				
EMMANUEL II				
NEWNHAM III				
CHRIST'S II				
NEWNHAM IV				
HOMERTON II				
FITZWILLIAM II				
TRINITY HALL II				
JESUS II				

One mistake dashes Keble hopes

By Jim Railton

Keble's chance of toppling the 10-year rule of Oriel on the opening day of Oxford Torpids came to grief when their bow caught a crab in the closing stages of the race. Keble had reduced Oriel's lead to less than half a length, but that one mistake ended their hopes yesterday and leaves them three more days to achieve their ambition.

Worcester were disappointingly left in the wake of the two lead crews, and on yesterday's showing their headship hopes look dead.

There were no changes at the top of the women's division with Jesus, Somerville and Lady Margaret Hall all rowing over. Osler House climbed off the bottom of the division, rapidly overhauling Wadham.

FEBRUARY	24	25	26	27
I ORIEL				
KEBLE				
WORCESTER				
EXETER				
CHRIST CHURCH				
QUEEN'S				
BALLIOL				
NEW COLLEGE				
LINCOLN				
ST EDMUND HALL				
PEMBROKE				
HERTFORD				
II BRASENOSE				
UNIVERSITY				
ORIEL II				
JESUS				
WADHAM				
TRINITY				
OSLER HOUSE				
ST CATHERINE'S				
MAGDALEN				
CORPUS CHRISTI				
MERTON				
ST PETER'S				
III ST JOHN'S				
CHRIST CHURCH II				
KEBLE II				
LINCOLN II				
QUEEN'S II				
MANSFIELD				
PEMBROKE II				
ORIEL III				
UNIVERSITY II				
WADHAM II				
EXETER II				
ST EDMUND HALL II				
IV WOLFSON				
ST JOHN'S II				
JESUS II				
WORCESTER II				
ST PETER'S II				
BALLIOL II				
BRASENOSE II				
KEBLE III				
ST CATHERINE'S II				
QUEEN'S III				
NEW COLLEGE II				
REGENT'S PARK				
V WOLFSON II				
ORIEL IV				
CORPUS CHRISTI II				
EXETER III				
QUEEN'S IV				
TRINITY II				
LINACRE				
ST JOHN'S III				
KEBLE IV				
HERTFORD II				
ORIEL V				
ST CATHERINE'S III				
VI OSLER HOUSE II				
LMH				
CHRIST CHURCH III				
ST PETER'S III				
ST EDMUND HALL III				
BALLIOL III				
UNIVERSITY III				
ST ANNE'S				
MANSFIELD II				
ST BENET'S HALL				
MAGDALEN II				
WORCESTER III				
VII OSLER HOUSE III				
WOLFSON III				
BALLIOL IV				
MERTON II				
ST ANTONY'S				
HERTFORD III				
LMH II				
LINCOLN III				
PEMBROKE III				
ST CATHERINE'S IV				
KEBLE V				
TRINITY III				
WOMEN				
I JESUS				
SOMERVILLE				
LMH				
ST CATHERINE'S				
HERTFORD				
ST HILDA'S				
ST ANNE'S				
BRASENOSE				
ST HUGH'S				
WOLFSON				
WADHAM				
OSLER HOUSE				
II WORCESTER				
LINACRE				
LMH II				
EXETER				
KEBLE				
SOMERVILLE II				
PEMBROKE				
CORPUS CHRISTI				
TRINITY				
ST CATHERINE'S II				
QUEEN'S				
ST HUGH'S II				
III UNIVERSITY				
ST JOHN'S				
BALLIOL				
ST HUGH'S III				
MANSFIELD				
ST JOHN'S II				
ST HUGH'S IV				
LINCOLN				
CHRIST CHURCH				
ST ANNE'S II				
NEW COLLEGE				
BALLIOL II				
LINCOLN II				

CRESTA RUN

ST MORITZ: Hans Badrutt Challenge Cup (Swiss unless stated): 1, M Melchor, 108.38; 2, N Baracchi, 108.53; 3, P C Latecha, 111.02; 4, P C Gallian, 111.94; 5, N Bibbia (Italy), 113.16; 6, J Sunley (GB).

season.—Agence France-

Allen ... The return match will be played in Holland in March 30.

TENNIS

First test for Borg after break is against juniors

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Bjorn Borg, five times champion of Wimbledon and six times champion of France, will resume practice in Monte Carlo next week after a three-month break from competition. His partners will be Swedish juniors.

Borg will return to the circuit on April Fools' day in the qualifying competition for his local tournament, the Monte Carlo Grand Prix event. Spectators will pay £2.25 to £4.50 to watch the four-day qualifying competition.

Borg says this has been his first long holiday for 10 years and had nothing to do with the fact that his wife, now in good health, was affected by kidney stones that demanded a minor operation. He has kept himself fit by jogging for an hour a day and playing ice hockey with friends — a reminder that in his teens he had to make a difficult choice between tennis and ice hockey.

The monthly newspaper which promotes the Monte Carlo tournament is gently cynical about the coincidence of Borg playing a qualifying round on April Fools' day. There are comments to the effect that there must be something wrong with the system, that holders of "grand slam" championships should have direct entry to tournaments and that the existing rules could change the nature of qualifying competitions and make them more attractive to the public.

The rules say that unless a player commits himself to play 10 grand prix events, excluding "grand slam" championships, he must qualify for any grand prix event in which he wishes to play. David Gray, Secretary of the International Tennis Federation, suggested yesterday that the rule might be amended. "We don't want to go through this kind of thing again."

Mr Gray added that the Borg controversy was discussed at length when the governing body of the grand prix met at Palm Springs from Thursday to Saturday. There was much debate, too, about a request from the Association of Tennis Professionals that they should be given 15 per cent of the Television revenue from Grand Prix tournaments. The ATP also want an administrative "Servicing" fee, varying from £13,000 to £1,300 according to the prize money.

The request for a cut of television revenue is based on the false argument that this revenue arises from the participation of ATP members. This argument is the equivalent of a trade union demanding that in addition to paying salaries to their work force employers should also hand over a percentage of their gross revenue to the employees' trade union. As our American friends sometimes put it, that opens up a whole new can of worms.

Conscious of their bargaining power as a neutral force between the grand prix and the rival World Championship Tennis circuit, the ATP want to expand their revenue at the expense of all tournaments. They are asking too much and, in the process, putting at risk their reputation and their chance of giving men's professional tennis the administrative stability it badly needs.



Jose Luis Clerc, Argentina's top ranked player, has refused to take part in has refused to take part in his country's opening round Davis Cup match against France from March 5 to March 7. Clerc, above, is reported to be tired and is said to want to rest with his family. Argentina have named five in their squad.

ARGENTINA: G Vilas, R Cano, A Ganzabal, C Castellan, F D Fontana.

FRANCE: V. Noak, P Porkes, T Tulasne, G Moretton

Omens bleak for Italy

Genoa, Feb 24.— Play in the $300,000 WCT Bitti Bergano tournament has made Italian tennis prospects as bleak as the weather along the Riviera, where snow fell today. Their Davis Cup team, who play Brittain next week in Rome, intended to use the tournament as useful practice, but Adriano Panatta, Italy's No. 1 player, withdrew through illness, and the No. 2, Corrado Barazzutti, had to struggle to beat Fabio Moscino, a 20-year-old qualifier, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Vijay Amritraj, of India, brushed aside Italy's Paolo Bertolucci, 6-2, 6-2, and Christopher Mottram, of Britain, beat Trey Waltke, of the United States, 6-3, 6-3.

OTHER RESULTS: M Cahill (US) beat R Meyer (US), 6-3, 4-6, 7-5; R Case (Australia) beat U Tinner (WG), 6-2, 2-6, 6-1; B Taroczy (Hungary) beat R Ycaza (Ecuador), 62-, 6-4; T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat V Balardo (Italy), 6-0, 6-2. — AP.

Briars' pipe-opener

Gawain Briars, the top British squash rackets player, has been drawn against the world No 3, Mohibullah Khan, in the first round of the McEwan's Lager Open at Stockton from March 10

Miss Barker defeated

Oakland, Feb 24.—Pam Shriver and Barbara Potter, of the United States, both survived early setbacks and won first round matches in a $150,000 women's international tournament last night.

Sue Barker, of Britain, put up a stiff challenge before losing to Miss Potter, the seventh seed, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. Miss Shriver, the third seed, dropped the first set before beating her compatriot Julie Harrington 2-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Two other seeded players, Sylvia Hanika (fourth) of West Germany, and Bettina Bunge (sixth), of the United States, won. Miss Hanika defeated Iva Budarova, of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-1. Miss Bunge, the 18-year-old who won last weekend's tour title at Houston, was in impressive 6-1, 6-2 winner over Nancy Yeargin.

OTHER RESULTS: first round: Y Vermaak (SA) beat L A Thompson (US), 6-3, 6-3; C Janvier (France) beat E Pfaff (WG), 7-6, 6-4; C Kohde (WG) beat S Walsh (US), 2-6, 7-5, 6-1, K Jordan (US) beat A Henricksson (US), 6-2, 6-2 —Reuter.

ATHLETICS

Sprinters our best prospects in Milan

Two sprinters, Harry King and Wendy Hoyte, could emerge as the surprise medal prospects in Britain's team for the European indoor championships in Milan on March 6 to 7.

King a 23 year-old interior designer from Bracknell has been the find of the indoor season and was robbed of a national record against West Germany last weekend only by a breakdown in the electronic timing equipment. His time of 6.7 seconds was only a fraction outside Allan Wells' 60 metres record of 6.68 seconds.

Wendy Hoyte who is 24, won three WAAA indoor sprint titles and this season has been only just outside her best of 7.26 seconds. Miss Hoyte will hope to make it a sprint double in Italy.

Although the British team is only 13 because of lack of resources it is packed with potential. Earl Tulloch, from Sale, set a new United Kingdom 200 metres indoor best last week and has an outside medal chance. The 3,000 metrespair, Keith Newton and Dick Callan, have forged a formidable partnership this year.

Ruth Patten, who won two Commonwealth Games relay medals, has the opportunity to complete a fine comeback in the 200 metres after injury; Verona Elder, aged 28 will attempt to capture her fourth European 400 metres title.

MEN: 60 metres: H King (Bracknell); 200m: E Tulloch (Sale); 3000m. K Newton (Sheffield), R Callan (Leicester); 60m hurdle: M Holtom (Wolverhampton); Triple jump: A Moore (Birchfield); Shot: S Rodhouse (Southampton).

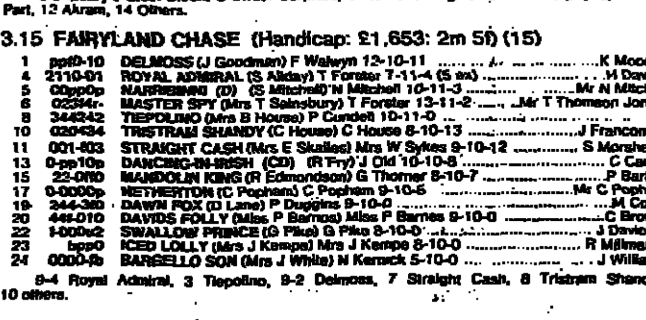
WOMEN: 60m: W Hoyte (Hounslow); 200m: R Patten (Notts); 400m: V Elder (Havering); 3000m: P Fudge (Hounslow); High jump: A M Cording (Essex Ladies), D Elliott (Leicester).

NORDIC SKIING

Corporal crowned with roses

Britain's skiers will not win medals in the world Nordic ski championships in Oslo but one of them, Corporal Maggie Allerton, of the 10th Signals Regiment, recieved six red roses from Crown Prince Harald of Norway. It was her special reward for being the first British woman soldier to compete in a world championship on skis. She finished fifty ninth, last but one in the five-kilometre cross-country.

Corporal Allerton, aged 22 and from Milford haven, never wore skis until three years ago. She is stationed at Aldershot and had been practising in Norway. Before the championships started she and fellow Britons, Helen Paterson and Rose Coats, competed on the Holmenkollen trials and won the Lowland championships five-kilometre race, which is restricted to European countries with the least snow.



Oddvar Braa: cross-country jewel in Norwegian crown.

Golden song of Norway

Oslo, Feb 24—Berit Aunli became a triple gold medallist at the world Nordic ski championships here as she led the Norwegian women's team to victory in the 4 x 5km cross-country. Then Norway's phenomenal run - five gold medals out of a possible seven - was halted.

Uwe Dotzauer, Gunther Schmieder and Konrad Winkler won the new Nordic combined team event for East Germany. Norway managing only the bronze medal behind Finland.

Yet these championships belonged to Norway. The women's relay triumph gave the Norwegians their fifth gold and equalled their achievement in 1966, the last time the world event was held at Oslo's Holmenkollen.

Mrs Hunli, the smiling 25-year-old blonde wife of an international skier, confirmed her place as the personality of the championships. She had previously won individual golds in the 10km and 5km cross-country races. This time she skied the fastest 5km of the day - 15min 20.4sec on the third leg - to spearhead Norway's win in the relay.

Apart from Annette Boe, who complained of stiffness in the legs and finished sixth on the first leg, the Norwegians surpassed themselves again. Inger Helene Nybraten wiped out a 20-second deficit and took Norway into the lead with an incredible burst of speed in the first kilometre of the second leg.

First Mrs Aunli and then Brit Pettersen stretched the lead as the Norwegiand romped home to another gold.

The 3 × 10km cross-country section of the Nordic combined team event was run to a new formula. East Germany, leader after yesterday's 70m jumping stage, went off first and the other teams started at intervals behind, according to their points scores.

Officials thought this might produce an exciting finish; but the East Germans steadily pulled further away and finished with 1295.92 points, winning by a runaway margin of more than 50 points. Norway have five golds and Austria, East Germany and Sweden one.

MEN: Team combined: 1, East Germany, 1,295.92 pts; 2, Finland, 1,243.80; 3, Norwa, 1,243.80; 4, West Germany, 1,201.14; 5, Soviet Union, 1,191.36; 6, Switzerland, 1,122.50; 7, United States, 1,069.16; 8, Japan, 1,080.88

WOMEN: 4 x 5 kms cross-country relay: 1, Norway, 1 hr 02 min 9 sec; 2, Soviet Union, 1:02:29.6; 3, East Germany, 1:02:57.3; 4, Finland, 1:03:08.4; 5, Czechoslovakia, 1:03:34.9; 6, Sweden, 1:04:35.8; 7, Canada, 1:05:39.0; 8, Switzerland, 1:06:38.8; 9, United States, 1:06:40.9; 10, Romania, 1.12.09.7; 11, Britain (M Allerton, N. Lavery, R. Coats, H. Paterson) 1:15:29.2. AP

SKIING CONDITIONS

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Grans-Montana	100	150	Good	Powder	Good	Fair	-2
New snow on good base							
Davos	140	250	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-6
New snow on good base							
St Moritz	60	100	Good	Varied	Icy	Fine	-8
Good skiing above 2,000m							
Sauze d'Oulx	20	75	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	3
Lower slopes icy							
Val d'Isère	145	225	Good	Fair	Good	Cloud	-5
Good skiing everywhere							
Verbier	80	260	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	—
New snow on hard base							
Villars	30	140	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-2
Some icy patches							
Wengen	50	160	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-6
Beautiful skiing everywhere							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from tourist boards:

Austria	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	50	160	—	—	-4
Axamer-Lizum	—	80	—	—	-8
Badgastein	30	180	—	—	-12
Brand	75	230	—	—	-7
Gargellen	140	230	—	—	-12
Hochsolden	40	190	—	—	-9
Igls	20	75	—	—	-8
Ischgl	130	290	—	—	-10
Lech	190	290	—	—	-5
Lermoos	70	370	—	—	-9
Lienz	15	65	—	—	-7
Mayrhofen	15	950	—	—	-13
Mitterndorf	95	320	—	—	-12
Obergurgl	140	210	—	—	-10
Obertauern	230	290	—	—	-10
Saalbach	60	170	—	—	-73
Schruns	10	330	—	—	-4
Seefeld	125	155	—	—	-9
Serfaus	70	250	—	—	-4
Soll	85	160	—	—	-7
Zurs	240	330	—	—	-5

Italy	L	U			
Abetone	60	120	—	—	—
Bardonecchia	40	100	—	—	—
Bormio	40	150	—	—	—
Canazei	40	150	—	—	—
Cervinia	120	340	—	—	—
Claviere	70	100	—	—	—
Cortina	30	80	—	—	—
Courmayeur	145	270	—	—	—
Livigno	85	110	—	—	—
Macugnaga	30	220	—	—	—
Madesimo	55	170	—	—	—
Madonna di C.	60	180	—	—	—
Ortisei	20	70	—	—	—
San Martino	50	110	—	—	—
Selva	20	70	—	—	—
Sestriere	70	80	—	—	—
Vipiteno	0	90	—	—	—
Norway	—	150	Good	—	-5
Finse	—	80	Good	—	-10
Geilo	—	110	Good	—	-4
Lillehammer	—	95	Good	—	-7
Norefjell	—	70	Hard	—	-8
Oslo	—	70	Powder	—	-6
Rjukan	—	135	Good	—	-6
Voss					

RACING

Wayward Lad's golden opportunity

By Michael Seely

Wayward Lad earned a possible tilt at Night Nurse in the Cheltenham Gold Cup with a decisive victory in the Lambert & Butler final at Ascot yesterday. The top price on offer with Joe Corals is 14-1. However, no decision will be taken until after Wayward Lad has run in the Timeform Steeplechase at Haydock Park on March 6.

From the moment that Robert Earnshaw sent the favourite into the lead at the third fence from home, the issue was never in doubt. Earthstopper had made most of the early running together with Saint Fillans, who blundered his chance away at the eighth fence.

As they raced out of Swinley Bottom, Earnshaw had Wayward Lad poised on the heels of the leaders. Deep Sound fell at the same fence that Wayward Lad made his bid for victory. Galloping on strongly, this brilliant young horse beat Earthstopper by three lengths, with Captain John the same distance away, third.

This Victory lifted Michael Dickinson's total of prize money, won his season, to over £155,000. But perfectionist at he is the Yorkshire trainer was not entirely satisfied with the winner's performance. "Robert said that the horse is not yet himself. This is hardly surprising as he had to miss ten days work after running so disappointingly behind Lesley Ann at Cheltenham."

Dickinson, of course, is quite right. In the Tote Silver Trophy at the November meeting of this course, Wayward Lad had conceded 12lb to Earthstopper. On that occasion Josh Gifford's young horse was a well-beaten third when he fell at the final jump.

Yesterday, Wayward Lad was fully extended to beat Earthstopper by three lengths at level weights. So the trainer is obviously expecting considerable improvement from the horse between now and Haydock.

Dickinson's triumphant march forward has by no means finished. On Saturday Seamus O'Flynn will be a strongly fancied candidate for the Tote Pattern Steeplechase at Kempton. And the same afternoon that Wayward Lad runs at Haydock, Bregawn, the stable's other rising young star, will also be in action on the Lancashire track, in the Greenall Whitley Breweries Steeplechase. This is also the race that Gifford has chosen for Aldaniti's last appearance before attempting to repeat his triumph in last year's Grand National.



Taking command: John Francome moves Half Free (right) ahead at the final flight to beat his market rival, Dr. Steve.

Dickinson said that no decision has yet been reached about Cavity Hunter's participation at Aintree. "Cavity Hunter will run at Ayr on March 13. But it is entirely up to his owner, Frank Tyldsley, whether the horse goes for the National or not".

There were plenty of other pointers to the feature to be gleaned from a magnificent afternoon's racing. Neville Crump showed us a possible winner of the Sun Alliance Chase at Cheltenham in Richdee, who gave an immaculate display of jumping before repeating a recent course victory in the Peter Moss Novice's Steeplechase.

Richdee belongs to Miss Dorothy Dalzell, whose brother, Jack, bought the horse as a four-year-old out of Walter Wharton's stable. "I've always liked the horse," said Mr Dalzell. "And he's learned a great deal about the game since the beginning of the season".

Another strong candidate for Festival honours was seen when Crimson Embers proved too strong for Hill of Slane in the Hairy Mary Handicap Hurdle. "Fulke is at home with a bad attack of flu," the trainer's wife, Cath Walwyn, said. "Crimson Ember's next objective will be the Waterford Crystal Stayers' Hurdle at Cheltenham." Donegal Prince, the Schweppes Gold Trophy winner, will be an obvious danger in this three-mile hurdle.

Later on in the afternoon, Again The Same ran a promising trial for the Grand National when narrowly beaten by Greenways in the Jock Scott Handicap Steeplechase. "I would have won if I had kicked on earlier," Peter Scudamore said, "but I was under strict instructions not to be hard on the horse as he had not run for so long."

Scudamore will ride Again The Same at Aintree for which he is quoted at 20-1 by Ladbrokes. However, the horse may first take his chance in the Gold Cup.

Fred Winter, Dickinson's closest attendant in the race for the trainer's title, had another good afternoon, winning both divisions of the Durham Ranger Novices Hurdle, with Half Free and Hasty Storm. Both winners were ridden by John Francome who said after Half Free had cruised to an effortless victory over Dr Steve, "I didn't even get warm during that easy win". Winter's double followed hard on the heels of his treble at Huntingdon on Tuesday.

At Wincanton this afternoon Bird's Nest appears to have the Kingwell Pattern Hurdle at his mercy. Bob Turnell's old warrior finished a creditable second to Holemoor Star in Wolverhampton's Champion Hurdle Trial last Monday. A repetition of that performance should see Bird's Nest prove too good for such as Migrator, Walnut Wonder and Prince Rowan.

□ The Multiple Sclerosis society, which held its first charity day two years ago, have announced a 1982 programme which includes the major annual charity day at Ascot on September 24, as well as events at Warwick (July 7) and in Jersey (July 17).

The feature race on the Ascot card will be the £10,000 added Esal Bookmakers Charity Handicap, for three-year-old fillies. The society's days at Newmarket in 1980 and Ayr, last year, together raised £80,000.

STATE OF GOING (official). Wincanton: Good to Soft. Warwick: Heavy. Tomorrow Southwell: Good to Soft, Kempton: Good to Soft.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS. — Grand National: Matty Whale. All engagements (dead): Modesty Forbids, Master Sport, Truly Tudor

The great wild goose chase at Folkestone

Protests came thick and fast from jockeys, trainers and owners at Folkestone yesterday when the meeting was called off one hour, forty minutes before the first race.

Mr David Cameron, the clerk of the course, had said at 8 am that although there had been an overnight frost he was confident that the meeting would go ahead, and no further inspection was planned. But after virtually all the horseboxes, and the majority of jockeys and trainers, had arrived at the course, the meeting ws abondoned shortly before noon.

Cameron said: "There was an overnight frost, but I anticipated it would all be out of the ground by noon, as it had been the previous day, not for one moment did I think an inspection would be necessary."

"However, the warmer weather that had been forecast did not materialize, and when it became clear the frost was not moving I called the stewards in to inspect at 11.30 am, we walked the course and found conditions too dangerous for racing, I am sorry it happened this way".

John Suthern, a jockey who made a 460-mile round trip from Cheltenham, said: "It's diabolical that we had no proper warning of any inspection. It has cost all the jockeys a fortune in petrol, and all for nothing, We have to meet these expenses ourselves."

Charlie Moore, the trainer who landed a 359-1 treble at Fontwell Park on Monday, Garde Grissell and Jeff King, all thought the track was fit for racing.

Also upset was David Holt, the manager of the caterers, Letherby and Christopher, he had 40 staff employed at the meeting, and now has to pay out full wages of more than £350.

Robert Graham, an owner, sprang to the defence of the racefourse officials. Mr Graham's unbeated hurdler, Sympatique, would have benlong odds-on to beat two rivals in the valentine Gorton Hurdle. "The stewards did the right thing," he said "My horse is a runner in the Triumph Hurdle and I would have been upset if he had been injured on the dangerous ground here. The stewards had no alternative but to call off the meeting."

Catterick Bridge was also victim of the frost yesterday.

Wincanton

1.15 FONTHILL CHASE (Handicap: £1,542: 2m) (9 runners)

4 3/f142- HUTTON LAD (D) (Sheikh Khamsin) L Kennard 11-11-7 ... J Francombe
5 0-11142 BEACON TIME (CD) (Lt-Col R Perry) F Walwyn 8-11-4 ... K Mooney
7 pfu12p INTEGRATION (C) (E Retter) E Retter 8-11-0 ... B R Davies
8 2213-00 CASSBAH (CD) (Ld Leverhulme) T Forster 15-10-10 ... H Davies
11 0411b4 TOM'S LITTLE AL (DB) (T Staddon) W R Williams 6-10-8 ... R Millman 7
13 204p3p SIR TACKS (CD) (J Gamble) R Hodges 10-10-0 ... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
14 0023-31 INSULATION (Mrs B Merson) G Merson 8-10-0 ... P Hobbs
15 3p0p00 GALAHAD II (D) (A House) A House 9-10-0 ... P Nicholls 7
16 /1p00-p BALMERS COOMBE (D) (Mrs S Kent) Mrs S Kent 10-10-0 ... B De Haan

6-4 Beacon Time, 10-3 Hutton Lad, 11-2 Tom's Little Al, 7 Integration, 10 Cassbah, 12 others.

1.45 KINGWELL PATTERN HURDLE (£4,656: 2m) (8)

1 420042 BIRDS NEST (D) (I Scott) R Turnell 12-12-0 ... A Turnell
2 3-00000 BARON BLAKENEY (C,D) (Wheatley Leisure Ltd) M Pipe 5-11-12 ... S Smith-Eccles
3 121100 MIGRATOR (C,D) (Sheikh Khamsin) L Kennard 6-11-7 ... R Dennis
4 00-0301 WALNUT WONDER (D) (F Hunt) D Elsworth 7-11-7 ... C Brown
5 /1102-00 LIQUIDATE (D) (N Prestwood) W G Turner 8-11-2 ... M O'Halloran
6 430-110 PRINCE ROWAN (D) (J Poynton P Ransom 8-11-2 ... H Davies
7 0/3033 TIEBREAKER (D Brown) N Mitchell 6-11-2 ... Mr N Mitchell
8 10430-0 ROYAL CASINO (D) (S Retter) I Wardle 5-11-0 ... M Williams

2 Migrator, 5-2 Birds Nest, 6 Prince Rowan, 8 Walnut Wonder, 10 Baron Blakeney, 16 Royal Casino, 20 Liquidate, 33 Tiebreaker.

2.15 JIM FORD CHASE (£3,028: 3m 1f) (7)

1 022-2f3 ARTIFICE (D) (P Barber) F Thorne 11-11-11 ... R Hoare
2 /21p-2p BORDER INCIDENT (A Warrender) R Head 12-11-11 ... J Francombe
4 /221-03 HENRY BISHOP (Sir R Wates) J Gifford 9-11-11 ... R Rowe
5 4100fp MASTER SMUDGE (D) (A Barrow) A Barrow 10-11-11 ... R Linley
10 0-4pp2 GREAT DEAN (P Concannon) P Butler 8-11-1 ... P Butler
11 0001-31 MY ALWAYS (Miss B Brander-Dunbar) N Kernick 7-11-4 ... M Barrett
12 00441- YULE STAR (N Thomson) N Thomson 9-11-1 ... Mr N Thomson

13-8 Border Incident, 11-4 Henry Bishop, 9-2 Master Smudge, 15-2 Artifice, 20 Great Dean, 33 My Always, Yule Star.

2.45 MERE HURDLE (div I: 4-y-o: £608.60 2m) (23)

1 00 AIRSTREAM (Mrs C Bennett) D Arbuthnot 10-10 ... K Mooney
2 00 AKRAM (Mrs S Pattemore) S Pattemore 10-10 ... —
5 00 CLAVERTON (Mrs J Ridout) A Ridout 10-10 ... P Hobbs
6 00 DOBSONS CHOICE (E Evans) E Evans 10-10 ... M Stronge 7
8 0 FITZGAYLE (A Darlington) D Barons 10-10 ... —
10 f0 GEARYS STEEL STOCK (A Cheverall) D Hanley 10-10 ... M O'Halloran
12 0p HANDSOME HAZE (Mrs H Mowlam) R Blakeney 10-10 ... W Newton
16 00 ILLEGAL LADY (G Phillips) R Hannon 10-10 ... A Turnell
17 00 KALIFE (MRS S Shelly) C Mackenzie 10-10 ... M Bastard
18 00 KINNIGGER (J Jones) M Francis 10-10 ... J Francombe
24 SKIPTON BRIDGE (Mrs S Carter) Mrs S Carter 10-10 ... R Row
25 00 SPANNERLEE (MR D Smith) R Pincombe 10-10 ... M Barrett 4
26 f STEEL PART (G MacDonald) D Gandolfo 10-10 ... M Richards 7
28 0 SWEET SURPRISE (P Coe) D Elsworth 10-10 ... C Brown
29 TACKORINA (B Palling) B Palling 10-10 ... C Candy
30 00 TARA'S CHIEFTAIN (S Dunne) J Jenkins 10-10 ... M Harrington 4
31 THE AZADSTAN (A Goodfellow) I Dudgeon 10-10 ... G McCourt
33 0 TRIPLE SECRET (G Thorner) G Thorner 10-10 ... P Barton
34 0 WANGLE (R Bennett) T Hallett 10-10 ... B Wright 4
35 0 WAVERLEY HALL (D Larke) Mrs N Smith 10-10 ... S Shilston
36 p WESTERN KNIGHT (G Palmer) M Pipe 10-10 ... S Smith-Eccles
37 4 WESTERPAYNE (J Turner) N Ayliffe 10-10 ... M Ayliffe 4

5-2 Geary's Steel Stock, 3 Sweet Surprise, 5 Western Knight, 13-2 Westerpayne, 8 Steel Part, 12 Akram, 14 Others.

3.15 FAIRYLAND CHASE (Handicap: £1,653: 2m 5f) (15)

1 ppf0-10 DELMOSS (J Goodman) F Walwyn 12-10-11 ... K Mooney
4 2110-01 ROYAL ADMIRAL (S Alsday) T Forster 7-11-4 (5 ex) ... H Davies
5 00pp0p NARRIBINNI (D) (S Mitchell) N Mitchell 10-11-3 ... Mr N Mitchell
6 02314r- MASTER SPY (Mrs T Sainsbury) T Forster 13-11-2 ... Mr T Thomson Jones
8 344242 TIEPOLINO (Mrs B House) P Cundell 10-11-0 ... —
10 020434 TRISTRAM SHANDY (C House) C House 8-10-13 ... J Francombe
11 001-f03 STRAIGHT CASH (Mrs E Skailes) Mrs W Sykes 9-10-12 ... S Morshead
13 0-pp10p DANCING-IN-IRISH (CD) (R Fry) J Old 10-10-8 ... C Candy
15 22-0f00 MANDOLIN KING (R Edmondson) G Thorner 8-10-7 ... P Barton
17 0-0000p NETHERTON (C Popham) C Popham 9-10-5 ... Mr C Popham
19 244-3f0 DAWN FOX (D Lane) P Duggins 9-10-0 ... M Coyle
20 44f-010 DAVIDS FOLLY (Miss P Barnes) Miss P Barnes 9-10-0 ... C Brown
22 1-000u2 SWALLOW PRINCE (G Pike) G Pike 8-10-0 ... J Davies 7
23 bpp0 ICED LOLLY (Mrs J Kempe) Mrs J Kempe 8-10-0 ... R Millman 7
24 0000-fb BARGELLO SON (Mrs J White) N Kernick 5-10-0 ... J Williams

9-4 Royal Admiral, 3 Tiepolino, 9-2 Delmoss, 7 Straight Cash, 8 Tristram Shandy, 10 others.

3.45 MERE HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £600: 2m (20)

1 00 BLONDE BOMBSHELL (I Calvert) T Hallett 10-10 ... B Wright 4
2 044 CAMBRAY LAD (P Hodder) J Bradley 10-10 ... G Davies 4
3 0p0 CHENSTONE (B) (H Gabb) Mrs E Kennard 10-10 ... S May
4 CORNISH GRANITE (G Palmer) M Pipe 10-10 ... S Smith-Eccles
5 000 FASHION BOY (B Bricker) P Kearney 10-10 ... J Raybould 4
6 000 FIRE CHIEFTAIN (W Roker) M Madgwick 10-10 ... A Madgwick 7
10 0 HARVEST HYMN (O Carter) O Carter 10-10 ... —
12 HAWAIIAN ISLAND (C Ritchens) C Ritchens 10-10 ... —
14 p HILL-STREET-BLUES (Mrs J Ridout) A Ridout 10-10 ... P Hobbs
15 HOPE END (F Allsop) J Old 10-10 ... —
18 JUPITER'S GEM (R Thompson) R Thompson 10-10 ... M Nutall 7
19 LANGTON SIEGFRIED (A House) K Bishop 10-10 ... P Nicholls 7
21 ppp MAN OF DESTINY (A White) R Pincombe 10-10 ... M Barrett 4
22 400 MOUNT IRVINE BAY (D Tucker) D Tucker 10-10 ... R Millman 7
23 0f4 ONLY A SHANTY (Sheikh Khamsin) L Kennard 10-10 ... R Dennis 7
24 0 OPAL LADY (S Mallea) J Bradley 10-10 ... P Liddicoat 7
25 0 PEARL OF WISDOM (T Smith) R Holder 10-10 ... P Richards
27 TELLINGO (R Brown) R Brown 10-10 ... B Jones
28 3 UPPETY (Mrs J de Rothschild) T Forster 10-10 ... H Davies
29 WOODLEY VENTURE (J Woodruff) R Blakeney 10-10 ... W Newton 7

11-8 Uppety, 3 Only A Shanty, 6 Cornish Granite, 8 Cambray Lad, 10 Mount Irvine Bay, 14 Hope End, 16 others.

4.15 MERE HURDLE (Div III: 4-y-o maidens: £590; 2m (16)

½ 0f4003 BANNOCK PRINCE (K Bishop) K Bishop 10-10 ... P Nicholls 7
4 00 BOWDEN (R Till) I Dudgeon 10-10 ... M McCourt
6 COAL BUNKER (B Bolt) R Hannon 10-10 ... A Turnell
7 p DISCO (Mrs M Hambro) L Kennard 10-10 ... R Dennis
8 0 ELIZABETH HOWARD (Mrs D Carter) S Harris 10-10 ... P Hobbs
9 0 GOLDEN MATCH (N Warne) M Hinchliffe 10-10 ... M O'Halloran
13 040 LEVOTESSE (J Payne) J Jenkins 10-10 ... M Harrington 4
14 00002 MAGIC ABROAD (J Whetstone) C Mackenzie 10-10 ... M Bastard
17 0 MOST FUN (W Sturt) J Old 10-10 ... Mr A J Wilson
18 30000p NORD HINDER (B Warburton) L Kennard 10-10 ... P Nicholls 7
20 0p PATOUCHE (J Dimond) R Dimond 10-10 ... G McNally
21 400 RHEINGOLD'S GIFT (Wheatley Leisure) M Pipe 10-10 ... S Smith-Eccles
22 00 SILLY MOO (T Calvert) T Hallett 10-10 ... B Wright 4
24 ST BRIDE (D Williams) R Frost 10-10 ... Mr J Frost 7
25 TRUST TO LUCK (H J Joel) R Turnell 10-10 ... A Holder 7
26 000 UPPER NOTE (Ld Rotherwick) T Forster 10-10 ... H Davies

2 Coal Bunker, 7-2 Rheingold's Gift, 6 Upper Note, 15-2 Disco, Magic Abroad, 10 Trust To Luck, 14 others.

Wincanton selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Beacon Time. 2.15 Henry Bishop. 2.45 Akram. 3.15 Royal Admiral is specially recommended. 3.45 Uppety. 4.15 Coal Bunker.

Warwick selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Charley Fisher. 2.30 Prince of Pleasure. 3.0 Gallaher. 3.30 Otter Way. 4.0 Go Affa. 4.30 Henlow Gamble. 5.0 Western Man.

Warwick

2.0 STUDLEY HURDLE (novice handicap: £690: 2m) (25 runners)

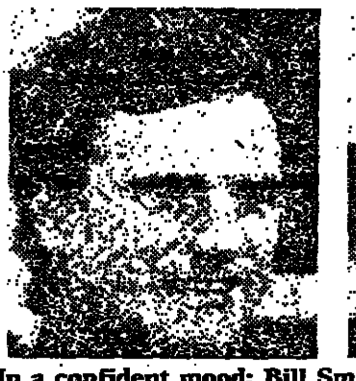
4 21d202 CHARLEY FISHER (Mrs M Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 7-11-7 ... Mr N Babbage 4
10 3142p0 MARTIAN COMBAT (B) (J Powell) F Muggeridge 6-10-9 ... R Muggeridge 7
11 00-p034 BROOKS LAW (D Bloomfield) D Bloomfield 7-10-8 ... Mr J Bloomfield
12 000p-00 VILLAGE TARQUIN (C Jones) R Head 6-10-7 ... P Scudamore
13 0-403 DARYMOSS (Lady Part) R Turnell 5-10-7 ... Steve Knight
15 00024- SAM BENNION (M Wilesmith) M Wilesmith 7-10-5 ... P Carvill
16 000140 ROCKS OF BAWN (A Blackham) B Cambridge 5-10-5 ... Mr J Cambridge 4
17 3000 STARS PRIDE (Mrs M Morgan) G H Price 5-10-4 ... R Crank
18 2030 FUGACIOUS (N Warne) M Hinchliffe 4-10-4 ... J F O Neill 7
19 0-0001 TANGLO (T Richards) D H Jones 5-10-4 (10ex) ... C Seward 4
20 00000 TEAPOT HALL (J Taylor) C Miller 5-10-3 ... R F Davies
21 00000-4 ARCTIC RASCAL (W Owens) W Owens 11-10-2 ... R Stronge 7
23 040033- KUTANI (M Stephens) M Stephens 7-10-1 ... C Gray 4
25 4p-0000 MR MYND (G Buckingham-Bawden) S Wright 5-10-0 ... R Chapman 7
28 0-4000p BLENHEIM PRINCE (A Fox) J Spearing 5-10-0 ... —
29 00-4002 COVETTE (L Feather) J FitzGerald 6-10-0 ... P A Charlton
30 003000 OAKEN LAD (M Stacey) M Tate 6-10-0 ... R Hyett
33 2f-4r00 MARSHALL NIEL (W Kelly) W Kelly 8-10-0 ... Mr M Bosley 7
34 000200 LUCKY MISTAKE (Mrs B Simmons) W Marshall 5-10-0 ... J Suthern
36 1fpp0u LLACCA PADDY (D) (M Eckley) M Eckley 7-10-0 ... A O'Hagan
37 00-00u RAY PROSSER (L Martin) Mrs K Wallace 6-10-0 ... Jessie Wallace 7
38 p04100 PEM PEM (A Sutton) A Sutton 6-10-0 ... F Morris
40 30000-0 CATHERINE BLAKE (K Lewis) K Lewis 6-10-0 ... A Webb
42 042010 MISANFIELD (R Harper) M Oliver 6-10-0 ... —
44 0p000-0 LIZ WOLF (H Nock) L Bridge 5-10-0 ... Mr M Rowley 7

7-2 Charley Fisher, 5 Darymoss, 6 Tanglo, Covette, 7 Arctic Rascal, Brooks Law, 8 Oaken Lad, 10 Misanfield, 12 others.

2.30 KNIGHTLOW CHASE (Handicap: £1,458: 2½m) (9)

1 300400 HILLY WAY (G Swann) P O'Connor 12-11-10 ... Mr P O'Connor
7 3031f/p BROWN THISTLE (Mrs C Lister) R Armytage 11-10-13 ... A Webber
8 1-00214 GO FREE (D) (S Jones) B Cambridge 9-10-12 ... R Crank
11 20-p00u SWORD OF LIGHT (J Drewry) P O'Connor 8-10-5 ... Mr J Bryan 7
12 40-1030 PEWTER SPEAR (D) (R Hamer) D McCain 9-10-5 ... R Lamb
15 0120-f0 PRINCE OF PLEASURE (D) (S Spokes) M Tate 9-10-2 ... P Scudamore
18 32r-p0p INDIRED (K Girling) Mrs A Finch 10-10-2 ... —
19 /0f-0pp BURRIDGE (Mrs R Henriques) M Henriques 10-10-0 ... P Carvill
20 0-pf304 RUBBER LEGS (K Reed) W Marshall 6-10-0 ... J Suthern

11-4 Go Free, 10-3 Prince of Pleasure, 9-2 Rubber Legs, 6 Pewter Spear, 8 Hilly Way, 10 Brown Thistle, 16 others.





In a confident mood: Bill Smith rides Fulke Walwyn's fancied Gallaher (3.0).

3.00 LOWER SWELL TRIAL HURDLE (Novices: £2,674: 2m 5f) (7)

1 020-113 GALLAHER (C Bird III) F Walwyn 6-11-6 ... W Smith
2 3120 GILDED GOLD (Sheikh Khamsin) J Thorne 6-11-6 ... R Hoare
4 040021 MY BOY JACK (Ld Vestey) D Nicholson 7-11-5 ... P Scudamore
5 2 ATHFORD (O Carter) D Carter 6-11-2 ... —
6 00p/000 GENERAL PEARL (Mrs J Fraser) Mrs J Fraser 7-11-2 ... R Floyd
8 0f2304 PICKLED TINK (Mrs C Richards) Mrs C Richards 5-11-2 ... Mrs L Sheedy
9 24221 KASHOON (H Dale) P Bevan 4-10-7 ... T Wall 4

7-4 Gallaher, 11-4 My oy Jack, 5 Athford, 6 Kashoon, 10 Gilded Gold, 12 Pickled Tink, 16 General Pearl.

3.30 TOWN OF WARWICK HUNTERS' CHASE (£934: 3½m 600yd) (10)

1 3ppu-13 GENERAL DEW (C) (M Thorne) M Thorne 9-12-7 ... M Mann 7
2 20/2uu- HUNTER'S GUIDE (G King) G King 8-12-7 ... D Cantillon 7
3 100213- OTTER WAY (O Carter) O Carter 14-12-7 ... —
6 011/p4- HIS NIBBS (C) (Mrs B Haslegrave) Mrs B Haslegrave 10-12-2 ... C Bennion 7
8 /pf0-p4 BAUNEEN OGE (J Morse) J Morse 8-11-9 ... Miss S Morgan 7
9 CROWN STAR (E Chapman) E Chapman 9-11-9 ... E Chapman
10 1/p02f- CRYSTAL COTTAGE (G Barley) G Barley 10-11-9 ... R Woolley
11 1-0410u LARRY MAC (T Egerton) N Gaselee 8-11-9 ... C Egerton 7
12 000-pu MASTER NIBBLE (C Holmes) C Holmes 7-11-9 ... C Holmes 7
14 2/1040- ROYAL GUIDE (N Rainford) N Rainford 11-11-9 ... P Mann 7

1-2 Otter Way, 4 General Dew, 8 Larry Mac, 10 His Nibbs, 12 Hunter's Guide, 16 others.

4.0 CASTLE CHASE (Div I: Novices: £1,157: 2m) (12)

4 001f00- BOSSALL (B) (P Broome) P Broome 6-11-6 ... —
6 p/rpopo CURLY BIRD (S Bird) S Bird 6-11-6 ... J Barlow
9 0p-00 DAGGERS DRAWN (D Gladwyn) G H Price 6-11-6 ... R Crank
17 200000 GO AFFA (AFFA Ltd) J Bosley 7-11-6 ... M Bosley 7
18 03030p HALDON HEATH (B KAYE) R Keenor 8-11-6 ... A Wathen 7
20 00-000 HOOD HILL (S Foster) G Fletcher 6-11-6 ... G Fletcher 4
21 200/000 IVORY THRUST (P Southgate) K Bailey 8-11-6 ... A Webber
29 442000 OAKHAMPTON (H Harpur-Crewe) P O'Connor 7-11-6 ... Mr J Bryan 7
31 020-p40 PONTI HILL (H Williams) K Lewis 8-11-6 ... A Webb
35 p00000- TARTAN HEATH (Mrs B Dawes) M Scudmore 7-11-6 ... P Scudamore
41 00 WYCK HILL (B) (P Wills) C Miller 10-11-6 ... R F Davies
47 304000 LUTANIST (M Spedding) S Wright 5-10-12 ... A O'Hagan 7

9-4 Ivory Thrust, 3 Ponti Hill, 5 Okehampton, 13-2 Go Affa, 10 Lutanist, 14 Haldon Heath, 20 others.

4.30 CASTLE CHASE (Div I: novices: £1,149: 2m) (12)

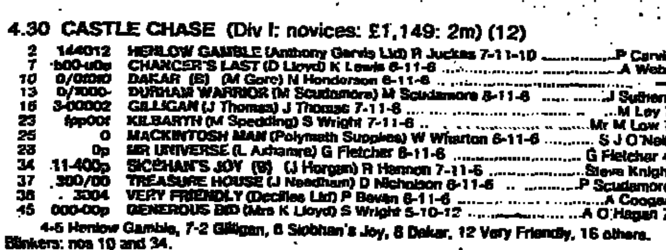
2 144012 HENLOW GAMBLE (Anthony Gervis Ltd) R Juckes 7-11-10 ... P Carvill
7 b00-u0u CHANCER'S LAST (D Lloyd) K Lewis 6-11-6 ... A Webb
10 0/0f0f0 DAKAR (B) (M Gore) N Henderson 6-11-6 ... —
13 0/f000- DURHAM WARRIOR (M Scudamore) M Scudamore 8-11-6 ... J Suthern
16 3-00002 GILLIGAN (J Thomas) J Thomas 7-11-6 ... M Loy 7
23 fpp00f KILBARYH (M Spedding) S Wright 7-11-6 ... Mr M Low 7
25 0 MACKINTOSH MAN (Polymath Supplies) W Wharton 6-11-6 ... S J O'Neill
28 0p MR UNIVERSE (L Ashmore) G Fletcher 6-11-6 ... G Fletcher 4
34 11-400p SIOBHAN'S JOY (B) (J Horgan) R Hannon 7-11-6 ... Steve Knight
37 300/00 TREASURE HOUSE (J Needham) D Nicholson 6-11-6 ... P Scudamore
38 3004 VERY FRIENDLY (Deciles Ltd) P Bevan 6-11-6 ... A Coogan
45 000-00p GENEROUS BID (Mrs K Lloyd) S Wright 5-10-12 ... A O'Hagan 7

4-5 Henlow Gamble, 7-2 Gilligan, 6 Siobhan's Joy, 8 Dakar, 12 Very Friendly, 16 others. Blinkers: nos 10 and 34.

5.0 BANBURY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,138: 2m)

3 01000-1 WESTERN MAN (D) (Mrs C Shipley) J FitzGerald 7-11-7 ... P A Charlton
6 11-0010 SHOUTITOUT (D) (Mrs J F Cann) 5-11-2 ... S G Knight
8 300-201 SEA CARGO (D) (J Johnson) J Johnson 7-11-0 (7 ex) ... P Scudamore
9 032122 ROLLESTON (D) (Mrs O Wreford) W Wharton 8-10-13 ... S J O'Neill
10 030041 SUPREME VISTA (D) (F Slaeort) B Richmond 9-10-13 (7 ex) ... A Webber
14 01-0000 PRIVATE CRAFT (DB) (Mrs M Tobin) D H Jones 5-10-6 ... C Seaward 4
20 10p000- INCAS AWAY (D) (W Spencer) D McCain 6-10-0 ... R Lamb
24 0/024-0 GRUINARD (Guymas Hire Ltd) M Tate 7-10-0 ... R Hyett

9-4 Western Man, 3 Sea Cargo, 9-2 Supreme Vista, 6 Rolleston, 8 Private Craft, 10 Gruinard, 12 others.



Cheltenham acceptors

GOLD CUP (41 1st acceptors): Again The Same, Aldanti, Anaglogs Daughter, Bold Argument, Border Incident, Bregawn, Captain John, Chinrullah, Diamond Edge, Drumroan, Earthstopper, Fairy King, Fighting Fit, Ford Fox, Foxbury, Gritter, Henry Bishop, Herignac, Lacson, Lesley Ann, Master Smudge, Midnight Court, Night Nurse, No Hill, Ottery News, Owens Image, Peaty Sandy, Royal Bond, Royal Judgement, Silver Buck, Snow Flyer, Solinulla Boy, Straight Jocelyn, Sugaralty, Sunset Cristo, Tied Cottage, Two Swallows, Venture To Cognac, Wansford Boy, Wayward Lad, Whiggie Geo

CHAMPION HURDLE (31 1st acceptors): Another Story, Baron Blakeney, Broadsword, Can-Do-More, Daring Run, Dasman, Darling Rocn, Donegal Prince, Double Wrapped, Ekbalco, For Auction, Gaye Chance, Gay George, Heighlin, Holemoor Star, Homeson, Luman, Migrator, Mr Moonraker, No Bombs, Orient Sunset, Pearlstone, Pollardstown, Potato Merchant, Prince Rowan, Raga, Royal Fair, Royal Vulcan, Sea Pigeon, Secret Ballot, Twinburn.

CHAMPION CHASE (17 1st acceptors): Anaglogs Daughter, Artifice, Chinrullah, Clayside, Combs Ditch, Drumgora, Gambling Prince, Golden Vow, Hilly Way, Hot Tomato, News King, Rathgorman, Run With Pride, Spinning Saint, Stopped, The Mighty Mac, Western Rose

TRIUMPH HURDLE (100 1st acceptors): Adam Craig, Akram, Amarach, Amber Palace, Ardar, Arkan, Bean Boy, Bold Illusion, Boyneside, Brave Hussar, Brigadier Victor, Bronze Medal, Bustinoto, Carved Opal, Cashmoor, Cima, City Link Star, Cornish Granite, Cornishman, Covent Garden, Darby Creek, Doctor Faustus, Dr Steve, Elleron, Flighty Friend, French Lord, Gamble Hall, General Breyfax, Golden Brigadier, Goldspun, Goldyke, Great Light, Hiz, Hot Fire, Jade and Diamond, Janus, Jump To The Boat, Jupiter Express, Kalife, Kings Parade, Krug, Latest Love, Left Bank, Lucky Artic, Lulav, Man o'Law, Mister Donut, Morice, Morion, Most Fun, Music City, My Challenge, New Continent, Newstead, Noon Gun, Nutty Slack, Old Rowley, Omnipotent, One A Cloud, One Of A Kind, Only A Shanty, Palatinate, Pinch Hitter, Prince Bless, Prince, Norto, Prince Renewer, Rheingold's Gift, Right Regent, Rino, Robin Wonder, Royal Rascal, Royal Vulcan, Rushmoor, Saba Nejd, Sales Ring, Sandalay, Scottish Dream, Shamio, Shiny Copper, Silver Surprise, Sorochinsky Fair, Standon Rock, Strike Again, Sula Bula, Suppers Ready, Sweepy, Sympatique, Tempo Rose, Tender Angus, The Disco Dago, Tiger Whale, Triggerero, Val Climber, Wally Wombat, Weavers Point, Welsh Reel, Western Knight, Whats The News, Wild Geese, Yeled

Ascot results

Going: Soft

1.30 (1.32) DURHAM RANGER HURDLE (Div I novices £1,690. 2m)

HALF FREE b g by Deep Run-Broken Union (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) 5-12-1 J Francome (6-4 Jt Fav) 1
Dr Steve ... S Shilston (6-4 Jt Fav) 2
Supper's Ready ... S Morshead (8-1) 3

TOTE WIN: 20p. places: 11p, 14p, 13p. Dual Forecast: 12p CSF: 38p. F Winter at Lambourn. 1l, 12l Mallord Lad (33-1) 4th. 10 ran.

2.05 (2.07) PETER ROSS CHASE (Novices £5,030 3m)

RICHDEE ch g by Richboy-Sugadee (Miss D Dalzell) 6-11-13 C Hawkins (10-11fav) 1
Applalto ... A Webber (15-2) 2
Royal Pipe ... H Davies (11-2) 3

TOTE Win: 14p Places: 10p 23p 19p. Dual F 37p CSF: 81p N Crump, at Middleham. 4l 6l. Foxbury (66-1) 4th. 10 ran.

2.40 (2.43) LAMBERT AND BUTLER PREMIER CHASE FINAL (£15,281. 2½m)

WAYWARD LAD b or br g. by Royal Highway-Loughnamore (D Ingham) 7-11-7 ... R Earnshaw (13-8fav) 1
Earthstopper ... R Champion (14-1) 2
Captain John ... P Scudamore (100-30) 3

TOTE Win: 21p Places 19p 38p Dual F £2.78 CSF: £2.37 M Dickinson, at Harewood 3l, 3l Fifty Dollars More (4-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.15 (3.18) HAIRY MARY HURDLE (Handicap. £3,140: 3m)

CRIMSON EMBERS b g by Cheval—Flaming View (Mrs S Smart) 7-12-0 S Shilston (5-1) 1
Hill of Slane ... J J O'Neill (9-4 fav) 2
Readster ... R Linley (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 75p; places: 16p, 11p, 25p, 27p Dual F: 53p. CSF £1.88 Tricast. £9.26 F Walwyn at Lambourn. ¾l, 10l. Farmer (14-1) 4th. 16 ran.

3.45 (3.53) JOCK SCOTT CHASE (Handicap: £5,687 2½m)

GREENWAYS, b g, by Andrea Mantegna — Irish Gem (A Moore) 7-10-4 J J O'Neill (7-2) 1
Again The Same ... P Scudamore (5-1) 2
Tiepolino ... H Davies (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 36p, places, 15p, 22p Dual F: 85p. CSF £2.04 A Jarvis, at Royston ¾l, 2l. Direct Line (5-2 fav) 4th 6 ran

4.15 (4.25) DURHAM RANGER HURDLE (Div II Novices. £1,643 2m)

HASTY STORM, b g, By Hasty Word — Stormalion (Mrs G Brazier) 5-11-9 J Francome (9-2) 1
Prince Bless ... S Shilston (9-1) 2
Brass Change ... G McCourt (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 16p, 18p, 18p. Dual F: £1.02. CSF £2.71 F Winter, at Lambourn. 1½l, 3l. Rizzio (7-2 fav) 4th 9 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: Wayward Lad & Greenways, £8.85 TREBLE: Richdee, Crimson Embers & Hasty Storm, £11.90. JACKPOT: £337.05. PLACEPOT: £6.35.

Recruitment Opportunities

GLC
Working for London

Controller of Manpower
£29,334-£32,474

Applications are invited for this key appointment within the Greater London Council as successor to Mr. A.F. Wallace, CBE, DFC, who will be retiring in the near future.

The Controller of Manpower directs and co-ordinates all the Council's personnel activities and is supported in this task by some 750 staff. Principal areas of responsibility are pay and conditions, industrial relations, manpower planning and control, management services, recruitment and career development – including the implementation of the Council's major new policy on equal opportunities. The Controller also has jurisdiction over matters of Health and Safety and responsibility for the administration of a number of general office services.

The position combines the roles of manpower planner, management services consultant and personnel advisor with that of frontline negotiator. The Controller has a major influence in the formulation of both short and long term manpower policies, forecasting and budgetary planning. In the industrial relations field the Controller is the Council's chief representative in negotiation with trade unions over pay and conditions.

Candidates should have already attained a senior executive position within a large organisation – preferably a local authority – following a successful career in personnel management, manpower planning and control. Experience at a senior level in a corporate management role is prerequisite, as is the ability to act as an advocate in implementing GLC policy.

The salary indicated includes a London Weighting Allowance of £1,104.

For an application form, which must be returned by 15th March 1982, and further details, write to the Central Recruitment Manager, reference MP/T, Greater London Council, Room 334a, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB, or telephone 01-633 6665/7230.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer

L.P.G. SALES STAFF

We have the following immediate vacancies for sales staff:

SALES MANAGER who will be responsible for the deployment and control of our own LPG sales representatives selling directly on our own behalf but also acting in support of our distributors activities. Duties will include the implementation of the Company's sales and marketing policy covering the complete range of LPG services offered by the Company and the attainment of performance targets.

BULK REPRESENTATIVE who will be able to demonstrate existing experience in bulk LPG installations for a variety of applications. The individual will provide specialist knowledge within our own organisation and in support of our distributors in this particular field of LPG sales.

APPLIANCE & EQUIPMENT REPRESENTATIVE to assume responsibility for the sourcing, selection and marketing of a wide range of LPG equipment and appliances both in support of our own sales and distributor operations but also where opportunities exist outside our own area of distribution.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE based in the Berkshire area to assume territory responsibility for an additional area of distribution assuming the sales responsibility for the complete range of LPG services offered by the Company within that territory.

Only experienced LPG sales staff who are prepared to undertake a total commitment to a rapid developing company in a competitive marketing environment should apply. Attractive salary, company car, commission and company pension are offered.

Applications giving brief career details should be sent to:

Unigas

WHITE LODGE ESTATE,
HALL ROAD, NORWICH.
FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE
GENERAL MANAGER.

National Maritime Museum
Astronomy and Navigation
Head of Department

This appointment carries responsibility for running and organising a department of highly qualified staff engaged in representing to the public, not only the history of astronomy and navigation, but also characteristics of contemporary techniques which are establishing the trend for the immediate future in areas such as space science.

This will include managing the appearance and upkeep of navigational, marine meteorological, hydrographic and oceanographic material; maps and charts; and the astronomical, horological and geomagnetic collections.

The Head of Department will be expected to conduct significant research in a branch of astronomy or navigation, preferably in collaboration with a university or other research institution.

Candidates (preferably aged 35 to 55) must have an honours degree in some aspect of astronomy, mathematics or physics or in a combination of any of these subjects. They must be expert in at least one of the following fields: the history of astronomy, modern astronomy, space science or space technology, especially where these bear on navigation. Relevant managerial experience is also sought.

SALARY (under review): £18,135-£20,005. Starting salary will be within the quoted range according to qualifications and experience.

For further information and an application form (to be returned by 18 March 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5721/1.

ACP
ADMINISTRATIVE & CLERICAL PERSONNEL LIMITED
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3576 Telex: 887374

A key appointment—scope to become Personnel Manager in 2-3 years.

WORD PROCESSING SUPERVISOR

LONDON E.C.2 — £9,000-£12,000

LEADING CITY FIRM OF SOLICITORS

For this new appointment, applications are invited from candidates, aged 27-40, with a secretarial background and at least 2 years' experience as a WP supervisor, or deputy, in a commercial or professional organisation using modern WP equipment. The successful candidate will be responsible over the next two years, for implementing the WP element of a new integrated WP, DP and communications system, including retraining of secretarial staff, devising control procedures and ensuring a smooth transition between the existing and new WP system and its subsequent operation. Essential qualities include a flexible, innovative and enthusiastic approach, overall management skills and the ability to communicate lucidly at all levels in a progressive and happy working atmosphere. Initial salary negotiable £9,000-£12,000 + contributory pension scheme, free life assurance, LVs and assistance with removal expenses, if necessary. Applications in strict confidence, under reference WPS 235/TT, to the Managing Director:

ADMINISTRATIVE & CLERICAL PERSONNEL LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. Tel. 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. Telex. 887374
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

CITY TREASURER
£22,482-£24,021

A successor is sought to John Hill who retires on the 30th April, 1982. Candidates, who must be professionally qualified accountants, should have experience of financial management at a high level and have a wide relevant professional knowledge. The person appointed will be required to participate with the Chief Executive and other senior Chief Officers in the Corporate Management of the Authority.

"Home moving" allowances up to £1,250 payable and temporary lodging allowance.

The Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex or marital status.

Application forms, returnable by 19th March, 1982, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Personnel and Management Services, PO Box 88, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool L69 2DH. (051 227-3911 Ext. 706).




ARABIC TRANSLATORS

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

will organize an examination for Arabic translators in June 1982 in Algiers, Baghdad, Khartoum, Geneva, London and Paris and in other centres if necessary in order to establish a register of qualified translators from among whom appointments may be made to vacant posts or for temporary assistance in the Arabic Translation Section of Unesco in Paris. A university degree and ability to translate from both English and French into Arabic and from Arabic into either English or French are essential. Age limit: 50 years; successful candidate beyond that age may be recruited for temporary assistance only. Applications with detailed curriculum vitae and photocopies or other evidence of degrees obtained must be sent to

UNESCO (Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris-Room 2. 102). Letters should be postmarked before 15 March 1982.

TYNE AND WEAR COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT COUNTY CLERK
SALARY: £16,041 - £17,061

Applications are invited for this third tier post from persons having considerable administrative and managerial experience at a high level, preferably in Local Government. The principal duties of the post are concerned with the implementation of the County's primary policy objective, the promotion of economic development within the County. The person appointed will be required to co-ordinate the economic development work of the Council, innovate, develop and implement new policies and initiatives and keep under review existing economic activities. Liaison with outside agencies and the supervision of the Council's Promotional Unit will also form an integral part of the duties of the post.

The postholder will be responsible for the management and control of a team whose legal and administrative functions, in addition to economic development, include work arising from the County's Leisure and Public Protection Committees, the Northumbria Police Authority and the Northumbria Probation and After Care Committee.

It is essential that applicants can demonstrate a high level of managerial skills regardless of their professional discipline or qualifications.

Application forms and further details from:
The Personnel Officer, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandyford House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Closing Date: 8th March, 1982.

SECRETARIAL

ADVERTISING AGENCY W1

Media Department

Good typing, including figures. Pleasant personality. Friendly office atmosphere, experience an advantage. Salary negotiable. (No agencies). Please call:

ANTONIA DAWSON
D.D.B. 01-486 7122

PERSONNEL—CITY
SALARY NEGOTIABLE

This small City based, International Personnel Management Consultancy seeks a first class Secretary/Administrator to run the office and assist the 2 partners. The job is varied and interesting. It requires top secretarial skills and total involvement in all areas of office administration, liaison with clients and also the arrangements for meetings and lunches. A basic knowledge of bookkeeping would be an advantage. If you are interested in taking over from me please phone DON GARDINER on 01-588 5401.

SECRETARY

19+, required for small, friendly but lively Chartered Accountants in Notting Hill Gate. Pleasant offices. Salary £5,000+.

Telephone 221 4488

CHELSEA

Estate agents require Secretary/PA for busy, small office. Must be cheerful, well spoken and reliable secretary (19ish). An interesting and varied job involving secretarial skills and much telephone work. Good college leavers considered.

JACKSON ROSE & CO.
01-352 1066

PA SEC to investor job involvement 27 yrs + c. £7,500. Phone 236 1221. Anne Warringtons Career Girl Secretaries.

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE LEAVER. variety in City co. £6,000. Phone 236 1221. Anne Warringtons Career Girl Secretaries.

MD's SEC PA with German if poss. £7,500. Phone 236 1221. Anne Warringtons Career Girl Secretaries.

YOUNG lively architect's practice requires Secretary/person Friday. Shorthand an advantage. Contact Mr Alan Hoare on 01-373 8482.

MATURE SECRETARY for small, friendly Co. near Barbican. Top secretarial skills and experience essential as well as the ability to deal with important overseas clients. Must be willing to work on own initiative. Excellent salary. Tel. 251 0135.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency 01-734 0532.

HIGH COURT case work + audio for London Solicitor. Minimum 2 years' relevant experience essential. Willingness to to study as Legal Executive desirable. Tel: 01-242 0641.

AMERICAN interior decorating company requires urgently P.A. to U.K. Sales Director. New, highly exciting position for someone with top skills, imagination and drive, S.W.1 area. £6,500 + commission. Tel: 01-839 5134.

PR. Great opportunity for two bright secretaries (one with S/H) to join expanding co. in WC2. Both jobs are responsible (own correspondence etc.) and require initiative and discretion. From £6,000+ (neg) + perks. O'Leary Levine 930 0759. Rec Cons.

COLLEGE LEAVER with 8/45. Excellent opp in the City. O'Leary Levine 930 0759 Rec Cons.

PARTNERS SECRETARY required with good shorthand/typing for West End based property consultants. Salary £6,000. Phone 499 6511.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

Director's Secretary
International Involvement

The worldwide activities of Unigate will be your particular concern when you join this major Group in West London—as personal secretary to the Director controlling overseas operations. More than this, you will also co-operate as a member of the close-knit team providing a flexible secretarial service to Unigate's Board of Directors.

The post involves handling all arrangements for a director who is frequently overseas; running the office smoothly in his absence; keeping him up-to-date on Group activities; and programming and hosting the itineraries of overseas visitors.

Aged 25+ you will of course be a highly skilled and experienced shorthand secretary, very well educated in the broadest sense, and with a keen sense of protocol. Word processing experience is desirable but not essential as training can be provided.

We offer all the usual large company benefits + private medical insurance and a location where the amenities include squash and tennis courts.

Please write with full career details to Brenda Raynsford, Personnel Officer, Unigate Ltd., Unigate House, Western Avenue, London, W.3.

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT
£15,000 p.a. +

A well known Secretarial Agency is recruiting for a consultant.

Consultants at this company handle every aspect of the recruitment function from dealing with clients to advertising, interviewing and presentation of candidates. The job is varied, responsible, demanding and satisfying.

You will need to be well presented, able to work on your own initiative, good at communication and well organised. Age 25-35

All employees of this company know about this advertisement, so you may reply without fear to:—

Box 1379 G, The Times

SECRETARY/ADMIN
RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

A team of senior professionals specialising in the international automotive industry requires experienced help with the next phase of expansion.

Good secretarial skills are expected, bilingual ability welcomed, as would be the facility to deal with all types of people (including clients) and machines (including VDUs).

This is not a 9-5 job, but involvement is correspondingly high. Salary related to experience and qualifications, minimum £6000 + paid travel expenses.

Please ring Sue Fenwick on 404 5577 for further information.

GROUP FINANCIAL CONTROLLER
DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

For International Marine and Offshore Corrosion Engineering Specialists

The company is a leader in its field and due to external promotion of the existing Finance Director, seeks a qualified Chartered Accountant, preferably a graduate for this demanding role.

The candidate should have broad international experience in a senior capacity in a major auditing practice and preferably have at least 5 years experience in a senior financial post in industry or commerce. Knowledge of the shipping or offshore industry and of substantial contracts would be an advantage. Considerable international travel envisaged. Salary c. £18,000 + executive car. Preferred age 35-45.

Apply to: Box 1288 G, The Times.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

The Council of the Royal College of General Practitioners invites applications for the post of Editor of the journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners.

The successful applicant will be appointed with effect from July 1982 as Deputy Editor to Dr S. L. Barley who has indicated his wish to retire as Editor on 31 December 1982.

Further information is available on request. Enquiries and applications should be addressed by 22 March 1982, to:

The Honorary Secretary of Council
The Royal College of General Practitioners,
14 Princes Gate, London SW7 1PU

ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES
SECRETARY
OF THE ASSOCIATION

Applications are invited for this post which will become vacant in April 1982, on the appointment of the secretary Tom Caulcott as Chief Executive of Birmingham. The secretary is the Association's Chief Officer and is responsible for leading the secretariat, for advising the association and its committees on a wide range of public administration, local government and finance matters, and for organising policy discussions with government at the highest levels.

Salary for the post is linked to the salary of Chief Executives in local government, and will be in excess of £30,000 per annum.

Further details and application forms from the Association:

36 Old Queen St., London SW1H 9JE
Telephone 01-222 8100, extension 234
Closing date 19 March 1982.

P.A./SECRETARY

Required by small very friendly Chartered Surveyors practice in West End. Age 20-35.

Salary £5,500-£6,000

Phone 01-499 0583

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£6,300 Television

Selecting T.V. programmes is a challenging task but one which requires strong secretarial support. At this exciting new co. three opportunities exist for professionals with skills of 100/50, who relish pressure. Benefits are excellent.

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A JOB IN THE SUN (TAX FREE)
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urgently requires following personnel for SOUTH AMERICA and AFRICA. Superintendents, civil, mech., electr. engineers, foremen, draughtsmen, gen. fitters, pipe fitters, instrument fitters, turners, plumbers, welders (CO. argon, electric), electricians, carpenters, diesel mechanics, mechanics, brick layers, miners, technicians, secretaries male and female. Top rates paid in UK, living out allowance, free family and single accommodation, school up to standard 8, 12 month contract, 8 weeks paid leave, pension and medical aid.

FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA WE REQUIRE: School teachers, nurses, language lecturers, secretaries, printers, site managers, health officers, artisans to train locals, estimators, surveyors, hotel personnel.

Please add copies of your tradepapers (journeymen certificate, university degrees) and full details to your application.

O.E.C., A-1010 VIENNA, BOX 742, AUSTRIA

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

Required by West End based U.S. International Firm of Accountants specialising in music and film industry. Interesting travel in Europe. Salary commensurate with experience.

PLUS

ROYALTY ACCOUNTANT/AUDITOR

Approximately 2 years' experience in Royalty related fields. Salary negotiable. Call for appointment:

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01-487 5876

THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SECRETARY

The Chartered Society with 20,000 subscribing members is the physiotherapists' professional body and trade union. The Secretary is its chief executive officer responsible to the Council for all aspects of the Society's work. The post will become vacant later this year on the retirement of the present holder. Applications are invited from candidates with extensive administrative experience at a senior level.

SALARY: equivalent to NHS A & C Scale 33 + L.W. (at present £16,625—£20,314).

Further particulars and application form from Mrs J Turner Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, 14 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4ED

(Tel. No. 01-242 1941 — Closing date 26 March 1982

GROUP MARKETING DIRECTOR

required for new Group Department to control marketing and sales in well-established outdoor lighting specialist organisation, to widen scope of activity in the commercial lighting field. Expertise in sales and marketing, and senior managerial experience essential. Broad knowledge of the commercial lighting industry an advantage. Salary and other benefits negotiable.

Apply in writing to:

David Webster, David Webster Limited,
Netherfield Lane, Stanstead Abbotts,
Ware, Herts.



The Royal Literary Fund

Applications are invited for the part-time post of Secretary to the Royal Literary Fund, a Charity founded in 1788 to relieve authors in distress.

The appointment would be made in June, to start work in September 1982. Salary by arrangement. No fund raising.

Desirable qualifications include knowledgable interest in books and authors; experience in running an office and in dealing with the DHSS and other official bodies; a sense of humour.

Application forms from:
The Secretary,
The Royal Literary Fund,
11 Ludgate Hill, London EC4

Applications must be received by 5 April.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LONDON
TRANSLATORS

... to be responsible chiefly for translation into English of a wide range of subject matter, including commercial, economic, legal, scientific and technical topics.

There are currently 3 Translator Grade III posts available. Candidates must offer French with either German or Spanish. One of these must be at least second class honours degree standard or its equivalent and the other to a standard not much below this.

Candidates should normally be aged at least 21 and must have English as their mother tongue or language of education. Final year students in undergraduate courses who have not yet obtained the required qualifications are not eligible to apply for these posts. Postgraduate students attending relevant courses may apply if qualified as above. Selection will be by written tests and interview.

Starting salary within the range £6,360-£7,310 rising to £8,350, according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects from Grade III to Grade II.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 19 March 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5717.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

SPARE TIME WORK in Kensington. Are you willing to turn your hand to anything from audio typing to filing? Could you come into our W8 offices at short notice to help out when we're very busy? If so we'd like to meet you. Telephone today for details: Alannah Hunt 01-937 8371.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE BASED African affairs publication needs part time office assistant. 01-584 9141.

TEMPTING TIMES

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Every spare pair of hands on our temporary team has been used by our clients this week. Secretaries with speeds of 100/60 who want to work in Central London at senior level should call us to find out what we have to offer.

Ring 437 1126

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For gorgeous Guiness Temps whose top Secretarial skills are not their only criteria, but experience, personality and general know-how give them the entrée to London's best organisations. Cheques in the current week of course—and top, top rates. Word processors and all grades of office staff welcome. Coffee's on the perk.—welcome!

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THE Recruitment Consultants

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URGENTLY REQUIRED. 3 people for worthwhile and rewarding work in congenial offices of Fulham Publishing Company. Experience not essential but pleasant and confident telephone manner necessary. Good remuneration. No parking problems. Please telephone 01-381 1597.

FLAIR for Fashion? Positive outlook? Able to organise and sell with style? Choose your own working hours. Enjoy working with elegant Ladies' Fashion products.—Full details from Aquamac Ltd., 12 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

SECRETARIAL

AUDIO SEC. Property. £6,000. Initiative + ability to fit into busy team. Professional appearance, rusty s/h, good typing, 25+. Call Veryan Young, 629 8863, Hodge Recruitment.

S/H / SEC. c. £6,500 for Geology Dept. of Eng. Co. Arabic language pref. Must enjoy teamwork, flexible attitude. W.P., good skills. 28+. Call Veryan Young, 629 8863, Hodge Recruitment.

M.D.'s SEC. to £7,500. A W.1-based large computer co. offers a full senior level role (100/60) to become totally involved in his business and his day. 5 years senior sec exp. 25+. Phone Clare Fanning, 629 8863, Hodge Recruitment.

PROPERTY SECOND JOBBER. £5,500. Prestigious small surroundings, assist two commercial partners with Sec. and office admin. 100/50, good presentation and education imperative. For interest and variety phone Clare Fanning 629 8863. Hodge Recruitment.

WESTBOUND. c. £6,500 + bonus. U.S. Co. presently in W.1. moving to Richmond/Twickenham area shortly, seek well organised s/h Sec./P.A. with fluent German. Good opportunity for developing and admin. role. Contact Caroline Dray, 629 8863. Hodge Recruitment.

TO £6,000 for Sec 20+ with two years' exp and 85/50. Large and friendly E.C.3 co. Urgent. O'Leary Levine 930 0759, Rec Cons.

SOUTH KEN. PA/secretary for MD of travel company, salary negotiable + perks. Bright self starters. Call Iain McClelland, 01-373 7138.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

Age 22 ish — £6,000

An exciting opportunity to enter the much sought after field of Personnel Administration (slow shorthand/good typing). Excellent benefits package.

Please contact Mary Holland, Zarak Hay Associates, 4/6 Copthall Ave, EC2. 638 9205.

JAMES DREW
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London, W1

A Sales Assistant is required immediately to sell from our collection of silk shirts, skirts and cashmere knitwear.

493 0714

Do you speak Spanish and own a car?

Europe's largest private car tour company requires well educated (newish) car owners aged 21-45 to train as official tourist guides for wealthy overseas visitors. Training given. Excellent daily cash remuneration. Full time or weekend only basis.

Call for application form
235 0807, AUTO GUIDE DIVISION, Hyde Park Travel; Members ASTA.

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La creme de la creme

HORIZONS

The Times guide to careers training

Office at the heart of things

Michel Syrett on the social and financial advantages of working from home — and the legal problems that it can present

Many potential entrepreneurs, deterred by the expense involved in renting or buying premises to operate from, overlook the most cost-effective and convenient workbase of all — their own home.

The reduction of centralized employment and the introduction of miniaturized technology in many fields makes it possible to do at home work hitherto undertaken in factories and offices. The home-based freelance or consultant can offer a wide range of services, adapted or developed from skills acquired in previous employment or picked up from hobbies or leisure pursuits.

These include financial or legal advisory services, telephone selling, data preparation, research, translation services, catering, teaching and design or studio work; not to mention market gardening, dressmaking, craftwork, furniture restoration, picture framing or bee keeping.

The advantages of a home-based enterprise are self-evident. In addition to the reduced overheads, freelances have more choice in the hours they work; they do not have to commute; a proportion of their heating, lighting and telephone costs is tax allowable. Most important of all, perhaps, they can combine their work more closely with their family life.

On the other hand, working from home can prove extremely demanding. Freelances and small businessmen often have to work long hours, sometimes into the evening and over the weekend. In familiar surroundings, close to their families, it is easy to become distracted, and they have to exercise a far greater degree of self-discipline than on an employer's premises, isolated from the sights and sounds of home life.

In addition to the universal problems of raising finance, adjusting financial status, and promoting a service, they will have to contend with a range of legal and financial restrictions peculiar to their choice of normally residential premises as their workplace. Householder's insurance policies will have to be extended to include damage or loss through business activity, and to cover any damage or loss to visiting clients. Deeds of ownership or tenancy agreements will have to be carefully checked to ensure that there is no covenant preventing the occupier from operating a business on the premises.

If any extension or alteration to the structure is necessary, planning permission will be required from the local authority, and the day to day operation of the business may be governed by a myriad of laws and regulations relating to the manufacture of goods or the supply of services.

Nevertheless, most small businessmen and women find that the flexibility of being able to work and take time off when they wish, and the freedom to lead a more balanced family life, far outweigh the logistical and financial problems of working from home. Husbands, wives or other members of the household can often play an active role in the enterprise, helping to promote the business, deal with clients, provide secretarial back-up and buy necessary stock or equipment.

There is also the possibility of forming a joint partnership. As one home-based consultant explained: "My wife not only accepted my dramatic change of occupation, but also became a colleague and participant in the business. Not only is she company secretary but she also carries quite a few management roles.

"I have seen more of my wife in business terms, and working with her has forged new bonds between us, which would not have been possible if I was absent from home between eight and eight every day."

Further information on starting a business from home is available from: The National Federation of Self Employed and Small Businesses (45 Russell Square, WC1); Association of British Chambers of Commerce (Sovereign House, 212a Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2H 8EW); The London Enterprise Agency, (69 Cannon Street, EC4N 5AB); the Small Firms Information Service (telephone operator and ask for Freephone 2444).

Recommended reading: *Earning Money From Home* (Consumers Association, £3.95) and *Working For Yourself* by Godfrey Golzen (Kogan Page, £8.25 hardback, £4.25 paperback).

Milk round creams the talent

This week sees the climax of the job recruiters' annual safari round Britain's college and university campuses. Martin Higham reports

"April", wrote T. S. Eliot, "is the cruellest month"; *but to employers who recruit graduates it is* February, the season of the *milk round. Just as tanker* drivers progress from farm to farm to collect the milk, so recruiters traipse around the campuses, hoping to skim the cream of university talent.

This annual safari is often criticized: it disrupts academic work; *it takes place* when 'flu epidemics prevail; travel is difficult; interviews take place in settings that may be cramped, cold, or stuffy, incongruous or inappropriate. Yet it remains the cheapest and most effective way of meeting, in a short time, a thousand or more undergraduates.

The form of such meetings varies. For the majority it means interviewing a dozen or more undergraduates, at half-hourly intervals, throughout the day, before moving on to the next place for "restless nights in one-night cheap hotels" (but some charge exorbitantly during the milk round).

Some employers stage presentations or arrange for modest refreshments in local hotels, on the evening before they start interviews, so that prospective recruits can ask questions and depart with a heightened impression of a career in accountancy, detergents or engineering. Sometimes such get-togethers create the opposite effect; it depends on the quality of the hosts, not the buffet.

The same applies to interviewers; some are old hands, veterans of the milk round for 20 years or more; others are young executives doing a stint in graduate recruitment before moving on to other things; a few are local managers, brought in for the occasion.

Most will have had some training in the skills and art of interviewing; some will not. A few will be professionals; for the rest some go by first impressions or act on hunches; others try to bully, ask fantasy questions, or say to candidates "Sell me this pen". The folklore of such interviews is prodigious.

With many people to see for a handful of vacancies, milk round interviews can be little more than a first screening: it becomes rejection, not selection. Most candidates will be turned down, the rest short-listed for interviews in the Easter vacation; second interviews in term time are rightly condemned by the better employers.

An efficient secretariat is needed back at base, to deal with the letters that precede or follow interviews; but all too often graduates are kept waiting for weeks before they hear the outcome; few get a decision on the spot.

The 1982 milk round has begun bleakly. There are likely to be more graduates chasing fewer jobs; one in five may not find work. Demand is patchy, often specialized — geologists, geophysicists and some engineers are needed by those international companies who explore and exploit natural resources, but in engineering and the chemical industry generally, demand is down. Only electronic engineers have a wide choice.

The public sector and retailing have fewer openings, while accountancy, where once demand was booming, has reached a ceiling; even so, some 10 per cent of graduates who enter employment will end up as accountants.

Scientists and engineers now face the problem that has long confronted art graduates: to get a job may mean not making direct use of a particular degree. The pattern of graduate employment is changing: future jobs are likely to be in smaller, high technology firms — not in the giants, as in the past.

For there are some hopeful signs. To most employers, graduates are the seedcorn; some have continued to recruit them, even when making other staff redundant. Wise employers are recruiting more graduates this year, in anticipation of a greater demand in 12 months' time.

For all those graduating this year, it will take longer and prove more arduous to find a job. Personal qualities, rather than academic attainments, are likely to be the deciding factors. Undergraduates expecting interviews would do well to recall the old military maxim: time spent on reconnaissance is seldom wasted.

Interviewees should make sure they are applying for an existing vacancy; have found out as much as they can about prospective employers; taken care in filling in their application forms and thought clearly about what they have to offer. Careers publications provide guides to self-assessment and presentation; careers services advise on interview techniques.

The hint once found in an Admiralty waiting room is still sound: "Attempt above all to convey an impression of frank sincerity." Or, as Eliot put it, make sure that "there will be time,
To prepare a face to meet
the faces that you meet".

Martin Higham is recruitment manager, Rowntree Mackintosh, and the author of Coping with Interviews *(New Opportunity Press, £5.95 hardback, £2.75 paperback).*

PERSONAL COLUMNS

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PUBLIC NOTICES

TYNE AND WEAR COUNTY COUNCIL

TYNE AND WEAR ACT 1976

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Tyne and Wear County Council have made a written representation to the Secretary of State for Transport under Section 13a(ii) of the Tyne and Wear Act 1976 for an Order revising the tolls which they are at present authorised to charge in respect of traffic passing through or into the Tyne Tunnel. The present and proposed increases in toll charges are as follows:—

Classification of Vehicles	Toll for a Single Journey through or into the Tunnel: Proposed	Present
(1) For each motor car (including motor car with three wheels); taxi; vehicle in weight unladen not exceeding 30cwt and constructed solely for the carriage of not more than sixteen passengers (excluding the driver) and their effects and light goods vehicle (up to 30cwt unladen weight), with or without trailer in each case.	40p	30p
(2) For each goods vehicle or passenger carrying vehicle not included in classification (1) with or without traileer	80p	60p

The toll charge for each motor cycle (with or without side car) or power assisted cycle is to remain at 10p as at present.
Copies of the representation may be inspected free of charge at the offices of the Chief Executive and County Clerk, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandyford House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, during normal office hours. Copies of the representation may also be purchased at the same office on payment of a fee of ten pence for each copy.

Any person may object, not later than 8th April 1982 (being 42 days after the first publication) by giving notice in writing of the grounds of objection to the Secretary of State for Transport, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB (quoting reference LUT/5/010). A copy of the objection should also be sent to the Chief Executive and County Clerk, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandyford House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, N12 1ED.

Before making an Order under this section the Secretary of State shall, if required by the applicants or by any person who has objected to the representation and has not withdrawn his objection and in any case if he thinks fit cause a local inquiry to be held by such person as he may appoint for the purpose. Any person who considers they are entitled to require the holding of an inquiry and who wishes an inquiry to be held is advised to say so when making their aplication.
Date this 25th day of February 1982

J. J. Gardner,
Chief Executive and County Clerk.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: It's a matter of Opinion; 7.05 What is Combinatorics?; 7.30 Hydraulic Ram; 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The subjects are Brazil; It's Your Choice; Out of the Past (Dickens: 1); Science Workshop: Britain's Nuclear Defence; Maths-in-a-Box; On the Rocks; 12.20 Interval; 12.30 News After noon with Richard Whitmore, Moira Stuart; 12.57 Financial report. News headlines; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: with Tony Bilbow's film item; 1.45 King Rollo; 1.50 Bric-a-Brac; 2.00 You and me; 2.15 For schools, Colleges: Music Time and, at 3.40, Television Club (pet subject); 3.00 Closedown; 3.15 Holiday: Train and bus tours in Bavaria: hopping across the Greek islands; and Derek Cooper in Scotland: 3.55 Play School: see BBC2, 11.00am.

4.20 Pixie and Dixie: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Colin Jeavons reads part four of William Browning's Grimm Grange (r).
4.40 Huckleberry Finn and His Friends: Part 8. The trial of Muff Potter;
5.05 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Blue Peter: The story of Goldie the Golden Eagle's escape from London Zoo.
5.40 News: with Richard Baker;
6.00 South east at Six;
6.25 Nationwide
6.55 Tomorrow's World: Items on an artificial substance used to join broken bones and encourage the growth of new bone; a magnetic water mark which offers improved security for credit cards; and a chemical which can aid seed germination.
7.20 Top of the Pops: With Dave Lee Travis.
8.00 The Kenny Everett Television Show: First in a new comedy series. Guests: Terry Wogan, William Rushton, Lionel Blair, Billy Connelly, John Junkin, Bill Wyman, Simon Cadell.
8.30 Goodbye Mr Kent: Temporary refuge for the night in a pub — with only one spare bedroom. With Hannah Gordon, Richard Briers.

9.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather Forecast
9.25 Shoestring: Looking for Mr Wright. Another in this series of popular thrillers, starring Trevor Eve as the private eye working for a West Country radio station. The repercussions of a dating agency's faulty pairing-off. The guest actress is Diana Dors (r).
10.15 Question Time: Another session of questions and answers from the Greenwood Theatre, London. In the chair, as always: Robin Day. His panel tonight consists of David Aaronovitch, president of the National Union of Students; Christopher Chataway, former Conservative minister; Brenda Dean, an official with SOGAT, the print workers' union; and William Waldegrave, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Education and Science.
11.15 Top sailing: an evaulation of the "cat" or "freedom" rig that should take much of the hard work out of sailing. Interviews with Geoff Hales, technical editor of Yachting World, Mike Payton, the yachting cartoonist, round-the-world yachtswoman Dame Naomi James and Olympic helmsman John Oakley.
11.45 News headlines. And weather forecast.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: The subjects this morning are, Origin of the Earth. 7.05 Whose Account Counts?; 7.30 Skye: Field Evidence. Open University ends at 7.55. At 11.00, Play School: Maureen Roffey's Door to Door; 11.25 Closedown; 12.00 Open University. The Pre-School Child; 12.25 Childhood: 5-10. Ends at 12.50; Programmes recommence at 3.55 with Muggeridge. Ancient and Modern. Part six. The period covered is 1967 to 1971. The film highlights are from Pilgrimage to Lourdes, A Monastery in Scotland, and Muggeridge in Wonderland. (r)

4.50 Caught in Time: Home movies. Britain's fascists, and the Durham Miner's gala (r).
5.10 Paris Exhibition 1900: what it was like.
5.40 Laurel and Hardy: Scram* (1932).
6.00 All Creatures Great and Small: Vet at the greyhound track. With Christopher Timothy as James Herriot (r).
6.55 County Hall: Local government serial. More about the McGovern report.
7.20 News; 7.25 History on your Doorstep: The farming community of Butleigh in Somerset. With Fred Housego and amateur historian Ann Heeley.
7.50 The Shogun Inheritance: Paternalism in Japanese industry (r).
8.30 Russell Harty: from Bravo oil platform, 110 miles off Aberdeen. With Bucks Fizz, Stan Boardman, Terri Rogers.

9.20 Call My Bluff: Word definition game, chaired by Robert Robertson. The players are Frank Muir, Liza Goddard, Hugh Leonard, Arthur Marshall, Eve Pollard and Richard Stilgoe.
9.30 Forty Minutes: Mutiny. The story of one of the last war's most tightly kept secrets. What happened in 1943 when a group of British soldiers in Italy were arrested, court-martialled and found guilty of mutiny.
10.10 Kyung-Wha-Chung plays Bach: The Korean violinist takes part in a performance of the Concerto for violin, oboe and strings, in D minor. The oboe player is Heinz Holliger, and the orchestra is the Scottish Chamber Orchestra. Also in the programme: Handel's suite, Il pastor fido.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: with Huang Chung and Victorian Parents. End at 12.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools. The subjects are: — Physics; Romsea Pottery; Roads; Geography (weather balance); A-level biology; Basic Maths; Various kinds of skins; Middle English (with writer Jan Needle); 12.00 The Woolfits: the story-teller is Michael Parkinson; 12.10 Get up and Go: with Beryl Reid and Mooncat; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial set in the last war; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Should a man think he's finished if he is declared redundant at the age of 40. A special inquiry; 2.45 The Gate of Eden: The trilogy ends. Richard Gibson stars in this story of conflicting loyalties (r); 3.45 How's Your Father? Harry Worth as a hapless widower (r).

4.15 Dr Snuggles: the voice is Peter Ustinov's (r); 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: emulating the circus daredevil, Gambini the Great.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: countryside serial.
5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.25 Thames Sport. With Allan Taylor, Simon Reed.
7.00 Does the Team Think? A panel of comedians obliquely answer questions from members of the public. They are: Beryl Reid, Jimmy Edwards, Frankie Howerd and William Rushton. The MC is Tim Brooke-Taylor.
7.30 Rising Damp: Another in this comedy series set in a lodging house run by the reprehensible Rigsby (Leonard Rossiter). Tonight, in a gleaming white supercharged sports car, he takes Miss Jones (Frances de la Tour) to a country club dance (r).
8.00 Falcon Crest: Episode 2 of this drama serial, set in the California wine lands Starring Jane Wyman as the wealthy autocrat. Also starring Robert Foxworth and Billy R. Moses.

9.00 Shelley: A Drop of the Pink Stuff. Comedy series, with Hywel Bennett as the perpetual layabout, and Belinda Sinclair as his wife. Baby Emma is now six weeks old, so Shelley thinks it is time he and his wife resumed marital relations. But the infant won't stop yelling and the doctor is called in. But there are complications.
9.30 TV Eye: Four exiled Poles are interviewed in an attempt to find out what the Polish Government's long-term strategy is towards Solidarity. They include Leon Dubicki, a friend of General Jaruzelski.
10.00 News from ITN. And Thames area news headlines.
10.30 Danger UXB: Another in this drama series about an army bomb disposal unit. Tonight, a bomb has fallen close to a gasometer in dockland; and 347 Section have to defuse it. But the stress of war is beginning to have a serious effect on Lance Corporal Salt (Kenneth Cranham) who is worrying about the safety of his wife and children (r).
11.30 Parents and Teenagers: Domestic problems are discussed, and acted out.
12.00 What the Papers Say: The presenter is Richard Ingrams, editor of Private Eye.
12.15 Close. Robert Kilroy-Silk MP reads a poem.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Your Move or Mine. The agonising business of buying and selling houses.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: 'Multiplication is Vexation' by Pat Burchard.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1982 (new series).†
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping.
2.02 Women's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre 'What a Little Moonlight Can Do' by James Walker.†
4.00 Home Base. People and places that don't always make the national headlines.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time. 'Welsh Fargo' by Harry Secombe (4).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
6.00 The Six o'clock News, including Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse. The nature of poetry as sound.
7.30 Concert from Lancaster. BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra: (Part 1) Haydn, Bartok.†
8.25 Irish Giants and Missing Links. A talk by Philip Doughty.
8.45 Concert. (Part 2) Dvorak.†
9.35 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Quote ... Unquote. Nigel Rees and guests share favourite quotations and identify others.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'A Confederacy of Dunces' by John Kennedy Toole (4).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News: Weather Report; Forecast.†

VHF: 6.00-6.30am: For Schools: 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother; 11.00-12.00 For Schools; 2.00-3.00 For Schools; 11.00 Study on 4; 11.30-12.10am Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Britten, Ireland, Morley, Bridge; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Rossini, Schumann, Mono, Parme; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Berlioz: records.†
9.50 Scarlatti and Brahms. Piano recital.†
10.40 Bax and Haydn. Chamber music recital.†
11.25 Berg and Mahler. Concert.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Midday Concert. Cello and Piano recital direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre: Schumann, Kenneth Leighton, Grieg.†
2.00 San Giovanni Battista. Oratorio by Alessandro Stradella.†
3.25 Bartok. String Quartet recital.†
4.00 English Piano Music. Recital: Frank Bridge, Delius, Dorothy Howell, John Ireland, William Alwyn.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Duets and Divisions. Recital: Morley, Thomas Baltzar, Telemann.†
7.20 Garland for a Hoar Head by John Arden. Feature on the 15th-century poet John Skelton.†
9.25 Music in our Time. Peter Maxwell Davies, Anthony Payne.†
10.15 Words. Talk by John Sparrow (4).
10.20 Brahms and Mahler. Song recital.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Arthur Rubinstein. Poulenc; record.†

VHF: Open University 5.55 Greek colonization; 6.15 Digital Computer; 6.35 Introduction to Calculus; 11.30 Maths Foundation; 11.40 Mechanical Concept; 12.00 Introduction to Schooling and Society; 12.20 Student of Religion; 1.00 Decision Making in Britain.



Freddie Jones: Garland for a Hoar Head (Radio 3, 7.20)

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore, including 6.02 Cricket Desk.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 pm Gloria Hunniford, including 1.45 Sports Desk.† 2.00 Ed Stewart, including 2.45, 3.45 Sports Desk.† 4.00 David Hamilton, including 4.45 Sports Desk.† 5.45 News; Sport. 6.00 John Dunn, including 6.45 Sports Desk.† 8.00 Country Club with Wally Whyton.† 9.00 Alan Dell with the Big Band Sound.† 10.00 Know Your Place. Comedy series. 10.30 Star Sound Extra with Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight, including 12.00 Midnight Newsroom; Weather; Motoring information on stereo from 12.00 midnight. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour with Sheila Tracy.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music with Chris Aldred.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 The Record Producers: Glyn Johns. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: [illegible] Verse of Thomas Thornley. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The Paradoxical World. 1.00 Ploughman of the Moon. 1.15 Outlook. News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC Cymru/Wales 10.0-10.30 am I Ysgolion: Hwnt Ac Yma. 12.57-1.0 pm News of Wales. 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion. 6.0-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.15-1145 Snooker: 1982 Welsh Professional Championships. 11.45-12.15 am The Computer Programme. 12.15-12.45 Top Sailing. 12.45 News of Wales. Scotland 12.55-1.0 pm Scottish News. 3.0-3.30 The Afternoon Show. 3.30-3.55 Closedown. 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.0 Current Account. 11.45 News Headlines. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.55 am For Schools. 12.57-1.0 pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.0-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News Headlines. England 6.0-6.25 pm Regional News Magazines. 11.50 Close.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: Starts 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Bygones. 4.20 Palmerston USA. 5.10 Trivial Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30 Now You See It. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Make Mine Music. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Living and Growing for Parents and Teachers. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30-2.45 Yesterday: Archives of 1982. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 9.00 Shelley. 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30 What The Papers Say. 11.45 Late Night From Two. 12.30am Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40 On the Water. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.32 News. 10.35 Controversy. 11.04 Parents and Teenagers. 11.35 In Concert: Elkie Brooks. 12.00 Postscript. 12.05am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Flying Kiwi. 4.50-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 It's George. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 Living and Growing. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 3.45-4.15 Make Mine Music. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45-5.15 Adventures of Black Beauty. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.30 North Sea Saga. 11.15 Parents and Teenagers. 11.45 Marie Gordon Price in Concert. 12.15 am Lent with Luke.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: 9.20 The Good Word. 9.25 North-East News. 1.20 North-East News and Look Around. 4.20 The Lone Ranger. 4.50 Voyage to the Botton of the Sea. 6.00 North-East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 North-East News. 10.32 Job Slot Extra. 10.35 Bizarre. 11.05 Check it Out. 11.35 The Open Window. 11.50 Epilogue. 12.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45 Jason of Star Command. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England Their England. 10.30 Venture: Current Affairs presented by John Edwards. 11.15 News. 11.20 Film: Minnesota Clay (Cameron Mitchell). Gunfighter escapes from prison and becomes involved in gang warfare. 1.05am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 End of Part One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 What's on Where. 6.40 On the Water. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.28 News. 10.34 Better Read. 11.05 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 In Concert: Elkie Brooks. 12.00am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 news. 3.45-4.15 Struck by Lightning. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Country Calendar. 11.00 Parents And Teenages. 11.30 Ladies Man. 12.00 Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Just Williams. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 City of Angels. 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Golfing Greats: Johnny Miller. 11.00 Parents and Teenagers. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 4.20 Palmerstown USA. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Cuckoo Waltz. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.30 Scene '82: Arts presented by Richard Wyatt. 11.00 Survival. 11.30 Great Depression: Britain. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.22am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10pm Mwsli. 4.15 Fanfare for Young Musicians. 4.45 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Captain Nemo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.30-11.30 All Kinds of Everything.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.45 Schools Challenge: Royal School, Armagh and Rainey Endowed, Magherafelt. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.35 Bizarre. 11.05 Parents and Teenagers. 11.35 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Hywel Bennett in Shelley (ITV, 9.00pm)

CHOICE

● MUTINY (BBC 2, 9.30), this week's Forty Minutes film, presents an overwhelming case against what was clearly a miscarriage of justice. It's the tale of the 192 British soldiers, veterans of Monty's campaigns, found guilty of mutiny in 1943 and sentenced variously to imprisonment, or judicial death (the firing squads were never assembled), or almost certain retributive death at the front-line. It is, however, another kind of sentence that still hangs over some of the survivors of the "Mutiny" who tell their stories tonight: permanent dishonour. It is the price they are paying for having put regimental loyalty first. Alan Patient's film is a useful curtain-raiser for tomorrow night's BBC 2 Playhouse production How Many Miles to Babylon? in which military rigidity is again seen darkly through a burning glass.

● GARLAND FOR A HOAR HEAD. (Radio 3, 7.20pm), John Arden's dramatised feature, blows the dust off the reputation of John Skelton, the priest, poet and (above all) satirist whose sharp shafts not only brought yelps from the clergy in general but (if Mr Arden is to be believed) pricked the bubble of Cardinal Wolsey's ambition. A third person, the actor Freddie Jones, has now joined the partnership of Mr Arden and his director Alfred Bradley which has already produced two outstanding radio productions, Don Quixote and Pearl. The conjunction of these three talents has resulted in two hours of stimulating invective. It is to Mr Arden's credit that he has kept his dramatization to a minimum; somebody else, one day, will write a play about Skelton and it will make marvellous listening. Meanwhile, Mr Arden, by quoting extensively from Skelton's works, has come up with an impressive canvas of the man, which is practically a self-portrait.

● Radio music highlights: a first performance of a new work by Kenneth Leighton for cello and piano, Alleluia Pascha Nostrum, played by Raphael Wallfisch and Richard Markham, and broadcast live from Manchester (Radio 3, 1.05); Mahler's Symphony No 5, played by the South German Radio Symphony Orchestra (Radio 3, 11.25am); and a BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra concert which includes the Bartok Piano Concerto No 1 (soloist David Wilde) and the Dvorak Symphony No 7 (Radio 4, 7.30 and 8.45).

Whether evidence is against co-defendant

Regina v Varley

Before Lord Justice Griffiths, Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Hirst

[Judgment delivered February 18]

Guidance was given by the Court of Appeal to trial judges when deciding for the purpose of section 1(f) (iii) of the Criminal Evidence Act 1898 whether a defendant had given evidence against a co-defendant.

Mr Lionel Read, QC and Mr Stewart Patterson, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr James Black, QC and Mr Charles Barton for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN giving reserved reasons for the judgment of the court said that the appellant Varley was jointly charged with a man named Dibble of two offences of robbery and of possession of a firearm at the time of committing a theft. Both men had previous convictions.

At the trial, Dibble gave evidence that they had both taken part but that he had acted under duress imposed by the appellant. The appellant said that he was not there at all and that Dibble's evidence was untrue.

Dibble's evidence was clearly against the appellant and the question of the appeal was whether the appellant's evidence was against Dibble for the purposes of deciding whether the appellant should be cross-examined about his convictions under section 1(f) (iii) of the Criminal Evidence Act 1898.

Putting all the reported cases together, there were established principles which might serve as guidance to trial judges when called upon to give rulings under section 1(f) (iii). If those principles were borne in mind, it might not be necessary to investigate all the relevant authorities.

If it was established that a person jointly charged had given evidence against the co-defendant that defendant had a right to cross-examine the other as to previous convictions and the trial judge had no discretion to refuse an application. Such evidence might be given either in chief or during cross-examination.

It had to be objectively decided whether the evidence either supported the prosecution case in a material respect or undermined the defence of the other accussed person. A hostile intent was irrelevant.

If consideration had to be given to the undermining of the other's defence, care must be taken to see that the evidence clearly undermined the defence. Inconvenience or inconsistency with the other's defence was not of itself sufficient.

Mere denial of participation in a joint venture was not of itself sufficient to rank as evidence against the co-defendant. Such denial must lead to the conclusion that if the witness did not participate then it must have been the other who did.

Where one defendant asserted or in due course would have asserted one view of the joint venture which was directly contradicted by the other, such contradiction might be evidence against the co-defendant.

Applying those principles to the facts of the appellant's case, and the appellant's evidence that he was not a participant, had not gone with Dibble and had not forced Dibble, the appellant's evidence was against Dibble, because it amounted to saying that Dibble was telling lies and Dibble would be left as a participant on his own and not acting under duress. The trial judge was right in ruling that cross-examination as to previous convictions was permissible and the appeal against conviction should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Prosecuting Solicitor, Bristol.

Surveyors' contingency fee enforceable

Pickering v Sogex Services (UK) Ltd

Before Mr Justice Kilner Brown

[Judgment delivered February 17]

A contingency fee claimed by chartered surveyors, for successful negotiations, equivalent to one year's saving on rates payable as a result of the firm's endeavours to reduce the rateable value of the defendants' premises, was legally enforceable and could not be said to be champertous.

Mr Justice Kilner Brown so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division

Mr Patrick Twigg for the plaintiffs; Mr Anthony Thornton for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN said that the case was of importance to chartered surveyors and maybe to other professions as well, apart from solicitors and barristers who operated under their own rules

The plaintiff firm claimed for a contingency fee. The claim was based on an agreement between the parties that the plaintiff firm would endeavour to have the ratable value on the defendants' offices reduced in return for their professional fee.

A letter from the plaintiffs to the defendants, which formed part of the agreement, contained the following paragraph:

"Concerning the professional fees for these services, we would be willing to accept as a fee, the amount of rates actually saved in the year April 1977 to March 1978. As I explained, the alternative is for us to charge a fee in accordance with the recommended scales, which in round terms is a little over 2 per cent of the ratable value and this is payable, whatever the outcome of our investigation."

The common practice to challenge an existing ratable value, and the one followed in the present case, was for the objector or his professional representative to give notice of the proposal for the alteration, as provided by the General Rate Act 1967. The district valuation officer then served notice of objection, and after 14 days the objector was treated as appealing against the valuation and a hearing was set down in the local valuation court.

As was the usual practice the plaintiffs continued negotiations for a rate reduction. That culminated in them obtaining a ratable value reduced from £140,000 to £116,638. Accordingly, the appeal hearing was a mere formality at which the agreed valuation was recorded.

The defendants' most interesting and important submission was that the agreement was champertous and therefore unenforceable. Champerty was defined in *Halsbury's Laws of England* (4th edition, vol 9, paragraph 400) as maintenance of an action in consideration if a promise to give the maintainer a share in the proceeds or subject matter of the action", and by Lord Wilberforce in *Trendtex Trading Corporation v Credit Suisse* ([1981] 3 WLR 766) as "trafficking in litigation".

The defendants argued that the arrangement in the instant case was unenforceable because it involved the payment of part of the proceeds of successful pursuit in a legal process. It was said that the doctrine extended to negotiations which contemplated a court order and which required a court order before the agreement reached could become effective.

The arrangement was by statute prohibited in the case of solicitors and should by analogy extend to other professions.

Counsel for the plaintiffs made two submissions against those contentions. The first was that the actions of the plaintiff firm could not be described as trafficking in litigation. Negotiations, agreement and formal recording in the local valuation court were not litigation.

It was a process ot administration and in his Lordship's opinion that submission was correct.

The other point followed naturally from the contention that there was no process of litigation. It was said that litigation in the sense in which it was used in the context of champertous arrangments required that the process involved possible recourse to a court of law.

A district valuation court was not a court of law, see *Attorney General v BBC* ([1981] AC 303).

On that and the other authoritative analyses that arose in that case as to the nature and scope of a valuation court his Lordship had no hesitation in applying the principle to the present case. It meant therefore that, even if the agreement contemplated recourse to the local valuation court, it fell outside the area where champerty might be said to arise.

By the same principle there could be no objection in law to a percentage arrangement where the chartered surveyors dealt with a landlord's case in proceedings before a rent tribunal because that was a tribunal which would seem to come within the same general description as to the status and purpose as was the case with the local valuation court.

In the light of the law as decided the plaintiff firm were entitled to judgment for their claim for £22,935.41.

Solicitors: Grangewoods; Allen & Overy.

Deportations must be separately weighed

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Yau and Another

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Kerr and Sir George Baker

[Judgment delivered February 22]

The Court of Appeal directed the Immigration Appeal Tribunal to allow an appeal by a wife and her son against a deportation order on the ground that the Home Secretary contrary to the Immigration Act 1971 and the Immigration Rules (HC82) failed to consider each appellant's case separately from that of the husband who had been deported.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Yau Yuk Wah, aged 19, and his mother, Cheung Yau.

Lord Hooson, QC, and Mr Edward Fitzgerald for the appellants; Mr Christopher Symons for the Secretary of State.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that the husband, Mr Fook Yau, was given leave to enter the country in 1971. The appellants were granted entry certificates to join him in 1973 and their leave to remain was made concurrent with Mr Yau's.

Mr Yau's leave to work was as a waiter but in breach thereof he took employment as a cook.

In May, 1979, notice was served of the secretary of state's decision to deport Mr Yau and notice of deportation was given to the appellants. Mr Yau returned to Hongkong in 1980.

The appellants appealed against their notice of deportation. Their main argument was that no independent consideration was given to them because at all stages the two appellants were being looked at as part of the family of Mr Yau.

An adjudicator dismissed the appeal and his decision was affirmed by the appeal tribunal.

The task of the adjudicator and of the appeal tribunal was to decide whether the secretary of state's decision was "in accordance with the law or with any immigration rules applicable to the case": see section 19 (1) (a) (i) of the 1971 Act.

If the adjudicator considered that the decision was not in accordance with the rules he must allow the appeal. It was not open to the adjudicator to remedy deficiencies in the secretary of state's decision.

His Lordship came to the conclusion that the secretary of state did not give separate consideration to the case of each appellant and did not weigh in relation to each matters for and against deportation.

The secretary of state never exercised his discretion in relation to the appellants and it was not open to the adjudicator or the appeal tribunal to substitute its discretion for that of the secretary of state.

Accordingly, the appeal should be allowed and the case should be sent back to the appeal tribunal with directions to allow the appeal against the order.

Lord Justice Kerr and Sir George Baker agreed.

Solicitors: Ollard Ollard & Bell, Wisbech; Treasury Solicitor.

Challenge to facts over discrimination

Commission for Racial Equality v Amari Plastics Ltd

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Sir Sebag Shaw

[Judgment delivered February 23]

A person appealing under section 59 of the Race Relations Act 1976 against a requirement of a non-discrimination notice issued by the Commission for Racial Equality under section 58, was entitled to challenge facts found by the commission in the course of its formal investigation, on which the notice was based, and was not limited to appealing against the reasonableness of the requirement.

The Court of Appeal, dismissed an appeal by the commission from a decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal (*The Times*, June 30, 1981; [1981] WLR 511) involving a company, Amari Plastics Ltd.

Section 59 provides: "(1) Not later than six weeks after a non-discrimination notice is served on any person he may appeal against any requirement of the notice ... (2) Where the tribunal or court considers a requirement in respect of which an appeal is brought under subsection (1) to be unreasonable because it is based on an incorrect finding of fact or for any other reason, the tribunal or court shall quash the requirement ..."

Mr Desmond Browne for the commission; Mr Eldred Tabachnik for the company.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that it was alleged that in 1977 the company was guilty of unlawful discrimination against coloured people. In July 1978 the commission decided to embark on a formal investigation under the 1976 Act, and pursuant to section 49(4) it gave the company an opportunity to submit representations. The company did that, and the commission carried out an investigation.

In September 1979, the commission, as required by section 58(5), sent the company a letter saying that it was minded to issue a non-discrimination notice and inviting further representations. The letter contained extensive details of the alleged acts of descrimination. The company put in even more extensive representations, and in February 1980 the commission issued the notice.

In March 1980 the company lodged an appeal with the industrial tribunal, and also issued a 10-page request for further and better particulars of the notice. The appeal was held up pending the decision on the particulars.

The chairman of the tribunal directed that particulars should be given of every fact, and his decision was upheld by the Employment Appeal Tribunal in June 1981. The commission now appealed to the Court of Appeal.

Mr Browne argued that since that appeal was against the requirement, it should be limited to that, and the company should not be permitted to appeal on all the facts which gave rise to the notice.

The wording of the statute was plain beyond doubt. The whole foundation of the non-discrimination notice was the findings of fact by the commission. When complainants gave evidence to the commission, they could not be cross-examined: see *R v Commission for Racial Equality, Ex parte Cottrell* (*The Times*, May 24, 1980; [1980] 1 WLR 1580).

The first time the company could put its case to an impartial tribunal was before the industrial tribunal. If the company said the requirement was unreasonable because it was based on incorrect findings of fact, it must be open to it, in fairness, to challenge those findings at a proper judicial hearing.

His Lordship understood the difficulty in which the commission would be placed. After all the long investigation to date, it was now faced with a full-dress hearing, which it said would be an intolerable new burden. However, that was the result of the clear parliamentary provisions.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal had set out a procedure to be followed on appeals to the industrial tribunal, with the commission putting forward the facts on which it relied, and the company saying which ones it challenged, like pleadings, the matter then to be determined by the industrial tribunal. Its analysis was quite correct.

There was a further question whether the commission's report of its investigation ought to be published or made available as soon as it was prepared. Since it might contain prejudicial or defamatory material, and the statute laid down no timetable, the commission was entitled to hold it back until a later stage.

Lord Justice Griffiths and Sir Sebag Shaw agreed.

The commission was granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords, on terms as to costs.

Solicitors: Bindman & Partners; Richards Butler & Co.

'Legal manoeuvring'

Dawes v Dawes

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Dunn and Sir Sebag Shaw

[Judgment delivered February 19]

A conflict of interest in a house between a mother and her son should have prevented solicitors accepting instructions from the mother, Lord Justice Ormrod said in the Court of Appeal. His Lordship criticized the solicitors for what he described as "legal manoeuvring" which brought the profession into disrepute.

The son was in a matrimonial dispute with his wife and the mother sought an order to exclude the wife and children of the marriage from the matrimonial home which was owned by the mother.

Mr Michael Harris for the wife; Mr Richard Bruce for the mother.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the husband and wife married in 1959 and had five children. Seven years ago the husband's mother went to live in a house she inherited in Bournemouth and allowed her son and his family to live in her former home, which she owned.

In January the wife and four of the children left the matrimonial home because of the husband's violent behaviour and went to live with the wife's mother in a one-bedroomed old person's flat.

The wife commenced divorce proceedings and in February after a full hearing was granted an order that the husband had to vacate the matrimonial home.

E & D Westbrook, the same solicitors who had been acting for the husband, by letter purported to determine the wife's licence on behalf of his mother and applied to the county court on her behalf to exclude the wife from the property and for possession of it. That was legal manoeuvering which brought the profession into disrepute. The court was surprised that a responsible grandmother could behave in such a way.

The deputy judge had ordered his wife not to remain in or return to the matrimonial home. That order should never have been made. The court would set aside that order and the mother would be ordered to leave the premises and not to return until further order.

Lord Justice Dunn and Sir Sebag Shaw agreed

Solicitors: Horne, Engall & Freeman, Egham; E & D Westbrook, Staines.

Adoption notice to other side

In re W (a Minor)

Where a local authority plaintiff in wardship proceedings intended to ask the court for directions for the placement of the child with long-term foster parents with a view to adoption and the originating summons had not been amended to show that intention, the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Wood) said on February 23 that it was advisable for notice to be given, in good time, to the defendant mother's solicitors so that they would not be taken completely by surprise. Furthermore, it enabled them to seek some other order or to file further evidence.

Gilmour fears the Budget will deepen recession

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Ian Gilmour, the former Cabinet minister who has become the sternest critic of the Government within its own ranks, said last night that a tough Budget would be likely to lead not to recovery but to a deepening recession.

Repeating his persistent call for a considerable but carefully selective boost to demand, Sir Ian voiced his fears that unless the Government changed its policies output would go down.

Sir Ian's stark warning was indicative of the widespread depression apparent on the liberal wing of the Conservative Party yesterday after Mrs Margaret Thatcher's warning on Tuesday night of a neutral Budget on March 9.

Mrs Thatcher's speech to the Engineering Employer's Federation, in which she said that the Chancellor's already limited room for manoeuvre had been diminished by decreases in the price of oil, confirmed the worst fears of Conservative "wets" who have been arguing for a significant boost to the economy, but it did not surprise them.

Many MPs, whom Mrs Thatcher has seen in small groups in recent weeks to talk about the economy, came away from those encounters convinced that anything but a marked change of strategy was in the wind.

Those who have been arguing for an injection of upwards of £3,000m are now resigned to something much less. Most are waiting for the details before deciding on their next course of action—but there is little talk yet of rebellion.

Sir Ian, speaking to the Federation of Conservative Students, said that for more than a year economic ministers had been proclaiming a recovery, but had never convincingly explained how it was to occur.

He said the latest indicators for expenditure and output gave grave cause for concern that the next significant change in output would be downwards. As stocks were still quite high relative to output, the Government could not look to positive stockbuilding to bring about the recovery, and there seemed no reason why the other components of demand taken together should bring it about.

On present policies, Sir Ian said, the recovery could not possibly come from Government expenditure, the rise in personal consumption was hardly likely to be more this year than last, immediate prospects for world trade were not good, and there had been a disquieting rise in imports.

"That is why on present policies I expect output to resume its downward course this year and the trend of unemployment to pick up speed again."

Mr Robert Hicks, Conservative MP for Bodmin, who has often been spoken of as a possible recruit for the Social Democrats, told *The Times* last night, "I am uneasy about what I have heard in recent days. It confirms all one's fears that the Budget will be presented in solely economic terms when in fact it is equally important to get the politics right."

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, another former Cabinet minister, also renewed his call for a major stimulus to the economy to reduce unemployment.

Interviewed on BBC radio's "World at One" programme, he warned that unless the Chancellor gave hope and encouragement in the Budget "the mood on the backbenches will become menacing."

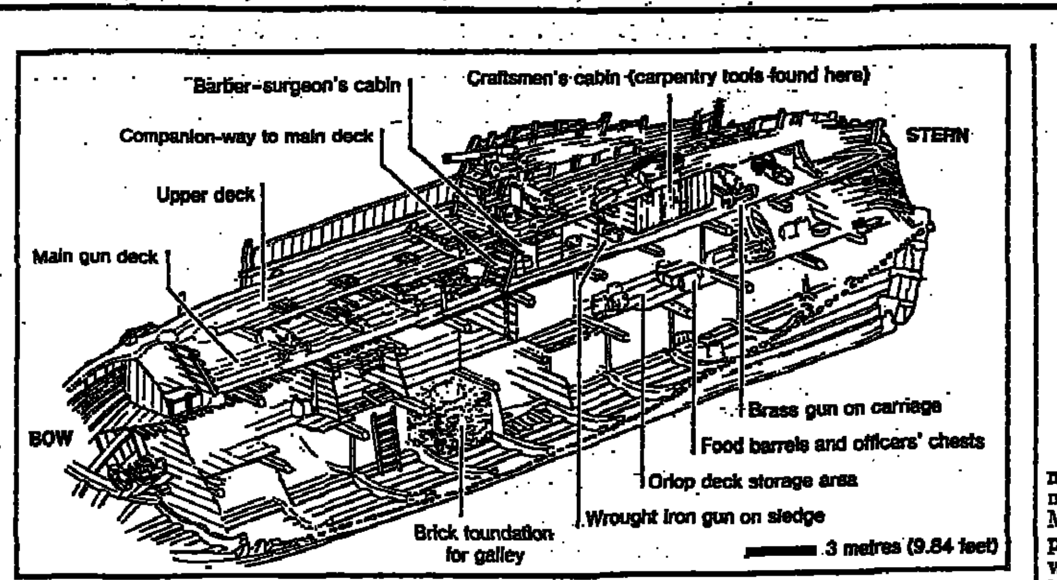
□ The Government needs a new strategy aimed at boosting output and employment, according to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (David Blake writes).

Its latest review says that the current strategy has failed "in its own terms" but gives warning against any attempt to revive it in next month's Budget. Instead, it wants a cut in the National Insurance surcharge or indirect taxes to stimulate the economy, followed by more action in the future. This could include reflationary packages throughout the year if inflation stayed under control.

The Institute forecasts a rise in unemployment of about half a million over the next two years, to an adult total of 3.3 million in 1983. Growth this year will be about three-quarters of a per cent during the year, though the 1982 average is expected to be 1.4 per cent above that of 1981.

It says this will be the fourth consecutive Budget where growth is not fast enough to prevent a rise in unemployment.

Jobless forecast, page 13



Below deck secrets of the Tudors

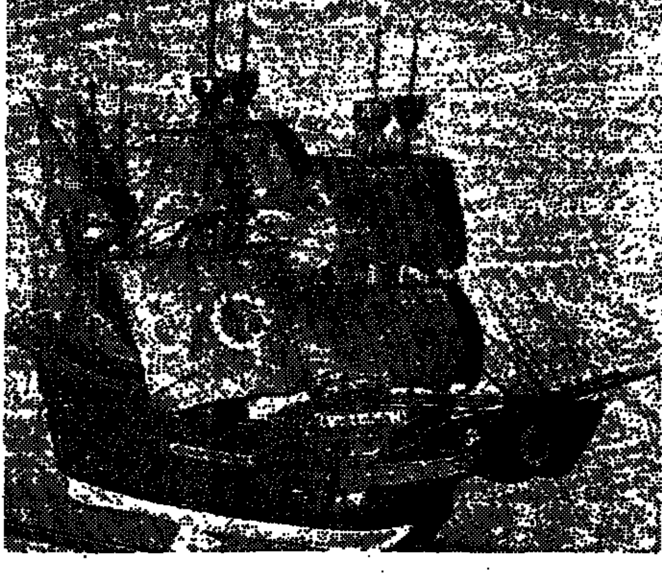
By David Nicholson-Lord

The final stage in a 10-year archaeological struggle with the forces of submarine erosion and encrustation begins on Monday when divers descend again to the wreck of the Mary Rose on the Solent sea-bed. This year should be the last Henry VIII's warship spends under water.

The photograph of a model (right) shows how the Mary Rose would have looked beforet she sank in 1545. The diagram (above), while in appearance a cross-section, in reality shows all that remains of her.

It is an isometric sketch which, according to the Mary Rose Trust, is based on the most complex underwater survey undertaken.

Mrs Margaret Rule, the project's archaeological director, said yesterday: "The ship filled up so quickly with clay and mud after she sank that they effectively supported her decks. We are not looking at a collapsed house of cards, but rather as though we had taken a ship and put a circular saw through it. It is quite astonishing".



The drawing gives an upright view of the Mary Rose's starboard side, which has lain in the sea-bed at an angle of 60 degrees for the past four centuries. That is the "slice" that is hoped will be finally raised in the early autumn, and later put on view in Portsmouth after reconstruction.

Among the many details revealed of below-decks Tudor life is the barber-surgeon's cabin where the crew queued for shaves, haircuts, prescriptions and minor surgery. A few doors along is the cabin used by four of the ship's workmen, where a collection of fine planes for moulding and carpentry, were found remarkably preserved.

The wrought-iron guns illustrated delivered stone shot which splintered into shrapnel on impact, a sixteenth-century variant of the anti-personnel weapon.

IBA will battle for Satellite television

from page 1
British" service—made up of programmes from all four British channels.

There were also dark hints from the programme companies that the BBC had no experience, as they had of running a commercial service, and ought not to risk the cash of the licence-fee-paying public.

The BBC yesterday kept a dignified and contented silence. But staff said privately they would welcome competition from the BA, but not at the cost of delaying a service the public wanted.

The solution, on which both sides seem most likely to agree, would be a larger satellite at a higher cost.

□ Dates were announced yesterday for the first closed-circuit experiment in television by satellite linking 14 European and North African broadcasting organizations.

Five countries will originate the programmes, one week each starting on May 24 with the IBA. The initial week will test the feasibility of a full-scale European service. Other trials will be coordinated by the broadcasting services of Italy, Austria, Holland and Germany.

Hijacked jet still on tarmac at Beirut

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Feb 24

Shia Muslim gunmen demanding the return of their missing religious leader, Imam Moussa Sadr, forcibly took possession of a Kuwait Airways Boeing 707 that had just landed at Beirut International Airport from Libya and demanded that the plane fly to Tehran. Tonight it was still on the tarmac, but one passenger was released.

A squad of gunmen drove up to the aircraft in a white limousine just after it had arrived in front of the airport terminal building. Firing into the air with automatic rifles, the men boarded the Boeing as its 105 passengers were trying to disembark, then stood in the cabin shouting "Moussa Sadr, Moussa Sadr".

The missing religious leader failed to return from a trip to Libya in 1978 and Lebanon's Muslim Shia community have held Colonel Gaddafi responsible for his disappearance.

Up to a dozen gunmen avoided the airport's security precautions by driving their car through a gap in the perimeter fence just next to a Shia slum village. Once on board, they summoned the attention of the authorities by firing two shots at the airport control tower and demanded the presence of several religious leaders.

The Syrians—who are allies of both the Movement and the Libyans—later sent several tanks clanking up the seaside road next to the airport. Members of Lebanon's "Squad 16" security units, fixed telescopic sites to their rifles.

The hijackers did not help themselves. In the flurry of shooting before they boarded the plane, they blew out the tyres of two cars parked by the aircraft wheels, trapping the jet on the tarmac apron.

Last December, members of the Shia Amal movement hijacked a Libyan Arab Airlines jet to Beirut then took it on a 7,200-mile odyssey between Cyprus and Tehran before releasing the passengers and their Chilean pilot.

The Libyans maintain that Moussa Sadr left their country on a flight to Rome but agree that he never arrived back in Lebanon. All but the Shias of Lebanon believe that the Imam is dead and there have been several reports in Beirut that he had tried to swindle money from the Libyans.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

When hairy lips become a matter of taste

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, the former Solicitor General for Scotland, spoke in the House yesterday for the first time since he unjustly felt obliged to resign office at the height of the Great Rape Hysteria.

He rose on a point of order to defend, against a slur from a Labour Member, the name of the woman, employed at the House of Commons, with whom he had during the winter ended a tempestuous, much-publicized relationship. This was Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for Stirlingshire, West, had referred to her as "that demented woman". He said it during Scottish question time.

One assumes that under Scottish law people are not responsible for what they say at Scottish question time. None the less, Mr Fairbairn launched his point of order. "Is 'demented woman' in order, Mr Speaker, even if it comes from the hairy lips of a demented man?" (Background note: Mr Canavan has a beard.)

Cursed across Camden

"Further to that point of order", cried Mr Canavan, rising to his feet. He offered to withdraw "demented woman" and replace it with "Right Hon demented woman". It was clear that the Speaker was now faced with having to rule on "demented woman", and "Right Hon demented woman", but also on "demented man" as well as, of course, "hairy lips of". They all sounded very out of order.

Mr Thomas is a wise Speaker. The rules are clear on these matters. So he ignored them. He confined himself wearily to observing: "These are matters of taste". This way, bloodshed was avoided. Not for the first time, Mr Thomas had saved civilization.

Mr Fairbairn strolled out of the chamber. Younger readers will have forgotten the Age of Rape, of which he was one of the most conspicuous victims. It is all over now, having been replaced by lead in petrol. But there was a time when Mr Fairbairn was cursed in every feminist poetry workshop in the London Borough of Camden. In the end, it broke him. But yesterday his old panache had returned. It was good to see it.

Otherwise, Scottish question time, traditionally one of the most violent fixtures in the calendar, passed off quietly yesterday. There were comparatively few arrests. Mr Peter Fraser, Mr Fairbairn's successor as Solicitor General for Scotland, made his debut at the dispatch box and competently discussed: wrongful imprisonment; the practice of publicans passing off one whisky for another of a more famous name; the law of incest; and other traditional Caledonian pursuits.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, one of the under-secretaries at the Scottish Office, reported that during 1981, a year in which consumption of alcohol had been illegal at Scottish football grounds, 231 people were found guilty of being drunk while "attempting to enter designated football grounds", and 186 were guilty of possessing containers containing alcohol while attempting to enter said grounds.

It is to be assumed that when they compete in the World Cup in Spain later this year, Scotland's soccer drunks will improve on those figures. Mr Ronald Brown (Labour MP for Edinburgh, Leith) intervened and explained: "Many of those arrested have religious differences and do not go specifically to watch football". This was a formidable non sequitur, made still more so when Mr Brown added: "Is it not a disgrace that Rangers FC do not employ Catholics?" Labour Members shouted at the minister: "Answer, answer". But the Speaker intervened to say that it had nothing to do with drink.

Mention communion wine, one silently urged Mr Brown. But he was not quick enough. Still, at the end of question time, he asked on a point of order who he should address his question to: "the Home Secretary, the Prime Minister, the General Secretary of the UN, or perhaps God?"

Whereupon, the Speaker again demonstrated his greatness. "If I may make a constructive suggestion, and I am trying to be helpful", he said, "I would advise the hon Member to go to the Rangers Football Club".

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen attends opening of Trial of the Pyx, Goldsmiths' Hall, London EC2, 11.45.

Talks, lectures
The Elgin Marbles and sculptural taste in the Romantic period, by Dr Alex Potts, Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Whitworth Park, Manchester, 7.
The Story of Wedgwood by Hensleigh Cecil Wedgwood, great-great-great grandson of Josiah Wedgwood, Central Library, Le Mans Crescent, Bolton, 7.30.

Exhibitions in progress
Andy Warhol: portrait screen-prints, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Cardiff; Mon to Thurs 9 to 8.30, Fri 9 to 6 (until March 3).
History of the Traction Engine, paintings by David Weston, Museum of Transport, Albert Drive, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until April 19).
Essex Markets and Fairs, exhibition by Essex Records Office, Colchester Castle; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4 (until March 27) (admission free to end of Feb).
Centenary Exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10-5 (until March 27).
The Dolmetsch Collection of Musical Instruments, Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, SE23; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (until April 30).
Paintings by Renos Loizou, Christopher Hull Gallery, 670 Fulham Road, SW6; Tues to Fri 10 to 6; Sat 10 to 4; closed Mon afternoon (until March 13).

Special exhibition
Our World and You—exhibition for adults and children by Newport school children to promote understanding of world development, including model of Botswana tribal dwelling, displays of food from Third World countries and projects on historical, scientific, geographical and statistical aspects; also display stands by 16 agencies including Oxfam and Save the Children Fund; St Joseph's High School, Newport, open to the public from 7 pm tonight.

Music
Endellion String Quartet, Bath University Hall, Bath, 7.30.
Concert Northern Sinfonia of England, with Natalia Gutman (cello) St Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle, 7.30.

Auctions viewing today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental ceramics and works of art, 9 to 3.30; English and Continental furniture, 9 to 2.30. Christie's, King Street: Old Master pictures, 9.15 to 4; decorative, sporting and topographical prints, caricatures and maps, 9.15 to 4.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Aeronautical and nautical art and literature, 9.15 to 12; European ceramics, 9.15 to 12; Oriental works of art, 9.15 to 10; toys, games and trains, 9.15 to 12; printed books, 9.15 to 4.30; dolls, 1 to 4.30; Art Nouveau and Art Deco, 9.15 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Books, 9 to 12; silver and plate, 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Continental pottery; ballet and theatre material; medals, all 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Furniture, clocks and watches, 9.30 to 4.30.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Meetings at Wincanton, 1.15 and Warwick, 2.
Hockey: Indoor club championship finals, Crystal Palace, 3.30, final at 9.30.
Badminton: England v Japan v Sweden, Huddersfield, 1 and 6.30.
Rowing: Torpids and Lents races at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.
Squash rackets: Lookers' Masters, semi-final round, Prestwich, 6.30.

Sport on TV

ITV: 6.30. Thames Sport.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Welsh affairs.
Lords (3): Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, report, second day.

Today's anniversaries

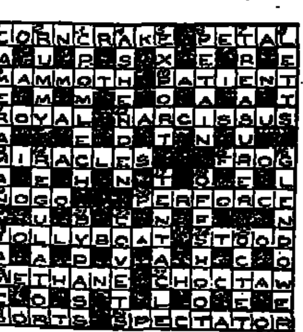
Births: Carlo Goldoni, Italian dramatist, Venice, 1707; Pierre Renoir, Limoges, 1841; Enrico Caruso, Naples, 1873. Deaths: Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, executed at the Tower, London, 1601; Sir Christopher Wren, London, 1723; Thomas Moore, Devizes, Wilts, 1852.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,765

ACROSS
1 Sign indicating crossing for cattle? (8).
5 He has right to tax food-producer (6).
10 What a break for critics of grammar (*vide* 27)! (5,10).
11 It sheds lights on many an aquatic bird (7).
12 Study the currency of the country (7).
13 Country where Old Testament's accepted by African boss (8).
15 Find very "with it" dance-hall? (5).
18 Grotesque as Huxley's novel dance (5).
20 African prince installed Russian monk at court (8).
23 Lower speeds ordered on both sides of the river (7).
25 Passed on charge based on untimely letter (4,3).
26 Entry to a new form usual for a legal VIP (8-7).
27 Urge her to impishly receive a kiss (6).
28 Contributes to purchase of business quarters I occupied (6,2).

DOWN
1 Quarrel has bearing on the French (6).
2 Setting aside umpire's decision? (6,3).
3 Mechanics fomented strife about tea-break, I hear (7).
4 French writer in barren antarctic setting (5).
6 Dressed, not like Third World countries (7).
7 Name the girl, or I am ruined! (5).
8 It's strung together to free injured bird (4-4).
9 Aeolian girl pulling revolver? (8).
14 Picked up what's left in, poor dear (8).
16 Shrews for instance were famous fighters (9).
17 This Friday, Sir Francis names the plant (8).
19 Not so obscure student enters unusual career (7).
21 Such a fiddle — needs 24 correction (7).
22 What a wizard bird! (6).
24 Playground has a degree of slope (5).
25 Large new order for drink (5).

Solution of Puzzle No. 15,764



The Times list of best-selling books

PAPERBACK			
Reflex	Dick Francis	Pan	£1.50
Priestland's Progress	Gerald Priestland	BBC	£3.50
Bahama Crisis	Desmond Bagley	Fontana	£1.50
Nuns and Soldiers	Iris Murdoch	Penguin	£1.95
The Clowns of God	Morris West	Coronet	£1.95
The Bell	Iris Murdoch	Granada	£1.95
Fame Is The Spur	Howard Spring	Fontana	£1.95
Mr Smith's Favourite Garden	Geoffrey Smith	BBC	£1.50
The French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.95
Tenko	Anthony Masters	BBC	£1.50
ARCHITECTURE			
Life In An English Country House	Mark Girouard	Penguin	£5.95
The Country Life Book of the Living History of Britain	edited by W Balchin	Country Life	£15.00
The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture	J Fleming, H Honour, N Pevsner	Penguin	£2.25
The National Trust Book of the Farm	G Darley	National Trust/Weidenfeld	£11.50
How Old Is Your House?	P Cunnington	Alphabooks	£6.50

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Trooping the Colour

People wishing to attend this year's Trooping the Colour ceremony, when the colours of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards will be trooped, should apply now for tickets. Applications (maximum two tickets) with stamped addressed envelopes should be sent to Brigade Major, Household Division, Horseguards, Whitehall, London, SW1, *to arrive by March 1*. Tickets for the ceremony on Saturday, June 12, will be offered to applicants chosen by lot (£5 each); others will be offered tickets for rehearsals on Saturday, June 5 (about £2.50) or Saturday, May 29 (free).

Scottish folk arts

The Scottish Art Council's Traditional and Folk Arts of Scotland Working Party is collecting information about Scottish traditional arts, including music, song, story-telling and the bardic tradition—and their performance and promotion. Questionnaires and details from: John Murphy or Judith Paris, Scottish Arts Council, 19 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DF. Tel.: 031-226 6051.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.78	1.70
Austria Sch	32.00	30.00
Belgium Fr	87.25	83.25
Canada $	2.31	2.22
Denmark Kr	15.05	14.30
France Fr	11.48	10.88
Germany DM	4.52	4.27
Greece Dr	115.00	111.00
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yn	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	4.95	4.69
Norway Kr	11.46	10.86
Portugal Esc	131.00	124.00
South Africa Rd	2.08	1.93
Spain Pta	191.00	182.00
Sweden Kr	10.99	10.41
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.89	1.82

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 6.4 at 552.6.
New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 13.79 at 826.77.

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The papers

After Mrs Thatcher's budget comments, the Daily Mirror says "she makes Ebenezer Scrooge look like a spendthrift," and after nearly three years in power "she looks and sounds as if she is exhausted by office."

The Daily Express says that if "Japan continues to refuse to move towards more responsible trading, the West will perforce put up the barriers, and that will do nobody any good at all, least of all Japan".

Commenting on *The Times* crisis, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung calls Rupert Murdoch "a man who learned to be cool and indifferent towards any kind of establishment," and feels his threat of closure should be taken seriously.

Le Monde expresses a desire to see a close French-German working relationship reestablished, and disappointment with Britain's attitude to Europe.

Roads

London and South-east: M2: Lane closures between junctions 3 (A229 Maidstone/Chatham exit) and Medway Bridge. A21: Temporary signals at Robertsbridge, N of Hastings. M23: Southbound lane closures, Crawley, 9 am to 4 pm daily.

Midlands and E Anglia: A14: Southbound lane closure on Huntingdon by-pass. A5: Roadworks at western end of Atherstone by-pass. A49: Long delays on Ross Road, Hereford, between Hunton Road and Holme Lacy Road.

Wales and West: M32: Lane closures between junctions 2 and 3 (Bristol). A30: Roadworks in East Street, Oakhampton, Devon. A55: Only one lane open at Conwybridge, Gwynedd; long delays crossing Rover Conwy.

North: A6072: Roadworks on Heighington by-pass, Co Durham. A1(M): Southbound lane closure N of Scotch Corner, N Yorkshire. A1: Lane closures between Selby and Wetherby. A5117: Temporary lights between Hapsford and Dunkirk, N of Chester.

Information supplied by the AA.

Air

British Airways expect to operate about 85 per cent of their European and domestic flights from Heathrow today; shuttle and long haul flights are unaffected.

Weather

Pressure will be low to NW and to S of Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, Central N England, Midlands: Mostly cloudy with a little sleet or snow in places at first; wind light, variable; max temp 3-4C (37-41F).

East Anglia, E England: Mostly dry, some bright intervals; wind mainly SE, light, max temp 2-4C (36-39F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals, scattered showers dying out; wind NW, backing SW, light or moderate; max temp 6-8C (43-46F).

NW and NE England, Lake District, Borders Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Cloudy at first with a little rain in places, becoming brighter and mainly dry; wind mainly SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 4-7C (41-45F).

Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Scattered showers, wintry on hills, dying out; sunny intervals developing; wind mainly SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 5-7C (41-47F).

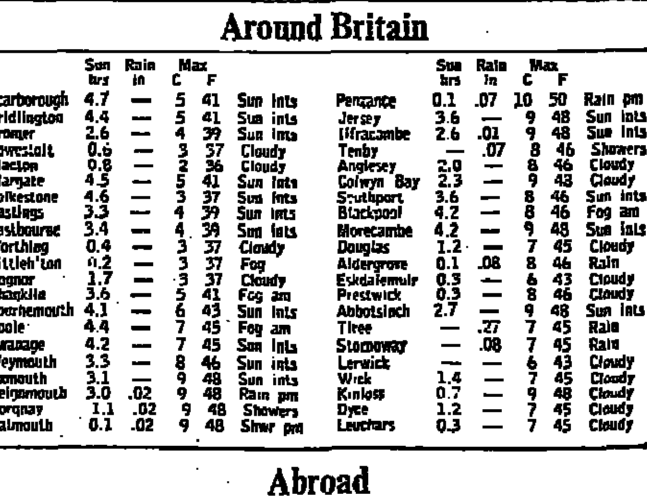
NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, heavy and wintry at times, some sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 4-6C (39-43F).

N Ireland: Scattered showers and sunny intervals, becoming cloudy, perhaps more general rain later; wind mainly SW, fresh; max temp 5-6C (41-43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Further rain in most parts, but some sunshine, especially in N. Continuing rather cold in SE. Otherwise, near normal temperatures but some overnight frost.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE, fresh or strong; sea rough. English Channel (E): Wind SE, fresh, becoming light and variable; sea moderate, decreasing slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind mainly W, fresh; sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 6.55 am. Sun sets: 5.33 pm.
Moon rises: 8.01 am. Moon sets: 7.28 pm.
First quarter: March 2.



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Lighting up time

London 6.03 pm to 6.23 am
Bristol 6.13 pm to 6.33 am
Edinburgh 6.08 pm to 6.43 am
Manchester 6.08 pm to 6.35 am
Penzance 6.27 pm to 6.43 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	6	43	Guernsey	f	7	45
Birmingham	f	6	43	Inverness	c	7	45
Blackpool	s	7	45	Jersey	f	7	45
Bristol	c	6	43	London	c	0	32
Cardiff	f	7	45	Manchester	s	6	43
Edinburgh	c	6	43	Newcastle	s	6	43
Glasgow	c	7	45	Ronaldsway	c	7	45

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Penzance, Chivenor, Round Island, Scilly Isles: 10C (50F). lowest day max: Gatwick, Wattisham, Amil Green: 1C (34F); highest rainfall: Tiree, Inner Hebrides: 0.27in; highest sunshine: Scarborough: 4.7hr.

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 3C (37F); min 6 pm to 6 am, -1C (30F). Humidity: 6 pm, 85 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,007.6 millibars, falling.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1220: 18.47-18.55; NW; 60NE; ESE* and 20.29-20.34; WNW; 30WSW; SW*. Cosmos 1286: 6.3-6.6; NNW; 15NNE; NNE. Cosmos 880R: 18.43-18.47; NNW; 20NNE; NE* and 20.20-20.22; NW; 40NNW; NNW*. Cosmos 1306: 6.7-6.10; NNW; 15NNE; NE. Cosmos 1337: 18.58-19.6; NW; 25W; SSW. Bhaskar 2: 18.18-18.23; SSW; 25SSE; E and 19.56-19.58; WSW; 35SW; SW*. Sesat: 18.23-18.31; NNE; 35NW; WSW. Salyut 6: (Feb 26) 5.44-5.47; WSW*; 40SSW; SE.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.47	7.2	3.11	7.4
Aberdeen	2.19	4.2	2.18	4.4
Avonmouth	8.15	13.3	8.33	13.3
Belfast	11.57	3.5		
Cardiff	7.59	12.3	8.17	12.3
Devonport	6.50	5.5	7.13	5.4
Dover	11.53	6.5		
Falmouth	6.20	5.3	6.43	5.2
Glasgow	1.42	4.5	2.01	4.9
Harwich	12.37	3.9	1.02	4.0
Holyhead	11.18	5.7	11.39	5.5
Hull	7.21	7.4	7.28	7.7
Ilfracombe	7.0	9.3	7.17	9.2
Leith	3.36	5.5	3.44	5.6
Liverpool	12.01	9.2	12.18	9.6
Lowestoft	10.15	2.3	10.44	2.5
Margate	12.50	4.8	1.20	4.7
Milford Haven	7.16	7.1	7.33	7.0
Newquay	6.06	7.1	6.23	7.0
Oban	6.46	4.1	7.01	3.9
Penzance	5.48	5.6	6.13	5.5
Portland	7.58	2.2	8.31	2.0
Portsmouth	12.11	4.5	12.22	4.5
Shoreham	12.02	6.2	12.13	6.2
Southampton	11.53	4.5		
Swansea	7.23	9.5	7.38	9.5
Tees	4.40	5.3	4.42	5.6
Wlton-on-the Nze	12.32	4.2	12.56	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	4.7	—	5	41	Sun ints	Penzance	0.1	.07	10	50	Rain pm
Bridlington	4.4	—	5	41	Sun ints	Jersey	3.6	—	9	48	Sun ints
Cromer	2.6	—	4	39	Sun ints	Ilfracombe	2.6	.01	9	48	Sun ints
Lowestoft	0.6	—	3	37	Cloudy	Tenby	—	.07	8	46	Showers
Clacton	0.8	—	2	36	Cloudy	Anglesey	2.0	—	8	46	Cloudy
Margate	4.5	—	5	41	Sun ints	Colwyn Bay	2.3	—	9	48	Cloudy
Folkestone	4.6	—	3	37	Sun ints	Southport	3.6	—	8	46	Sun ints
Hastings	3.3	—	4	39	Sun ints	Blackpool	4.2	—	8	46	Fog am
Eastbourne	3.4	—	4	39	Sun ints	Morecambe	4.2	—	9	48	Sun ints
Worthing	0.4	—	3	37	Cloudy	Douglas	1.2	—	7	45	Cloudy
Littleh'ton	0.2	—	3	37	Fog	Aldergrove	0.1	.08	8	46	Rain
Bognor	1.7	—	3	37	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	0.3	—	6	43	Cloudy
Shanklin	3.6	—	5	41	Fog am	Prestwick	0.3	—	8	46	Cloudy
Bournemouth	4.1	—	6	43	Sun ints	Abbotsinch	2.7	—	9	48	Sun ints
Poole	4.4	—	7	45	Fog am	Tiree	—	.27	7	45	Rain
Swanage	4.2	—	7	45	Sun ints	Stornoway	—	.08	7	45	Rain
Weymouth	3.3	—	8	46	Sun ints	Lerwick	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Exmouth	3.1	—	9	48	Sun ints	Wick	1.4	—	7	45	Cloudy
Teignmouth	3.0	.02	9	48	Rain pm	Kinloss	0.7	—	9	48	Cloudy
Torquay	1.1	.02	9	48	Showers	Dyce	1.2	—	7	45	Cloudy
Falmouth	0.1	.02	9	48	Shwr pm	Leuchars	0.3	—	7	45	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	10	50	Cologne	s	1	34	Madrid	s	8	46	Rome	s	13	55
Akrotiri	s	18	64	Copenhagen	c	-4	25	Majorca	c	11	52	Salzburg	s	3	37
Alexandria	f	18	64	Corfu	r	10	50	Malaga	s	14	57	Sao Paulo	c	27	81
Algiers	r	8	46	Dallas	c	11	52	Malta	f	14	57	San Fr'sco	s	9	48
Amsterdam	sn	-2	28	Dublin	c	8	46	Mexico City	f	20	68	Santiago	c	28	82
Athens	c	13	55	Dubrovnik	c	9	48	Milan	c	1	34	Seoul	f	11	52
Bahrain	s	21	70	Faro	c	14	57	Montreal	c	-13	9	Stockholm	f	-2	28
Barbados	c	27	81	Florence	c	3	37	Moscow	s	-5	23	Strasbourg	s	-2	28
Barcelona	s	10	50	Frankfurt	s	-1	30	Munich	f	-1	30	Tangier	s	14	57
Beirut	s	17	63	Funchal	s	17	63	Nairobi	f	29	84	Tel Aviv	c	16	61
Belgrade	sn	1	34	Geneva	f	3	37	Naples	f	11	52	Tenerife	c	19	66
Berlin	s	1	34	Gibraltar	s	15	59	New York				Tokyo	r	3	37
Bermuda	s	21	70	Helsinki	f	-1	30	Nice	c	9	48	Toronto	c	-8	18
Biarritz	c	10	50	Hongkong	c	20	68	Oslo	c	-4	25	Tunis	c	11	52
Boulogne	s	4	39	Innsbruck	f	-1	30	Ottawa				Valencia	s	13	55
Bordeaux	c	7	45	Istanbul	f	8	46	Paris	c	3	37	Vancouver	sl	2	36
Boston	c	-1	30	Jiddah	s	27	81	Perth	s	36	97	Venice	c	1	34
Brussels	fg	-3	27	J'burg	f	22	72	Prague	s	—	30	Vienna	s	-1	30
Budapest	c	1	34	Las Palmas	s	19	66	Reykjavik	r	5	41	Warsaw	c	1	34
Cairo	f	20	68	Lisbon	f	12	54	Rhodes	f	17	63	Washington	c	3	37
Casablanca	f	15	59	Locarno	s	2	36	Riyadh	s	26	79	Zurich	c	-3	27
Chicago	sn	-2	28	Luxembourg	s	-1	30	Rio de Ja'ro	f	27	81				

...son.—Agence France-
Allen (Chester), Powell ... The return match will be played in Holland in March 30.